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## P R E F A C E.

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THE utility of the study of History is undoubted. The tediousness and difficulty of reading a systematic course, however, tends much to discourage students; while the impossibility of readily perceiving—in ordinary historical works—the synchronistic development of events, divests the study of half its interest and value. To devise some means by which these obstacles to the general diffusion of historical knowledge might be removed, seemed at once desirable and possible. The present work is an attempt to meet the requirement.

The great objects held in view were to present simultaneously to the eye of the reader the chief contemporaneous events in the history of the world, divested as much as possible of reflection and inference, yet clearly showing the tendency and progress of each nation in connection with all—to give a full and fair record of facts, so arranged that the widening circle of their effects might be readily traced by a thinking mind—to furnish the well-read historian with a remembrancer, and the unread student with a book of reference, wherein he could, at a moment's notice, ascertain the events amid which an individual life was passed—the circumstances which rendered a particular era remarkable—the date of any important or curious fact in War, Statesmanship, Science, Art, Religious development, &c., wherein, too, he could trace their antecedents and sequences, though his memory might afford but a slight clue to the discovery of those precise periods, acts, or dates.

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The work consists of two parts : In the first of which are exhibited in synchronistic order the principal events that have occurred in the several countries of the world ; in the second is given an alphabetical arrangement of all the curious or important facts of history, so classified that, with a very small expenditure of time and care, the work may be used as a comprehensive guide to universal history.

The idea of the work originated with Mr. J. J. Griffin, and a considerable portion of it was written under his superintendence by Mr. John Turner. It was afterwards placed for revision and completion in the hands of the present editors, Messrs. M'Burney and Neil.

It is not to be expected that a work like this, which contains a mass of matter compiled from hundreds of volumes, can be wholly free from errors, both of authorship and typography. Some important facts may happen to be omitted, while matters comparatively unimportant may seem to be inserted unnecessarily. It is hoped that such defects are few in number, and not of a nature to lessen the intrinsic utility of the book.

The publishers have great confidence that they are giving to the scholar a *vade mecum* of considerable value—to the man of business, a “ready reckoner” in history—to the general reader, a treasury of facts—and to the man of letters, a complete book of reference.

# CONTENTS.

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## PART FIRST.

SYNCHRONISTIC SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

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## PART SECOND.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT; OR, DICTIONARY OF CHRONOLOGY.



# CHRONOLOGY.

## ANTEDILUVIAN PERIOD.

### SCRIPTURE CHRONOLOGY.

B.C. ? *The Creation of the Universe.*

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Moses.*

"Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God; so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."—*Paul.*

"By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth."—*David.*

? *The earth in a chaotic state.*

"And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."—*Moses.*

"Matter," says Dr. Eadie, "was created in order to be shaped. It was brought into existence for the purpose of afterwards making it into various forms and adaptations."

"The idea of an original chaos, without any very material variation except as to form and expression, has been adopted by the most ancient writers, as well by the poets and philosophers. Orpheus and Hesiod among the first; Sanchoniathon, Mochus, and Manetho, among the second; and among the last by no less a person than Plato himself, who says that chaos, or first matter, was the *γῆνος, stock*, out of which every thing was composed."—*Cox's Sacred Biography.*

"Between the first creation of the earth and that day when it pleased God to place man upon it, who shall dare to define the interval? On this question Scripture is silent. \* \* \* We must consider the old strata of the earth as monuments of a date long anterior to the existence of man, and to the times contemplated in the moral records of his creation."—*Dr. Sedgwick.*

"Moses does not deny the existence of another order of things prior to the preparation of this globe for the reception of the human race, to which he confines the details of his history."—*Dr. Buckland.*

"The length of time that may have elapsed between the events recorded in the first verse, (Gen. i.) and the condition of the globe as described in the second verse, is absolutely indefinite. How long it was, we know not; and ample space is therefore given to all the requisitions of geology. The second verse describes the condition of our globe when God began to fit it up for the abode of man."—*Eadie's Bib. Cyclo., p. 179, Edit. 1851.*

B.C.

? *The Six days' Creation.*

"In six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is."—

*Fourth commandment.*

First day—Light.

Second day—Atmospheric air, or the "firmament."

Third day—Removal of the superficial waters of the earth into capacious channels. Grass, herbs, vegetables, and fruit-trees are caused to grow.

Fourth day—Sun and moon adapted to "rule the day and the night," and to regulate seasons, days, and years. The stars also now shed forth their light upon our planet.

Fifth day—Fishes and Birds produced from the waters.

Sixth day—Cattle, wild animals, reptiles.

4004 Adam and Eve formed. They are said to have been "created in the image and likeness of God." Marriage instituted; Adam and Eve are commanded to multiply their race, and to replenish the earth, and to "subdue" it. They are placed in the Garden of Eden—supposed by some to have been in Armenia, by some in Palestine, and by others in India, Ethiopia, Tartary, China, Persia, &c.

B.C.

—(Other dates—5411, Dr. Hales; 5502, Alexandrian Era; 5492, Era of Antioch; 5508, Era of Constantinople; 4713, Julian period; 3760, Jewish Era; and 5593, Grecian Era.)

[Tradition furnishes among the heathen abundant testimonies, both to this garden, and the blissful condition of its innocent inhabitants. Who can doubt that the Elysian fields, the garden of Adonis, the garden of the Hesperides, the Fortunate Islands, Ogygia, Taprobane, and other bowers of happiness, conceived by the ancients, referred to the Paradise of Adam and Eve?]

Vegetable food appointed for the sustenance of man and beast.

["The ancients all agreed in this fact. Poetry and philosophy contended that man lived upon the produce of the earth only."]

Seventh day—A day of rest—a Sabbath.

"God rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it."—*Moses.*

Man in a state of innocence, purity, and happiness.

[The golden age conceived by the ancient

- poets and philosophers, is evidently borrowed from the paradisaical state.]  
 God's command to Adam and Eve to dress and keep the garden.
- 4004 Prohibition not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree—the tree of knowledge.
- ? Temptation and fall of Adam and Eve; promise of a Messiah; the offenders are expelled Eden.
- 4003 Birth of Cain (?3999.)
- 4002 Birth of Abel (?3998.)  
 Cain follows the art of husbandry. Abel's avocation is that of a shepherd.
- 3875 Sacrifice of Cain and Abel; murder of Abel; banishment of Cain. Cain settles in the land of Nod (?3871.)
- 3874 Birth of Seth (5181 Dr. Hales.)  
 ? Cain founds a city in the land of Nod, which he calls after the name of his son, Enoch.  
 ? Cain's descendants increase:—Irad, Methusael, Methusael. Many discoveries and inventions are ascribed to the mental activity of Cain's progeny.  
 ? Polygamy introduced by Lamech, one of Cain's descendants.  
 ? Jabal, the son of Lamech and Adah, first spreads tents for human habitations, and constructs pens for cattle.  
 ? Jubal, his brother, invents the harp and the organ.  
 ? Tubal-cain, son of Lamech and Zillah, is a worker in metals.  
 ? Seth's descendant's multiply:—Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, &c.  
 [The Arabians have a tradition respecting Cainan, that he held universal empire, was celebrated for his wisdom and miraculous powers, and that a communication with reference to the flood was made to him, which he caused to be written on tables of stone.]
- 3544 Jared, the son of Mahalaleel, born (4451 Dr. Hales.)  
 [According to an ancient Arabian tradition, Jared was the first of the line of Seth who broke through the command of Enos, which prohibited intermarriages with the Cainites.]
- 3382 Birth of Enoch (4289 Dr. Hales.)  
 [The Arabian name of Enoch is Edris, and the traditions respecting him state

- that he was an eminent astronomer, mathematician, prophet, and religious professor. Jude records a tradition of his having predicted the coming of the Lord to execute judgment upon the ungodly and impenitent. And Paul says, that before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God.]
- 3074 Death of Adam, aged 930.  
 Social depravity greatly increases, chiefly in the line of Cain.
- 3017 Translation of Enoch, 365 years old.  
 "He walked with God, and he was not for God took him."  
 Seth's descendants follow in the general demoralization which has overspread the family of Cain.
- 2962 Death of Seth, aged 912 years.  
 Intermarriages between Seth's and Cain's descendants tend greatly to the universal obliteration of every moral and religious principle.
- 2948 Birth of Noah: his father prophetically alludes to the blessing which God through him, would confer on the earth. A wful and universal degeneracy.  
 "The wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."
- ? Marriage of the sons of Noah.
- 2466 God commands Noah to build an ark the ark commenced.  
 Noah, "a preacher of righteousness," warns men of the approaching judgment.
- 2448 Birth of Japheth.
- 2445 Birth of Shem.
- 2443 Birth of Ham.  
 Further progress of society in wickedness violence is now added to immorality.  
 "The earth was corrupt before God; and the earth was filled with violence."
- 2354 Death of Lamech, aged 777 years.  
 [Lamech is the first man on record who died a natural death before his father.]
- 2348 Death of Methuselah, aged 969 years.  
 The ark finished; Noah and his wife, and his three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, with their three wives, &c., enter it.

## THE FLOOD.

*The Deluge:* "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month," Noah and his family entered the ark. "And after seven days the waters of the flood were upon the earth;" for "the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. And the waters bare up the ark, and it was lift above the earth. And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills that were under the whole heaven were covered. And every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground, both man and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven: and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark."—(3155 Hales.)

- At the end of five months the waters are assuaged, and the ark rests on the summit of Mount Ararat.  
 At the end of eight months the tops of the highest mountains are seen.  
 Noah sends a raven and a dove out of the ark, the former goes "to and fro," the latter returns to Noah.  
 A dove is again sent out, which returns with an olive leaf in her mouth.  
 The dove, is sent out the third time, but returns to the ark no more.

- [We have been thus minute, in order to show the correspondence between the Mosaic account, and that given by Berossus. See Babylonian Chronology.]
- 2347 Noah and his sons, and all the living creatures that are with them in the ark, depart from it.  
 God renews his command and benediction for the multiplication and active persevering industry of the human family.

## ANTEDILUVIAN CHRONOLOGY OF PROFANE HISTORIANS.

### Indian Chronology.

According to Megasthenes, quoted by Clemens Alexandrinus, the Hindoos, in the time of Alexander the Great, did not carry back their history further than about B.C. 5369. But "since his time," says Dr. Hales, "the Brahmins have invented eras of the most extravagant antiquity, which are, in fact, no other than vast astronomical cycles formed by retrospective calculations like the Julian period." The Hindoo *Maba Yuga* consisted of four lesser Yugas, or ages, corresponding to the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron ages of the Greeks. In the first age (*Satya Yuga*) all mankind were virtuous; in the second age (*Treta Yuga*) only three-fourths; in the third age (*Dwapar Yuga*) about half; and in the fourth (*Cali Yuga*) only one part was good.

The tradition of the four primitive ages "gave occasion," says Sir John Stoddart, "to the monstrous fiction of the four Yugs or Jagues, into which the Puranas assert the duration of the present world to be divided, the length of each of which is supposed gradually to diminish, compared with the preceding; but to what extent, and in what proportions, the various sects and various sacred books widely differ. All of them, however, are marked by the common tendency of Indian writers to incredible exaggerations of space and time."

Periods of the four Indian Yugs:—

	Mr. Halhed.	Sir W. Jones.
Satya Yug,.....	3,200,000.....	1,728,000
Treta Yug,.....	2,400,000.....	1,296,000
Dwapar Yug,.....	1,600,000.....	864,000
Cali Yug,.....	400,000.....	432,000
Total,.....	7,600,000	4,320,000

"Both these and many other statements of a like nature are manifestly founded upon astronomical calculations."

"The Cali Yuga," says Wilford, "is the era of the deluge, which is made to occur by Davis's calculation in the year B.C. 3103."

### Babylonian Chronology.

"Berosus agrees in the fact that there was a general deluge; but he assumes that Babylon existed previously as an empire under ten successive monarchs, whose reigns amounted all together to 120 *Saros*. What measure of time a *Saros* was is very uncertain. According to Eusebius, it was intended by Berosus for a period of 3,600 years, which would give an antediluvian monarchy of 432,000 years; whilst other writers reduce the *Saros* to 223 lunar synodical months, which would afford for that monarchy little more than 2,160 years, that is to say, nearly the same as recent chronologists allow for the whole antediluvian period."—*Sir John Stoddart*.

Babylonian Kings from Berosus, quoted by Dr.

Hales:—

4355 Alorus, a Babylonian.  
 4255 Alasparus, or Alaparus.  
 4225 Amelon of Pantibibla.  
 4095 Ammenon of Chaldea.  
 3975 Megalarus of Pantibibla.  
 3795 Daonus, a shepherd of Pantibibla.  
 3695 Euedoreschus of Pantibibla.  
 3515 Amempsimus of Larancha.  
 3415 Otiartes, a Chaldean of Larancha.  
 3335 Xisuthrus, son of Otiartes.  
 ? Xisuthrus is warned by Saturn, in a dream,  
 of an approaching flood which should  
 destroy all the human family.  
 ? He is commanded to build a ship; Xisu-

thrus obeys, and puts on board his wife,  
 children, and friends.

? After a time he sends out certain birds,  
 which soon return.

? A second time he sends them out, they  
 return with mud on their feet.

On the third occasion they return no more  
 to Xisuthrus.

? Xisuthrus, with his wife, daughter, and  
 pilot, leave the ship, and are immediately  
 translated to the sky.

? Xisuthrus addresses his friends from the  
 sky, telling them they were in Armenia,  
 and that they should proceed again to  
 Babylonia, and there found a kingdom.

? Division of the earth.

### Chinese Chronology.

"Some of the Chinese are said to maintain that the world had existed from the beginning of its creation six ages, or 64,800 years, when their first emperor Ya was born. It is probable that these extravagancies are the mere echo of Indian traditions introduced at different times by the Buddhist missionaries."—*Sir John Stoddart*.

According to Bailly, the creation is placed by the Chinese at 6158 years before Christ.

The deluge (according to the statement of the Jesuit Martinus) is placed by the Chinese at B.C. 3000. Some have supposed that Yao, others that Fo-Hi, was the representative of the Noah of the Scriptures.

### Phœnician Chronology.

The Phœnician records, no longer extant, give to their kingdom an antiquity of 30,000 years! Sanchoniathon, who, it is said, lived about one hundred years before the Trojan war, has left a chronological table (found in Eusebius) of the antediluvian and a few of the postdiluvian heads of the generations of mankind.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>? Protagonos and Æon; their parents were the <i>Wind and Night</i> (Adam and Eve, 5411 according to Dr. Hales.)<br/>They feed on the fruits of trees.</p> <p>? Genos and Genca; they worship the sun as Lord of heaven. (Cain and Cainah 5281, Dr. Hales.)</p> <p>? Phos, Pur, Phlox; they discover the art of kindling fire by rubbing sticks together. (Enoch 5091, Dr. Hales.)</p> <p>? Cassios, Libanos; a race of giants, after whom mountains are named. (Irad 4901, Dr. Hales.)</p> <p>? Memrumus, Usous, and Hypsouranian; an illicit and depraved progeny. (Mehujael 4731, Dr. Hales.)</p> <p>Hypsouranian settles at Tyre, where he invents the art of building huts of reeds, sedge, and papyrus.</p> <p>Usous introduces the practice of covering the body with the skins of wild beasts.</p> <p>Usous first makes a canoe of the stump of a tree, in which he ventures to embark.</p> | <p>He defies fire and wind; consecrates two pillars to their worship, and sacrifices wild animals.</p> <p>? Agreus and Halieus; they deify their immediate ancestors, &amp;c. (Methusael 4566, Dr. H.)<br/>They practise hunting and fishing.</p> <p>? Chrysor and Hephaistos; they discover the art of working iron. (Lamech 4404, Dr. H.)<br/>Incantation, divination, navigation, and logic introduced.</p> <p>The method of making bricks and building walls therewith discovered.</p> <p>? Technites and Geinos (the "artist" and the "son of earth"); they discover the use of stubble in the manufacture of bricks, &amp;c. (Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain 4239, Dr. H.)<br/>They worship Hephaistos as a God.</p> <p>[A blank.—No notice being taken by Sanchoniathon of the deluge, "perhaps," says Dr. Hales, "because the impious and idolatrous race of Cain were destroyed therein, whom he chose to record, in preference of Seth's pious line."]</p> |
|---|--|

### Epoch and Seasons of the Deluge.

This event occurred, according to

Septuagint,.....B.C. 3246	Samaritan,.....B.C. 2998	Marsham,.....B.C. 2344
Jackson, ..... 3170	Howard,..... 2900	Petavius,..... 2329
Hales,..... 3155	Playfair, ..... 2352	Strauchius,..... 2293
Josephus..... 3146	Usher, ..... 2348	Hebrew, ..... 2288
Persian Chron.. 3103	English Bible,..... 2348	Vulgar Jewish, .... 2104
Hindoo, ..... 3102		

It is the opinion of many, that the flood of Noah occurred in the spring—about the time of the vernal equinox.

### Traditions respecting the Deluge.

"It might be expected, that an event of such an order should be corroborated by correspondent collateral evidences. Accordingly, the deluge is confirmed not merely as a whole, but in important features in detail, by tradition. Whoever has carefully consulted 'Bryant's Ancient Mythology' can have no doubt, if learning and argument in unusual combination are conclusive, that Prometheus, Deucalion, Atlas, Theuth, Zuth, Xuthus, Inachus, Osiris, Dagon, and others, were all different names by which Noah was intended."—*Dr. Cox.*

### On the Universality of the Deluge.

"Many of the most eminent divines of all ages have been of opinion that the flood was not universal. It is true that almost all nations have some record or tradition of a deluge; yet this universal belief does not, as has sometimes been argued, prove a universal deluge. All modern nations have sprung from Noah, and inhabited their present countries long after the period of their progenitors, and so have carried with them from the scenes of the deluge their traditionary belief in its existence. Their traditions, too, have all reference to Noah under various names."—*Dr. Eadie.*

### On the Physical Effects of the Flood.

"The simple narrative of Moses permits me to believe that the waters rose upon the earth by degrees; that means were employed, by the Author of the calamity, to preserve pairs of land animals; that the flood exhibited no violent impetuosity, displacing neither the soil nor the vegetable tribes which it supported, nor rendering the ground unfit for the cultivation of the vine. With this conviction in my mind, I am not prepared to witness in nature any remaining marks of the catastrophe."—*Dr. Fleming.*

Dr. Buckland, Professor Hitchcock, and several other writers concur in the opinion, that no external traces of the deluge are to be seen on the present surface of the earth, and that the geological phenomena, at one time so confidently ascribed to the powerful agency of the Noachian deluge, belong to periods far remote from the era of man's creation.

## POSTDILUVIAL PERIOD.

### Armenia.

ARMENIA (*High land*, or according to some, *the mountainous region of the Minni*) is a country at the eastern extremity of Asia Minor, measuring about four hundred and thirty miles from east to west, and about three hundred from north to south. It has often been confounded with Aramea, the land of Aram or Syria; but the two countries are totally distinct. Armenia is extremely mountainous, lying as it were on the skirts of Mounts Taurus and Caucasus; and its plains and vallies are, for the most part, at a much greater elevation than those of southern and western Asia. Tournefort observed ice in the stagnant waters near Ezrüm, in the month of July; but the mid-day heat of the sun is as powerful as in those latitudes might be expected, and the lower grounds, where well shaded from cold winds, are extremely warm and productive. On the eastern side, more especially where the heat is most sensibly felt, the soil is highly fertile. Armenia is justly considered as the original country of several of our best fruits, such as plums and apricots. At the present time, almonds, figs, and pomegranates, are successfully cultivated in the warmer districts. Here, according to tradition, Noah and his family settled on leaving the ark; and here the vine was first cultivated, and the first wine made, after the flood. (Gen. ix. 20.) "I do not know," says Tournefort, "of any country that can give us a better idea of paradise. It is full of rivulets, which render it extremely fruitful; and I question whether there be any country in the world where one may gather so many commodities all at one time. The people of Erivan are simple enough to believe that the vines which they cultivate are of the same sort which Noah planted. Be this as it may, they yield a very good wine. The wine there is admirable." The country is now divided into fifteen provinces, the central one of which is the province of Ararat, where towers the lofty mountain of the same name, which eastern tradition asserts was the resting place of the ark. The Armenians and Persians call this celebrated mountain, Kûhi Nûh, the mountain of Noah.

B. C.  
2246 First mention of wine: Noah plants a vineyard, makes wine, is intoxicated, and is made sport of by Canaan, the son of Ham.  
Noah foretells the various fortunes of the posterity of his three sons.  
[The apportionment of the world among the descendants of the three sons of Noah, (though the actual division did not take place till the days of Peleg,) is ascribed to an authoritative and divine decree communicated to Noah, and by him made known to his sons and grandsons. Traditions of this three-fold division of the earth are preserved in several of the Pagan myths.]  
Birth of Arphaxad (3153 Dr. Hales.)  
2310 Birth of Salah (3018 Dr. H.)

B. C.  
2281 Birth of Heber, the ancestor of the "Hebrews" (2888 Dr. H.)  
Migration of the whole human family westward; they come into the plain of Shinar, and settle there.  
2247 Peleg born; "in his days the earth was divided" (2754 Dr. H.)  
2246 The tower of Babel commenced under the superintendance of Nimrod, a grandson of Ham.  
The descendants of the three primeval families unite in the undertaking.  
They all speak the same tongue.  
2217 Ren, or Ragan, born (2624 Dr. H.)  
2247 *The confusion of tongues*, (2614 Dr. H.) and consequent  
Abandonment of the tower of Babel, and Dispersion of the human family.

### Traditions respecting the Tower of Babel.

Abdyenus, an Assyrian historian quoted by Eusebius, says, "that the first men who were upon the earth, relying on their strength and greatness, and despising the gods, and thinking themselves superior to them, undertook to build a high tower on the spot where Babylon now stands; that the tower had nearly reached to heaven, when the winds, coming to the help of the gods, threw down the immense mass of stones upon the heads of the builders, and that Babylon took its rise from these ruins; and whereas before that period all men had but one language, they now began to speak different tongues." Of the same import is a tradition recorded in a Chaldee work, which the emperor Alexander caused to be translated from the royal library at Nineveh, as quoted by Rosenmüller. It is, moreover, well known that the Sibylline oracle contains a similiar tradition; and the classical fable of the giants attempting to scale the heavens, by piling Ossa upon Pelion, is a fiction founded on the same fact.

From the Scripture narrative, however, it does not appear that the building suffered any injury from the elements at the time of the confusion, for it is simply said, "they left off to build," because of the impossibility of carrying on the work, when they could "no longer understand one another's speech." Nor have we any reason positively to conclude that the multiplication of tongues was an unmixed evil; while it was doubtless a punishment, it was also a proper and an effective means of causing to be fulfilled the designs of the Creator with reference to the population and culture of the whole world—a design which these builders had endeavoured to thwart. "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth," said Jehovah. "Let us make us a city and a tower"—a centre and rallying point—"lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," was the impious watch-word of the builders of Babel.

### Probable Destinations of the Scattered Families of Mankind.

"According to the Armenian tradition," says Dr. Hales, "Noah distributed the habitable earth from north to south between his sons: he gave to Ham the region of the blacks; to Shem the region of the tawny; and to Japheth the region of the ruddy (see 234f.)

"To the sons of *Shem*, the middle of the earth: Palestine, Syria, Assyria, Samaria, Singar or Shinar, Babel, (Babylonia,) Persia, and Arabia.

"To the sons of *Ham*: Idumea, (?) Africa, Nigritia, Egypt, Nubia, Ethiopia, Scindia, and India, west and east of the Indus.

"To the sons of *Japheth*: Spain, France, Greece, Germany, Asia Minor, Circassia, and Europe in general."

Jewish and Christian commentators have generally agreed on the following scheme:— (See *Dr. Eadie's Early Oriental History*, pp. 2, 3.)

#### The Posterity of Shem.

**ELAM:**—the Elamites inhabited the country on the eastern border of Shinar, and north of the Persian gulf. It formed a province of the ancient empire of Persia; its capital was Shushan.

**ASHUR:**—the kingdom of Assyria was first planted by his posterity; but Nimrod invaded their possessions, brought them under his yoke, built Nineveh, and established a Cushite kingdom instead of a Shemite colony.

**ARPHAXAD:**—his two sons, Peleg and Joktan, gave inhabitants to Chaldea, (the southern

part of Babylonia,) Arabia, Palestine, and Hindostan. From him, through Peleg, the Israelites, Edomites, Ishmaelites, Midianites, &c., descended.

**LUD:**—The Lydians, of Asia Minor, have been traced to Lud, as their great ancestor. Nothing, however, is certain respecting his descendants and their localities.

**ARAM,** the father of the Syrians. Their country lay between the Euphrates and the Tigris, hence it was called Aram-Naharaim, "Syria of the two rivers," and by the Greeks, Mesopotamia.

#### The Posterity of Ham.

**CUSH:**—his descendants formed three distinct colonies; some settled in parts of the country afterwards known as Idumea, Midian, or Southern Arabia; some in the country east of the Tigris, whence their capital was called Cuthah; and some in Ethiopia, (Nubia and Abyssinia.)

**MIZRAIM:**—his posterity settled in Egypt—"the land of Mizr."

**PHUT:**—the Libyans, spoken of in Scripture, and supposed to be the ancestors of the Mauritanians, inhabited the land of Phut in Libya. Mauritanian corresponded with Barbary or Morocco of modern times.

**CANAAN:**—the father of the Sidonians, Tyrians, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, Kenites, Kadmonites, Kenizites, and Girsahites.

#### The Posterity of Japheth.

**GOMER:**—his numerous descendants spread themselves over a considerable part of Asia Minor, and the north of Europe. The Phrygians, Cimmerians, Celts, Umbrians, Gauls, &c., derive their origin from Gomer; hence the modern nations of Germany, the Welsh, Irish, Highlanders, &c., claim him as their great ancestor.

**MAGOG:**—his posterity were located in the region of Mount Taurus, north of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea. The Mongolians are descendants of Magog.

**MADAI:**—the Medes sprung from Madai; their ancient possession was extremely fertile, and well cultivated; it was bounded by Parthia on the east, Assyria on the west, Persia on the south, and Armenia on the north.

**JAVAN:**—he gave to Greece, Ionia, Macedonia, Italy, Spain, and to many of the islands of the Mediterranean Sea, their first inhabitants.

**TUBAL:**—his descendants, it is supposed by many, include the Tartar tribes. The Circassians, who occupy the country south of the Caucasus between the Black sea and the Araxes, have their origin from Tubal. Dr. Hales says that the Tobolski of Siberia have Tubal as their ancestor.

**MESHECH:**—the Muscovites trace their origin to Meshech. The first settlement of his family was from the shores of the Euxine, along to the south of Caucasus.

**TIRAS:**—from him, it is supposed, the Thracians sprang.

#### The Rival Claims of Nations to Antiquity.

"When an inquiry is made after the origin of the most distinguished states, those which are acknowledged to be of very early date spring up into a competition for antiquity with pretensions equally bold and equally uncertain; so that it becomes difficult to decide between their respective claims, while it is absolutely necessary to make an election among many rivals. Egypt, Phœnicia, Assyria, are alike prepared to assert their superiority on this ground; and all may be traced to the sons of Noah as their progenitors, and to the plains of Shinar as the place whence they were dispersed into different regions. Phœnicia, identified with the Canaanites, claims to have descended from the younger son of Ham; Assyria to be derived from Ashur; Babylon, (although, for ages after Assyria flourished, comparatively unknown, and absorbed in that mightier monarchy,) to be founded by Nimrod; and Egypt to originate with Ham himself; appealing to those ancient titles which connect her either with that personage, or with his earliest descendants. In the meanwhile, it is obvious that the history of these several states, rivals to each other from the beginning, is necessarily intermingled; that their destinies are interwoven; that many of the most eminent events which have been respectively applied to them in later times, are, in fact, common property; and that the incidents which have been assigned to the parts with so little precision *belonged only in truth to the whole.*"

### India and China.

"The knowledge to be gleaned from the Jewish and Grecian writers leaves us," says Sir J. Stoddart, "much in the dark as to the early history of India; and we naturally turn, for fuller information, to the native authorities. These, however, were for a long time so little known in Europe, that the very learned Cælius Rhodiginus, the instructor of Scaliger, does not hesitate to state it as the general opinion of his time, (in the reign of our Henry VIII.,) 'that letters are quite unknown to the Indians.' On the contrary, *their writings are innumerable*. Both Brahmans and Buddhists have numerous books; those of the former are extremely voluminous, and written in a peculiar language, called *Sanscrit*, which has for many ages ceased to be a living dialect in any part of India, and was wholly unknown in Europe till towards the end of the last century. . . . Possibly, under the veil of fiction contained in the *Puranas*, traces of the early history of India may hereafter be discovered, which may serve as effectually to connect the origin of its inhabitants with that of the other parts of the globe, as the recent study of Sanscrit has connected their ancient dialects with the languages spoken at the present day over the whole of Europe. Hitherto little progress has been made in such researches; but the materials are gradually and silently accumulating, out of which rational conjectures, approaching to historical certainty, may eventually be framed. It is needless to add, that the political institutions of India, as they existed at the time of Alexander's invasion, imply ages of previous civilization, and a very considerable progress made in arts and sciences, even before they had been so successfully cultivated in Greece."

Thus wrote Sir John Stoddart in the year 1850, in anticipation, as it were, or discoveries recently made known in a work, entitled, "*India in Greece; or, Truth in Mythology*, by E. POCOCKE, Esq."

According to Mr. Pococke, when the great religious war occurred in India between the Brahminical and Buddhistic sects, the latter sect, being defeated, emigrated in large bands from Afghanistan and north-western India. They proceeded, partly by the Indus, and thence by sea to Egypt, and partly overland to Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Greece, carrying with them the evidences of their early civilisation—their arts, institutions, and religion. Not only were these countries thus colonised, but Italy and the Scandinavian nations, including Britain.

In support of these views, Mr. Pococke cites a multitude of words which, though commonly considered to be Greek, are in reality Sanscrit, or Pelasgic, and which, though without meaning in Greek, are, when considered as Sanscrit, pregnant with meaning, and adapted to throw much light on the early history of the human race. Thus, it appears, that the remarkable facts above stated, can be satisfactorily demonstrated by this novel interpretation of Grecian documents; that it is possible, also, to point out, in Cashmir, Thibet, Scinde, and the Himalayan mountains, the localities of the tribes who founded the Grecian provinces of Epirus, Thessaly, Bœotia, Attica, Acarnania, Achaia, the Locri, Corinth, and Megaris; that the Pelasgi can be satisfactorily accounted for; and that much of the Grecian mythology, and many of the heroic legends, can be stripped of their Grecian disguises, and be reduced in this manner to plain practical history—the Olympian gods and the national heroes becoming well-discriminated ordinary Indian mortals.

If Mr. Pococke's discoveries endure the test of sound, candid, scholarlike, criticism, the work in which they are embodied will prove of the highest importance to the philologist, the historian, and the ethnologist.

### Babylon and Assyria.

"The Babylonian and Assyrian empires, in all historical records, are much blended together. These empires, whether distinct or united, possessed in very early times two vast cities; Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. The country on the Tigris was called Assyria; that on the Euphrates Babylonia; and the large intervening space was commonly termed Mesopotamia, or 'between the rivers;' and this, together with Babylonia, seems to be meant in Scripture by the land of Shinar. According to the scriptural account, it would seem that Babylon was the first great city built after the deluge, and that it was founded by Nimrod, a great grandson of Noah, or at all events, by a tribe of his descendants, bearing his name. The origin of Nineveh is involved in much uncertainty, whether we consult sacred or profane history."—*Sir John Stoddart*.

"Asshur, the second son of Shem, probably gave his name to the country of Assyria. There is some doubt whether the reading of Gen. x. 11, should not be thus:—'Out of that land he (*i.e.* Nimrod) went forth into Asshur or Assyria, and builded Nineveh.' At any rate, the weight of authority favours the position, that Nineveh was founded by Nimrod."—*Dr. Eadie*.

"Though the main body of the Cushites was miraculously dispersed, and sent by Providence to their original destinations along the sea coasts of Asia and Africa, yet Nimrod remained behind, and like the 'giants and mighty men—men of renown' of the old world, who founded an empire in Babylonia, according to Berosus; Nimrod did the same, by usurping the property of the Arphaxadites in the land of Shinar."—*Dr. Hales*.

### Mesopotamia and Syria.

"MESOPOTAMIA, or SYRIA *between the two rivers*, elsewhere called 'Padanaram' 'the plain of Syria' was the name of the country lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was the first abode of men, both before and after the flood, and was bounded north by Armenia, east by Assyria, south by Arabia, and west by Syria, and embraced the modern El-jesira of Turkey."—*Eadie*.

SYRIA.—“The word Syria, called in the Hebrew *Aram*, from a son of Shem, (Gen. x. 22.) in its largest acceptation extended from the Mediterranean and the river Cydnus to the Euphrates, and from Mount Taurus on the north to Arabia and the border of Egypt on the south. It was divided into *Syria Palestina*, including Canaan and Phœnicia, *Cœle Syria*, between two ridges of Mount Lebanon, and *Upper Syria*. The last was known as Syria in a restricted sense.”—*Eadie*.

#### AFRICA:—Libya, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Carthage.

LIBYA—Lay in Northern Africa, and was first settled by Greeks and Phœnicians, whose colonies lay along the sea coast. The Byzantes located themselves in Carthage, and in the most fertile parts of the adjacent country. The aborigines were descendants of Phut, the third son of Ham.

ETHIOPIA—Comprehending a large territory in the south and east of Egypt, was peopled by the descendants of Ham. The Ethiopians were descended from Cush, from whom sprang Nimrod, the first to usurp dominion over his fellow-men.

EGYPT—“The ancient chronology of Egypt,” says Howard, “is a labyrinth, from which it is impossible for us, at this day, to extricate ourselves.” “According to Josephus, the country, afterwards called Egypt, was originally named *Mesren*, and the people *Mesraisi*, and he considers these names to be derived from Misraim, who is reckoned by Moses one of the sons of Ham. The extent of the territory so named is uncertain; it was seated on the banks of the Nile, and may possibly have been occupied in very ancient times by several distinct tribes.”—*Sir John Stoddart*. Other historians suppose that the people by whom Egypt was colonised came from India. Among them the priest-caste predominated, the members of which occupied all the state offices, and were, probably, the first civilized tribe. “It seems to us the only rational opinion to suppose that Mizraim, the son of Ham, and the first colonists, passed out of Asia into Lower Egypt, and settling at Heliopolis or Memphis, laid the foundation of that marvellous kingdom, whose wisdom, arts, and labours, have given to it a singular and imperishable fame.”—*Dr. Eadie*.

CARTHAGE.—“We know that Carthage was a Phœnician colony, and the maritime habits of the mother-country, as well as its enterprising commercial spirit, were fully inherited by the new settlement. With the usual ascendancy of a civilised people over barbarians, the Carthaginians soon widely extended their power over the surrounding country; and at an early period carried on a profitable trade, and had established colonies on the coast of Sicily and Spain. . . . We would anxiously inquire what were the manners of the Carthaginians; what progress they had attained either in the great arts of government and legislature, or in those which add comfort and refinement to our daily life. But our curiosity cannot be gratified. Time, or the jealousy or carelessness of their conquerors, has deprived us of all the information which Carthaginian writers might have afforded us; and what remains in the works of Greeks and Romans is mostly of so late a date, and comes from so fettered or prejudiced a source, that it is little worthy our attention.”

#### Media.

“The kingdom of the Medes, lying to the east of Assyria, between Elam or Persia, on the south, and the Caspian sea on the north; and occupying that portion of country which, in the present division of the Persian empire, includes the provinces of Azerbaijan, Ghilan, Mazenderan, and the northern part of Irak. Its ancient inhabitants are generally supposed to be descended from Madai, the third son of Japheth, who, in the Hebrew text, is always put for the country of the Medes.”—*Mansford's Scripture Gazetteer*.

“Media was in early times divided into six provinces, which were afterwards reduced to two—Media Magna and Media Atropatia. In the former, the principal cities were Laodicea, Apamea, Arsacia, and especially Ecbatana, the seat of the Median, and afterwards of the Medo-Persian monarchs. Media Atropatia contained Gaza, the metropolis of the province; also the cities of Sanina, Faziua, and Cyropolis. This tract, according to Strabo, was possessed by the Cadusi and the Caspii—a barbarous people of Scythian origin.”—*Dr. Eadie*.

The inhabitants of Media, about the fourteenth century before Christ, consisted of six numerous tribes. Among these the Magian tribe was the most powerful, and in every sense the most important.

#### Persia.

“Between Assyria and India arose a great empire, that of the Medes and Persians, of which the present kingdom of Persia is a comparatively feeble remnant. If we look to Scriptural history for an account of these people, we find mention made of Chedorlaomer, whose defeat by Abraham is noticed in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. He is entitled in our translation, ‘the king of Elam;’ and in the Vulgate, ‘Rex Elamitarum;’ but what was the exact locality or extent of his dominion is by no means clear. In passages relating to events long subsequent, we find Elam clearly signifying Persia. Thus Isaiah, (714,) prophetically calling on the Persians and Medes to overturn the empire of Babylon, which was effected nearly 200 years afterwards by Cyrus the Persian, says, ‘Go up, O Elam! besiege, O Media!’ \* \* \* The extension and contraction of geographical names of places, in different ages, is one of the most disturbing circumstances to the mind, in forming historical notions and judgments. It is probable that the Elam of Chedorlaomer was no more than the country known in later times by the name of *Elymais*, which is watered by the Choaspes, (a river falling into the Tigris and Euphrates, near their junction,) and forms a part of Susiana, the modern Kohistan. Be this as it may, the Jewish Scriptures make no mention of a powerful Persian or Median monarchy, till that of Cyrus, and, indeed, (with the exception of Chedorlaomer's defeat,) nothing applying to either of these nations appears in the sacred volume from the time of Abraham to that of Isaiah, a space, according to the Septuagint, of above 1300 years.”—*Sir John Stoddart*.

PERSIA.—“The early history of this country, like that of most eastern nations, is involved in much obscurity. But it is probable, from what may be gathered from the Persian annals, that the descendants of Elam, who are all included by the Persians in the reign of a king called Jemshedd, (Jem or Shem,) which is said to have lasted 700 years, enjoyed their independence for several ages with a succession of monarchs of their own, who possessed the chief power in the east; until, together with the neighbouring states, they were subdued by the Assyrians, and their country converted into a province of that empire. This event is represented in Persian history by the invasion of a foreign tyrant called *Zohauk*, whose reign continued a thousand years, which is supposed to accord with the period between the Assyrian conquest and the deliverance of Persia from its subjection to that empire, by Arbaces, the Tiglath-Pileser of the Scripture, 747 years before Christ; the fabulous reigns of both Jemshedd and Zohauk being, in fact, two entire dynasties or successions of monarchs, first of the line of Shem, and afterwards of Cush.”—*J. G. Mansford.*

In the *desiderata* found among Sir William Jones's papers, there is mention of “The History of Persia, from authorities in Sanscrit, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, and Persian, ancient and modern.” This work that distinguished oriental scholar did not live to undertake. He has, however, in his sixth dissertation, given a large account of a rare and interesting tract on twelve different religions, entitled the *Dabistan*, and composed by a Mahomedan traveller, named Mohsan Fani. According to this tract, the Persian empire, under the denomination of the Iranian monarchy, must have been the oldest in the world; and that Iran, or Persia, in its largest sense, was the true centre of population, of knowledge, of languages, and of arts; which expanded in all directions, to all regions of the world, wherever the Hindû race had settled, under various denominations. “The ancient languages and characters of Iran,” says Sir William Jones, “were the Chaldaic and Sanscrit—facts which no supposition of a mere political or commercial intercourse between the different nations can account for;” hence he concludes, “that the language of the first Persian empire was the mother of the Sanscrit, and consequently of the Zend and Parsi, as well as of the Greek, Latin, and Gothic; that the language of the Assyrians was the parent of the Chaldaic and Pahlavi; and that the primary Tartarian language had also been current in the same empire.” Discovering, therefore, in Persia, at the earliest dawn of history, the three distinct races of men, Sir William comes to the conclusion, that these distinct races had not been collected in Iran from distant regions, but that they occupied it as a common centre, from whence they diverged into India, Arabia, and Tartary.

### Phœnicia.

“Phœnicia proper was, according to the ancient geographers, bounded by Syria on the north and east, on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the south by Palestine. Some derive its name from Phœnix, one of its ancient kings, and son of Agenon; others from the Greek word *φοινίξ*, a palm, as if that tree grew in abundance in this country. Others refer it to the Red Sea, or sea of Idumea. Vossius proves that the Tyrians came from the Idumean sea; and concludes that from the Idumeans, the posterity of Esau, the Red Sea was styled *Erythræum mare*, whence the Tyrians transplanted were styled *φοινίξες*, *Phœnicians*. Others again derive their name from *φορός*, slaughter. These are all purely Greek derivatives; and the origination of the name is far more probably Hebrew. Scaliger, Fuller, and Glassius, all agree to derive the name from the Chaldaic *פניקס*, to live delicately, referring to the luxury of the Tyrians, as merchants; whence *φοινίξες*, the name of Phœnicians, *q. d.* *τελεφεσοι*, delicate. But the most probable solution is that of the great Bochart, who derives the Greek word *φοινίξ* from the Hebrew *פניקס* or *פניקס* the son or sons of Anak. From this Canaanitish name (and there can be no question that the Phœnicians were Canaanites) *Ben-anak*, or, contracted, *Benak*, the Grecians at first formed *פניקס*, (it being very usual with them to turn *ב* into *פ*), thence *φοινίξ* and *φοινίξες*, *Phœnicia*. The Phœnician territory was generally considered by the ancients as a province of Syria; and it is rather remarkable that Herodotus indiscriminately makes use of the three names, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Syria, as if they were the same country. The Phœnicians were well skilled in astronomy and arithmetic, and to them is attributed the invention of letters. They were also noted for the manufacture of fine linen—the glass of Sidon, and the purple of Tyre. The “*Sidonia ars*” was a common proverb among the ancients; and the epithet “*Sidonian*” was used by way of emphasis to express whatever was elegant or magnificent. As merchants, navigators, and colonists, they had no equals, nor even rivals, for many ages. In ancient times their country was a great warehouse, in which might be found all the necessities and luxuries of human life; and was long and justly considered as the emporium of the east.”

### Palestine.

The land of Canaan was early peopled by the descendants of Canaan, the son of Ham. They were divided into ten tribes, according to their family descent, viz., “the Kenites, and the Kenizzites, and the Kadmonites, and the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites.” Gen. xv. 18—21. Besides these nations, which first possessed the land given by promise to Abraham and his seed, there were also dwelling on the borders of Canaan other and powerful tribes;—the Edomites, descendants of Esau, on the southern border in “Mount Seir;” the Midianites, the posterity of Midian, son of Abraham and Keturah, on the north-east of the Red Sea, and also on the east of the Dead Sea; the Philistines, descended from Mizraim, on the south-west of Judea; the Amalekites, sprung from Amalek, on the west of Jordan; and the children of Moab and Ammon, the sons of Lot, on the east of Jordan.

### Asia Minor.

Asia Minor comprised several geographical divisions:—1. *Northward*, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus—Pontus, on the river Thermodon, the residence of the Amazons; Paphlagonia; Bithynia. 2. *Westward*, by the shores of the Ægean Sea—Lesser Mysia, also called Phrygia Minor, containing the cities Ilium or Troy, Cyzicus, Island of Tenedos, &c.; Greater Mysia; Lesbos; Æolia; Ionia; Caria; Doris; Chios; Samos; Patmos; Cos; and Rhodes. 3. *Southward*, along the Mediterranean—Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Cyprus. 4. *Along the banks of the Euphrates*—Lesser Armenia. 5. *Inland*—Cappadocia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Pisidia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major. Of the various families or independent tribes which in early times inhabited those countries, the Thracians in Bithynia, the Syro-Cappadocians, beyond the Halys, the Carians to the west, and the Phrygians in the centre, were the most important. The inhabitants of Phrygia claimed to be the most ancient; they even went so far as to assert for themselves an antiquity higher than that of any nation in the world. Josephus traces them to Togarmah, a son of Gomer. They are said to have been extremely superstitious in their sentiments and voluptuous in their character. Their government was monarchical. The people of Lesser Phrygia (Trojans) were also, without doubt, a very ancient people, but of uncertain origin. Bochart supposes that Ash Kenoz, the eldest son of Gomer, first settled this district, because of the resemblance perceptible between his name and several of the lakes, rivers, islands, cities, and inhabitants. The ancient historians describe the inhabitants of Lesser Phrygia as eminent amongst the civilised and polite nations of antiquity; that they were a trading and commercial people, and that monarchy was their earliest form of government. At first they consisted of petty principalities, which gradually subsided into the general dominions of the Trojan kings. Lydia, it is supposed, was founded by Lud, the son of Shem. Whether this be so or not, one fact is certain, that their origin is of very remote antiquity.

### Greece.

“The early history of the Greeks, as well as the early history of most nations, emanated from tradition, and supplied their bards with subjects of song for several centuries. But it does not follow from hence that early Grecian history was an invention, because it was poetical. The subjects of history, as presented by tradition and sung by the bards, were only interwoven with fictions; and so modelled as to gratify the national pride, and to adorn the popular religion. It is at the same time true that little credit is to be given to the *details* of Grecian history before the era of the Olympiads.”—*Heeren*.

According to Mr. Fynes Clinton, the four immigrations, under Cecrops, Cadmus, Danaus, and Pelops, are not to be accounted as the introduction of a new race of people, such as is produced by force of arms, or by large bodies of invaders, overwhelming the ancient inhabitants, but are to be viewed as examples of a smaller, received into a larger number. “These establishments,” adds Mr. Clinton, “were made within three centuries of the Trojan war, when the country was already in the possession of powerful tribes, which subsisted after these establishments, and increased so far as to supersede them.”

The early inhabitants of Greece cannot be distinguished so much according to their respective localities, as according to their several tribes, for we find that most, if not all, of them, migrated, as circumstances required, from one district to another. Their general situation may, however, be thus defined:—The PELASGI principally occupied the Peloponnesus, from which they extended themselves into Thessaly, &c. These people were the most powerful of all the tribes; they were found in all parts of Greece, hence the whole country at one time was called Pelasgia. The *Leleges* were established in Laconia, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, called from them Lelegia, and in Megara. The *Caucones* dwelt in the western part of the Peloponnesus. The *Dryopes* had their principal settlement in Mount Ceta, from which they extended themselves across the country westward to Ambracia. The *Aones*, *Hyantes*, and *Temices* inhabited Bœotia and part of Eubœa. Subsequently they were found in the west of the Peloponnesus. The *Carians* occupied the island of the Ægean Sea. These people were supposed to be Leleges.

### Italy.

LATIUM AND ALBA LONGA.—It is supposed that the name Italia is deduced from Italus, one of the ancient kings of the country, or from the old Greek word *Ἰταλός*, which signifies an *Ox*, the land abounding with this animal.

“The earliest known inhabitants of Italy are called by Cato and other writers, *Aborigines*, a term which, as Micale observes, must not be understood to signify a distinct race, native or foreign, but to apply to the tribes of Italy who were in the lowest state of civilization. These are said to have been first instructed in the simpler arts of social life by Janus, or Saturnus. Virgil ascribes the merit to the latter, and identifies him with the Greek Kronos, the father of Jove. \* \* \* \* \* The Siculi, who eventually gave name to Sicily, are said to have had their first seat on the banks of the Tiber, where they were sufficiently powerful to carry on long wars against the Umbri. The latter, however, at last prevailed, and the Siculi passed over into Sicily.”—*Sir John Stoddart*.

“The researches now carried on with so much spirit in Italy hold out the hope that we may obtain, ere long, some more satisfactory knowledge than is at present attainable respecting the antiquities of the different nations of Italy. Pelasgian inscriptions, written in a character clearly distinguishable from the Etruscan, have been discovered at Agylla or Cerae. And the study and comparison of the several Indo-Germanic languages is making such progress, that, if any fortunate discovery comes in to aid it, we may hope to see the mystery of the Etruscan inscriptions at length unravelled.”—*Dr. Arnold*.

**MAGNA GRÆCIA, AND ETRURIA.**—"Prior to the eminence obtained by the Romans, there were, in Italy, two main centres of that refinement which gradually spread over the Peninsula. These were the countries called Magna Græcia and Etruria. The Grecian adventurers who had landed on the south-eastern part of Italy (Magna Græcia) built, or seized from the natives, the towns of Metapontus, Croton, Sybaris, Tarentum, Locri, and others. The governments in all these were republican. They rapidly acquired wealth and splendour. The new Greek cities, in a short time, sent out colonies themselves to neighbouring lands; and the whole coast, from Tarentum on the Adriatic, to Cumæ near Naples, was studded with Grecian cities."

**ROME.**—"The traditional Romulus is a mere symbol, or representative of a tribe who occupied a fortified hill, which they (being perhaps of Pelasgic or Greek origin) called *Rōmūn*, *Roma*, the 'strength,' or 'stronghold.' Another tribe (of Latin or Sabine origin) were called *Quirites*, from the Sabine word, *quiris*, a spear, they being good spearmen."—*Sir J. Stoddart.*

"It is probable that the Latins belonged to that great race which, in very early times, overspread Greece and Italy, under the various names of Pelasgians, Tyrrhenians, and Sicilians."—*Arnold.*

**SICILY.**—Tradition reports that the Siculi, when expelled Italy by the Umbri, drove the Sicani before them. This tribe, it is said, had arrived from Spain some years previously, and having destroyed or expelled the Aborigines, occupied their settlements. Dr. Stoddart imagines that both the Siculi and Sicani were one tribe. They probably had a common origin.

### The Northern and German Nations.

In this division of our chronology we have recorded the dates of the most remarkable of those barbaric inundations, which from time to time swept over the fairest and most civilized portions of the east and west. Though the invading tribes were known by different names, yet as they all, or nearly all, proceeded from a common source, and as their historic importance, taken singly, extends over but a comparatively brief period, the necessity and propriety of including them under one general appellation, and in one chronological category, will at once be evident. These barbaric tribes were known as Scythians, Tartars, the *Gætæ* and *Massagætæ*, the *Sarmatians*, *Cimmerians*, *Teutones*, *Ubii*, *Helvetians*, *Gauls*, *Goths*, *Celts*, and *Huns*; the *Germans*, *Scythians*, *Scandinavian*, *Cherusci*, *Chatti*, *Allenmanni*, *Heruli*, *Burgundians*, *Marcomanni*, *Suevi*, *Quadi*, *Alani*, *Hermundurii*, *Ostrogoths*, *Visigoths*, *Vandals*, &c.

Above a thousand years after civilization had begun to spread itself along the coasts of the Mediterranean, and while the great empires of Assyria and Persia were growing up and falling to pieces, the immense region which reaches from the sea of Okotsk to the British Ocean, and from the north of India to the Polar regions, by far the largest compact portion of the habitable world, was either a desert, or only occupied by wandering tribes; of whom some subsisted by fishing and hunting, and others gradually adopted a rude sort of pastoral life. The most general name of these tribes in ancient times was *Scythæ*, or *Scythians*, whom we are now in the habit of considering as the origin of the Tartars; but there were many others, as the *Gætæ* and *Massagætæ*, supposed to be the ancestors of the Goths; the *Sauromatæ*, or *Sarmatians*, of the *Scythian* nations; the *Ugri*, or *Unni*, of the Huns, &c., who were sometimes distinguished from, but more frequently confounded with, the Scythians. The population of some of these tribes becoming at length redundant, driven by casual famine, or incited by the hope of plunder and conquest, they, at different periods, and in various directions, burst forth from their homes, often repelled, but more frequently overrunning and subduing countries richer and more polished than their own.

### THE SCYTHIAN, TARTAR, GOTHIC, AND OTHER TRIBES.

#### The SCYTHIAN Tribes:—

[There were various tribes comprehended under the general designation of Scythians; as the *Nomad Scythians*, *Royal Scythians*, *Alazones*, *Callipidæ*, *Olbiopolitæ*, &c.]

#### The TARTAR or TATTAR Tribes:—

[The most remarkable of the eastern branches of which were the *Monguls* and *Mantchus*, of whose origin none but the most fabulous accounts exist. The former, for a considerable period, obtained the sovereignty both of India and of China, and the latter still governs the Chinese empire.]

#### The SARMATIAN Tribes:—

[From which the *Scythian* nations—comprehending the *Russians*, *Poles*, *Lusatians*, *Bohemians*, *Dalmatians*, *Servians*, *Balgarians*, *Croatians*, *Wallachians*, and other peoples, are descended.]

#### The GOTHIC Tribes:—

[So called for their hospitality, *Gothi* meaning good; as the inhospitable tribes were called *Quadi*, which means bad. It is commonly thought they were the *Γέταί* of Herodotus, and the *Gætæ* of the Roman writers. The denomination *Germani*, which probably means war-men, was an appellation given to the Gothic tribes who inhabited

the country thence called by us Germany. The Gothic family has two main branches, the German and Scandinavian. But besides these main branches, which founded nations in the north of Europe, there were others which proceeded to the south, as the *Ostrogoths* and *Lombards* to Italy, and the *Visigoths* to Spain and Portugal.]

#### The CELTIC Tribes:—

[Were among the first that spread from Asia to the west of Europe. The house of *Celt* appears first under the form of *Κελται*, a nation or tribe said by Herodotus to dwell in the westernmost parts of Europe, near the sources of the Danube. In the time of *Tarquinius Priscus*, the *Celtæ* occupied a third part of Gaul; and *Diodorus Siculus* confines the term *Κελτική* to Gaul. We trace the *Celts* or *Gauls* mixing with other nations, as the *Celto-Scythians*, on the borders of Asia, the *Celto-Iberians*, in the north of Spain, and the *Gallo-Grecians* in Greece.]

#### The HUNS:—

[Who have given name to the modern nation of Hungary, appear to have been originally allied to the Finnish tribes. Nothing certain is known of them till the reign of the Emperor *Valens*, when they threatened Rome.]

**India and China.**

- ? Successive migrations from the plains of Senaar to the banks of the Yellow river, under Yao and Shun.
- ? Hereditary dynasty of Hia in China commences; the empire having ceased to be elective with Shun (? 2207.)
- ? *The Satya Yug* (or age) of India.
- ? (Length of this *Yug*, as ascertained by Mr. Halhed, 3,200,000; Sir W. Jones makes it 1,728,000.)—t 3164.
- Four castes in India*; Priest caste, the principal; Military caste; Agricultural, Artizan, or trading caste; and the Servile caste.
- ? Era of *Cali Yug* of China.—3101 (? 1004.)
- ? Krishna fl.—Chinese chron.—3100 (? 1500.)
- ? *Fohi* reigns in China (? 2207.)
- ? First Chinese cycle.—2700.
- ? Menu legislates in India.

[“The laws of Menu in their present shape are assigned by the earliest European critics, from internal evidence, to the ninth century before Christ, but they are manifestly a compilation from earlier ordinances.”—*Siod.*]

- ? *Yao*, emperor of China.—2357 (? 1357.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- ? The friends of the translated Xisuthrus unanimously come, by a circuitous course, from Armenia to Babylonia, unto Sipparæ, the city of the sun!
- ? Here they dig up the historic writings of Xisuthrus which he had buried.
- ? They build cities and temples.

**Egypt.**

- ? Osiris civilizes the barbarian inhabitants of Egypt; he teaches them various arts, and, assisted by his wife (who is also his sister) and by his counsellor Hermes, he carries civilization, literature, and the arts into Ethiopia, Arabia, and India. Having founded Macedonia, he returns home and is slain by his brother Typhon, who cuts him into twenty-six pieces. Being restored to life and soundness, he proceeds with his work of humanizing and elevating mankind.
- ? Colony of Ammonium.
- ? Animal worship; superstition the basis of civilization and order; mythological delusions the foundation on which the priestly power in Egypt is built, and which maintains its sway for above 2000 years.

**Persia.***The Peshdadian Dynasty—*

During which time the affairs of Media and Persia are intermingled.

**Phœnicia.**

- ? The sons of Anak first people Phœnicia.
- ? Sidon founded, by Sidon, the eldest son of Canaan, (period early but uncertain.)

**Asia Minor.**

- ? Nannacus, or Ninnacus, or Annacus, or Cananac, the first king of Phrygia.
- [It is said that he lived before Deucalion's deluge; and his times were proverbially referred to, as descriptive of any thing of remote or uncertain antiquity.]

**Asia Minor.**

- ? Origin of—“to weep like Nannacus.”
- ? Manis, king of Phrygia.

[He was eminent for military valour, and for virtue. From him the phrase, “Manic achievements,” indicative, among the Phrygians, of that which was very extraordinary or heroic, was derived.]

**Latium and Alba Longa.**

- ? The Aborigines, under Saturn, found the kingdom afterwards called Latium (? 2450.)
- Long and bloody wars between the Umbri, Siculi, and other tribes.

**Northern and German Nations.**

- ? *Scythes*, the son of Jupiter, or Hercules, (by a woman having the body of a serpent,) the great ancestor of the Scythians.
- ? The Sarmatians occupy the banks of the Tanais, from whence they extend themselves over the plains which lie between the Visula and the Volga; some of them also establish themselves along the Euxine.
- ? War of the Pygmies and Cranes.

[Probably relating to a war between the Monguls and some other Tartars. Some suppose they refer to monkeys and men (the Massagetæ.) The Pygmæi are described as a small but remarkably strong race of men; and it is singular, that the same tradition exists to this day in Scotland, concerning the Pechts or Piets, whose name may perhaps be of the same origin. The Cranes were the Massagetæ, who subsisted partly on fish and partly by hunting.]

- ? The one-eyed Arimaspi and the Griphi.
- ? The Scythian Oigurs (? origin of our Ogurs.)
- ? Nomadic patriarchal government established among the ancient Turks.
- ? *Oguz Khan* restores the patriarchal worship of one God among the Monguls.
- ? He divides his subjects into twenty-four tribes, and arranges his vast empire into two divisions, right and left of his own encampment.
- ? Laws of Oguz Khan.
- ? The *Osmanlis* and other western Tartars.

[“The most distinguished of the western branches of the Tattar family were the Osmanlis, the present occupants of the Turkish throne. They are, however, only a branch of the Turk family. Though the Osmanlis cultivated their language to a high degree of refinement, still, even by them, no great light can have been thrown on ancient history, since they derive their name and existence as a nation from Osman, a chief of the Oghuzian Tartars, who invaded Bithynia A.D. 1299.”—*Sir J. Stoddart.*]

- ? The *Yakouts*, and *Tchowaches*, and other northern Tattar tribes.
- [These tribes were altogether illiterate.]
- ? *Kioro*, the ancestor of the Tattar Mantchu sovereigns, is born of a celestial virgin on the white mountain, 180 leagues N. of Pekin.
- ? The Swedish history sets out from B.C. 2000.
- ? *Dan*, the father of the Danes (? 1050.)

[As the fabulous, mythical, and uncertain periods of ancient chronology have occasioned much discussion among historians and chronographers, and as it would be a hopeless task to attempt a reconciliation of their differences, we have deemed it fair to all parties to give insertion to their respective and opposing dates, leaving it to the judgment of the reader to adopt those which best accord with his own views and feelings. The controverted and doubtful dates are indicated by notes of interrogation (?) or the facts are again recorded.]

**Mesopotamia.**

- 2281 Heber, the son of Salah, born.  
 2247 Peleg or Phaleg, son of Heber, born.  
 2217 Birth of Reu, the son Peleg.  
 2185 Serug, the son of Reu, born.  
 2155 Birth of Nahor, the son of Serug.  
 2126 Birth of Terah the father of Abram.

**India and China.**

- 2207 The 1st imperial dynasty of China begins:—  
*Fohi*, first sovereign of the Hiah dynasty.  
 [Fohi is supposed to be identical with Noah. The Chinese historians state that Fohi was a divinely-begotten personage; and that he taught his subjects to live in towns, invented a symbolical mode of writing, and composed, or rather copied in it, a code of laws which he had the good fortune to see inscribed on the back of a dragon-horse. He also invented music and dress-making, the custom of sacrificing six different kinds of animals at the solstices, and of distinguishing persons by their names. He instituted the office of prime minister, and appointed four mandarins to rule over the four tribes which were subject to his rule.]

- 2204 The Indian *Treta Yua* begins.  
 [According to Mr. Halhead's reading of the Puranas, this age lasted 2,469,000; according to Sir Wm. Jones, 1,293,000.]  
 2155 Eclipse of the sun observed by the Chinese astronomers, according to Du Halde.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 2255 *Nimrod*, a mighty hunter, subverts the Patriarchal govern. and establishes the regal (Dr. H., Syncellus, 2554; others, 2234.)  
 ? The city of Babylon founded (2547, Eustathius; 2247, others.)  
 ? Eced, Chahmah, Erech, &c. founded.  
 ? Nimrod, or Asshur, goes into Assyria, and there founds a city, afterwards called Nineveh (2147, 2069.)  
 [Dr. Hales assigns several reasons for believing that Nimrod, not Asshur, the son of Shem, founded the city Nineveh.]  
 ? Numerous cities founded; prosperous condition of Babylon.  
 ? Nimrod introduces the Sabian idolatry. Rehoboth, and other cities founded.  
 2147 *Ninus* (? Nimrod or Asshur) founds Nineveh.—Diodorus.  
 ? Astrology studied at Babylon.  
 2124 Death of Nimrod (? Ninus I., Belus, or Mahla Bela.)  
 Deification of Nimrod; his worshippers place him in the constellation *Orion*, as hunting the Great Bear.  
*Belus II.* or *Ninus II.* (Dr. Hales 2230.)

**Egypt.**

- 2280 Misraim and his family colonize Egypt; the city of Thebes or "No-Ammon" founded (Dr. Hales 2613—2412) ? 2188.  
 ? Colonies from Ethiopia (according to some) carry civilization, religion, and the priest-caste into Egypt.  
 ? *Dynasty of Menes*.—(Dr. Hales 2412—2159.)  
 "It seems probable," says Sir John Stoddart, "that Menes is an allegorical being, indicating the power of mind over brute material instincts, as displayed in reducing the barbarous inhabitants of Egypt, India, and Crete, under the yoke of civil polity."  
 ? Menes overthrows the Patriarchal govern-

**Egypt.**

- ment of Misraim, and establishes the kingly government; he teaches religion, builds the temple of Vulcan, institutes laws, divides the country between the crown, priesthood, and military (? 2412.)  
 [This dynasty ended with the death of Tinnæus, Thammuz, or Concharis.]  
 ? Menes turns the course of the Nile into a new channel. Internal improvements.  
 ? Memphis built by Menes (? 2188.)  
 ? *Dynasty of the Hyksos*,  
 Or Shepherd Kings, (Dr. H. 2159—1899).—2182.  
 2182 Salatis invades Egypt (? 1650.)  
 The Shepherd dynasty, according to Dr. Hales, numbered six kings, viz.:—1, *Salatis*, 19 years; 2, *Baton*, 44 years; 3, *Apachnes*, 37 years. During this sovereign's reign was commenced  
*The First Pyramid* (2095 Dr. Hales.)  
 Abram visits Egypt (2077 Dr. H.) ? 1921.  
 4, *Apophes*, 61 years; 5, *Janaïs*, 50 years; and, 6, *Assis*, 49 years.  
 [This dynasty is rejected by Sir John Stoddart, who maintains, with Tatian, Justin Martyr, and other ancient authors, that a nation of shepherd captives (the Hebrews) are referred to, and not a dynasty of shepherd kings. If this position be correct, it is manifest that the period assigned for the kings is far too early for the captives. Dr. Eadie is, however, of a different opinion. "Josephus and other writers," the Doctor says, "have strangely confounded the Hyksos with the Israelites; but this theory, though it has met with strenuous supporters even in modern times, may now be regarded as completely exploded." Dr. Hales states, that an account of the conquest of Egypt by the shepherd tribe is preserved in the Sacred Books of the Hindoos.]  
 2126 Division of Egypt into:—Egypt proper, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis.  
 2122 Hieroglyphics invented by Athotes.  
 The fine arts cultivated in Egypt.  
 2111 Thebes built by Busiris.—Usher. (? 2188.)  
 2100 *Osymandyas*'s victories in Asia, &c.  
 [Several modern writers suppose that Osymandyas was no more than a mythological being. Consult note to 1618.]  
 Sculpture and painting employed to commemorate the exploits of Osymandyas.  
 Worship of Isis, Osiris, Ammon, and Pthta introduced.  
**Persia.**  
 2160 *Kaïumarath* or Kaiomers, the first Persian king, elected in time of anarchy (? 2190.) He founds several cities, Bahç the capital. His eldest son, Nazek, murdered.  
 Kaïumarath resigns after a reign of 40 yrs.  
 2150 *Siamak* (grandson) succeeds to the throne. Death of Siamak in battle.  
 Kaïumarath resumes the government and reigns well for about 30 years.  
 2120 *Hushang* or Hosheng, son of Siamak, succeeds Kaïumarath.  
 He is entitled Pischdad—"the just."  
 Hushang digs canals, and introduces other internal improvements.  
 Rice first cultivated.  
 Susa and other cities founded by Hosheng.  
 Introduction of fire-worship.

**Mesopotamia.**

- 2056 Birth of Haran, the son of Terah.  
 1906 Birth of Abram (the friend of God.)  
 1986 Birth of Sarai (Abram's wife.)
- India and China.**
- 2002 Shing Nong, emperor of China (? 1998.)  
 2000 Worship of Brahma in India.  
 The Sanscrit (Nagara) or sacred language.  
 1998 *Ching Nong*, or Shing Nong (Fohi's successor) teaches the art of husbandry, the method of making bread from wheat, and extracting wine from rice.  
 ? The Vedas and Puranas of India written.  
 [The four *Vedas* are unquestionably among the most ancient compositions known in India; they are respectively entitled the *Yajur*, *Rig*, *Sama*, and *Atharva*, and are appropriated to four different classes of the Brahmins. They are known only to a few learned persons. The *Puranas*, on the contrary, are generally known, and exercise an extensive and practical influence upon Hindoo society; they are of a legendary nature, interspersed with fantastic theories of the origin of all things, the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, religious doctrines, rites, &c. Besides the Vedas and Puranas there are also the *Shastras*, comparatively of modern date, consisting chiefly of glosses and commentaries on more ancient works.]  
 ? Chinese Hieroglyphics (? 2207.)  
 1952 *Wang Ti*, emperor of China.  
 [He spoke as soon as weaned; became emperor at twelve years of age; and soon after discovered the mariner's compass; his inventions were astonishing.]
- Babylon and Assyria.**
- 2069 Reign of Ninus, son of Belus, from whom Nineveh derives its name.  
 2059 *The Assyrian Empire.*  
 Babylon reduced by Ninus; the two kingdoms united; Nineveh the capital.  
 2017 *Semiramis* succeeds Ninus.  
 Babylon enlarged and beautified by Semiramis, who makes it the capital of the empire (? 2107.)  
 1978 Victories of Semiramis in Ethiopia, Lybia, India, and other countries.  
 ["As we find that this lady was worshipped as the celestial Venus, we may conclude that the outline of her story is purely mythological. This is the more easily to be believed, because there are no facts connecting her pretended exploits with any thing else, either in the Babylonian or any other history."—*Sir J. Stoddart*. See B.C. 747.]  
 1975 *Ninyas* succeeds Semiramis.  
 1937 Nineveh seized by the Arabs.  
 Overthrow of the first Assyrian empire; it is divided into four kingdoms:—  
 Shinar; Amraphel its king.  
 Ellasar; Arloch, (or Arius,) its king.  
 Goin; (including the mingled nations of Cœle Syria, &c.;) Tidal, king.  
 Elam; Chedorlaomer its king, by whom the others were held tributaries.  
 Assyria governed by viceroys.

**Egypt.**

- 2080 Lower Egypt invaded and conquered by the Phœnicians; they retain it 260 years.  
 2040 *Mœris* king of Thebes and Memphis.

**Egypt.**

- 1938 Lake Mœris constructed (? 1327.)  
*First Pyramid built*, according to some. (See "Dynasty of Hyksos," and 1492.)

**Persia.**

- 2070 Hosheng extends his kingdom by conquest of neighbouring nations; reigns 50 years.  
*Tahmuras* (son or grandson) succeeds Hushang.  
 He restores peace to his dominions, remits taxes, promotes agriculture, trade, &c., distributes even-handed justice, encourages virtue, fortifies his frontiers.  
 Great national prosperity.  
*Tahmuras* taken ill of fever, and dies, universally lamented, after a reign of 30 years.  
 2040 *Jemshid* or *Giemschid* (son or grandson.)  
 He divides his subjects into three classes, —soldiers, agriculturists, and artisans.  
 He makes several alterations in the calendar; invents the solar year; institutes the *Neurez*, or the festival of the new year, which was observed for six days at the Vernal Equinox, &c.  
 Finds several cities—the great city *Estachæ* (? *Shiraz* or *Persepolis*) being one of the number.  
 Claiming divine honours, a revolt ensues.  
 2010 Persia under the dominion of Syria.  
*Dahak*, rebel and tyrant, invades Persia and defeats *Jemshid*.  
*Jemshid* slain asunder by *Dahak's* order.  
*Dahak* or *Zohak*, an Arabian king.  
 His cruelty provokes the people to rebel.  
*Kaoh*, a smith, leader of the insurrection, defeats *Dahak*, or *Zohak*.  
 Feast of *Milrazain* instituted.  
*Peridun* or *Phridun*, (3 years old,) son of *Jemshid*, proclaimed king.  
 1980 *Peridun* appoints *Kaoh* generalissimo.  
*Kaoh's* leathern apron is made the royal standard of Persia.  
 The dominion of Syria thrown off, and all the lost conquests restored.  
 The Sahan idolatry discontinued.  
*Peridun* celebrated for his wisdom.  
 He divides his extensive kingdom among his three sons:—  
 To *Tur*, (the eldest son,) the eastern division, including India and Tartary, hence called *Turan* or *Turkestan*.  
*Tur* receives the title of "Fagfour."  
 To *Salme* or *Selm*, (second son,) the western portion—Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.  
 The title "Kai-sav" is given to *Selm*.  
 To *Iran* or *Iraje*, (the youngest son,) Persia Proper, thence named *Iran*.  
 [Iran's title was "Schah," which is still retained by the kings of Persia.]  
 Wars between *Iraje* and *Tur*.  
*Iraje* assassinated by *Tur* and *Selm*.  
*Manugiah* (son of *Iraje*) defeats and slays *Tur* and *Selm* in battle.  
*Peridun* appoints him his successor.
- Phœnicia.**
- ? *Sidon* celebrated for her textile manufactures. (See *Homer's Iliad*.)  
 Tyre founded by a colony from *Sidon*.—  
 Dr. Hales 2267 (? 1497.)
- Greece.**
- 2089 *Sicyon* founded by *Ægialeus* (*Lenglet*, 1773; others, 1856.)  
 2042 Arrival of *Uranus* in Greece.

**Palestine.**

- 1925 The five cities of the plain reduced to servitude by Chedorlaomer, king of Elam.
- 1921 *The call of Abram.*  
Abram, the son of Nahor, and Lot, his brother's son, come from Syria into Canaan; they settle at Sichem.  
[In the book of Exodus (xii. 40) it is stated that "the sojourning of the children of Israel in Egypt was 430 years." That period takes its date from this event.]
- 1919 A famine drives Abram into Egypt (? 1920.) Sarai is taken by Pharaoh; but is speedily restored to her husband.
- 1917 Abram returns from Egypt.
- 1916 Abram and Lot separate.
- 1912 Elamite (Assyrian) invasion; Lot, his family, and all the people of Sodom taken captive by Chedorlaomer.  
Rescue of Lot and his fellow-captives by Abram (2070 Dr. H.)  
[It was only in the previous year that the "cities of the plain" had thrown off the Assyrian yoke (see 1925.)]
- 1910 Birth of Ishmael, Abram's son.  
[Abraham was now 86 years old.]
- 1908 Death of Arphaxad, aged 438 years.
- 1868 God renews his covenant with Abram; names of Sarai and Abram changed.
- 1807 The rite of circumcision instituted.  
Abraham entertains three angels "unawares," who announce to him the near approach of Isaac's birth, &c.  
Abraham intercedes for Sodom.  
Overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim (2054 Dr. H.)  
Lot and his two daughters escape to a cave.  
Abraham's duplicity, and Sarah's danger of pollution, at Gerar.  
Incest of Lot; his sons and grandsons, Moab and Ammon, born.
- 1896 Birth of Isaac (2053 Dr. H.)  
["Abraham was an hundred years old when Isaac was born unto him."]
- 1892 Expulsion of Hagar and Ishmael.
- 1878 Death of Sarah, aged 433 years.
- 1871 Abraham's trial; Isaac redeemed.  
["Abraham accounted that God was able to raise up his son, even from the dead."]
- 1859 Death of Sarah, aged 127 years.  
["Sarah died in Kirjath-arba, the same is Hebron. And Abraham buried her in the cave of the field of Macpelah."]
- 1856 Abraham sends Eliezer into Syria for a wife for his son Isaac.  
Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel, and sister of Laban.
- 1853 Abraham's second marriage.  
["Keturah bare Abraham—Zimram, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, Shuah."]
- 1846 Death of Shem, aged 600 years.  
Job lived about this period in Idumea.  
[Some suppose that the person called Jobab in I Chron. i. 44, was the principal character in the book of Job. Jobab was a great grandson of Esau. The period of Job's existence has given rise to much discussion, some placing it before the time of Abraham, some after that epoch, some in the time of Moses, and some even at a later period. The general weight of evidence, however, favours the period in which we have placed him.]
- 1836 Birth of Esau and Jacob (1993 Dr. H.)

**Palestine.**

- 1836 [Isaac was now sixty years old.]
- 1821 Death of Abraham, 175 years old.
- 1818 Death of Heber, aged 464 years.
- 1806 Esau despises, then sells, his birthright.
- 1804 A famine; Isaac comes to Gerar, where he denies his wife (see 1897.)
- Mesopotamia.**
- 1921 Abram removes into Canaan (see Palest.)
- 1912 *Amraphel* king of Shinar.
- 1856 Eliezer, Abraham's steward, comes into Syria to obtain a wife for Isaac; Rebekah, daughter of Bethuel, and sister of Laban, is sent with him.
- India.**
- 1900 Cotton manufactures of India celebrated.
- Babylon and Assyria.**
- 1912 Chedorlaomer (? Hushang, see *Persia*.) king of Elam; and his allies, the kings of Shinar, Ellasar, and Goin, conquer the Pentapolis, and carry away Lot and all the people of Sodom captives.  
Chedorlaomer defeated and slain.
- 1907 *Aradius*, king of Assyria, 40 years.
- 1867 *Baleus* or *Xerxes*, reigns 30 years.
- 1837 *Arnimithres*, reigns 38 years.
- Egypt.**
- 1920 Abraham comes into Egypt (? 1919.)  
Expulsion of the Shepherd Kings (1899 Dr. Hales.)  
*Dynasty of the Pharaohs:—*  
(1899—525 Dr. Hales.)  
[Dr. Hales's chronology is here at variance with that adopted in the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures. According to Dr. Hales, Alaphrag Muthosis reigned 27 years. In his reign (1872) Joseph is appointed regent; and Jacob with his family settle in Goshen (1863.) Joseph's death he places in 1792, and the reign of Qu. Nicrotis in 1742. See 1715, 1706, 1675.]
- 1891 Common letters introduced by Syphaos.
- 1828 Expulsion of the Phœnicians from Lower Egypt (2080.)
- 1822 Egyptian letters invented by Memnon.
- 1821 *Amenophis I.* king of all Egypt.  
[Several chronologists state that the sovereignty of all Egypt was first assumed by Ramasses III., or Sesostris. Other assigned dates are 1440 and 1318.]
- 1806 Working of gold and silver mines.
- Persia.**
- 1860 *Manugiah* or *Manueliker* called *Firouz*.  
He restores peace, promotes internal improvements, cuts canals, encourages agriculture, gardening, medical botany, &c.  
Birth of the hero *Rustem* (? see 641.)
- Greece.**
- 1856 *Inachus* reigns in Greece.  
Argos founded by Inachus.—Eusebius.  
[Phoroneus founded it in 1753, according to others.]  
[From the time of Inachus to the invasion of Danaus nine (or ten) kings reigned at Argos; they were called Inachidæ, from the name of the founder of the kingdom; but the name of the kingdom (Argos) was not given till the reign of Argus, the fourth of the Inachidæ, in B.C. 1711.]
- ? Revolt of the Titans under Atlas.
- ? War of the giants.
- 1807 *Phoroneus* succeeds Inachus.  
He introduces a fixed code of laws.  
His reign is prolonged to sixty years.

**Palestine.**

- 1773 Death of Ishmael, aged 137 years.  
 1760 Rebekah and Jacob's deceit for obtaining the first-born's blessing.  
 Jacob flees towards Syria; his vision.  
 ? Death of Rebekah (before Jacob's return.)  
 ? Esau establishes himself in Mount Seir.  
 1739 On Jacob's return to Canaan, he is overtaken by Laban on Mount Gilead.  
 Jacob's name changed to "Israel" at Peniel.  
 Esau and Jacob reconciled.  
 1729 Birth of Benjamin; death of Rachel (? 1734.)  
 1728 Joseph sold by his brethren.  
 1716 Death of Isaac, aged 180 years.  
 1715 Joseph governor of Egypt (1872 Dr. H.)  
 1707 A famine; Jacob's ten sons go down into Egypt to buy corn.  
 1706 Jacob and all his family go down into Egypt from Canaan (1863 Dr. H.)  
 1689 Burial of Jacob at Manire.

**Mesopotamia.**

- 1760 Jacob comes to Padanaram: he is received by his uncle Laban.  
 1759 Jacob marries Leah and Rachel.  
 1739 Departure of Jacob and his wives, children, and servants, by stealth, from Padanaram; Laban and his sons pursue.  
 ? Damascus and other cities built.

**China.**

- 1766 The 2d Chinese imperial dynasty begins.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 1799 *Belochus*, reigns 35 years.  
 1764 *Balacus*, reigns 52 years.  
 1712 *Sethos* or *Altadas*, reigns 32 years.  
 1680 *Maniplus*, reigns 30 years.  
 1650 *Aschalius* or *Manchaleus*, reigns 32 years.  
 1618 *Sphaerus*, reigns 20 years.

**Egypt.**

- 1728 Joseph sold as a slave to Potiphar.  
 1715 Joseph interprets the king's dreams; is made governor (1872 Dr. Hales.)  
 He purchases the landed property of the people of Egypt, during a grievous famine, except the estates of the priests.  
 1706 Jacob and his family, 70 persons in all, settle in Goshen (1863 Dr. Hales.)  
 1702 End of the seven years' famine.  
 1689 Death of Jacob in Goshen, aged 147 years.  
 ? 1695 *Chebron* (1623 Dr. H.; 1575 Wilkinson.)  
 ? 1682 *Amenophis* II. king (1518 Dr. Hales; 1500 Wilkinson; others 1821 and 1492.)  
 1660 *Memphis* (1567 Dr. Hales.)  
 1635 Death of Joseph, aged 110 years (1792 Dr. Hales.)  
 1618 *Sesostris*.—Lenglet (1308 Dr. Hales.)  
 His glorious achievements in Asia, &c.  
 ["There is no date, perhaps, in the whole range of profane chronology, more disputed than that of the age or accession of Sesostris. Various epochs have been assigned; the extremes differing nearly 600 years."—*Dr. Hales*.]  
 "The achievements of this monarch are supposed to have been the labours of several kings, attributed by Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence is doubted." Haydn, Marsham, Newton, and Sir John Stoddart are of opinion that Sesostris was no other than Shishak. See 1308, 972.]

**Persia.**

- 1800 Afrasiab or Apheresiab, king of Turan, invades Manugiah's dominions, to whom large cessions in the east are made.

**Persia.**

- 1740 *Nodar* or *Nauzer* (son of *Firouz*) succeeds. Persia invaded by *Parhang*, king of *Turan*, with an army of 400,000 men, horse and foot, under command of his son *Afrasiab*. *Nodar's* army defeated, and himself slain by *Afrasiab's* own hand.  
 1733 *Afrasiab* rules over *Iran* and *Turan*. His government haughty and oppressive. Revolt of the Persians under *Zalzar*. *Afrasiab* retires to his own country. *Zalzar* (? see 641) proclaims *Zu* or *Zav*, son of *Manugiah*, king of *Iran*.  
 1721 *Zu*, *Zab*, *Zav*, or *Zoab*, succeeds *Afrasiab*. He endeavours to promote the prosperity of his distracted kingdom. He unites *Gerschasp* or *Kershasp*, his nephew, in the government. *Zu* resigns the kingdom to *Gerschasp*.  
 1691 *Gerschasp*, or *Kershasp*, reigns alone. *Afrasiab* again invades *Persia*.  
 1661 He defeats and slays *Kershasp*, and *Overturns the Pischdadian dynasty*.  
 [From this time, to the establishment of the *Kaianite* dynasty, (B.C. 641,) a period of about 1020 years, the name of *Persia*, as an independent kingdom, was unknown. It was first subject to the empire of *Turan*, and subsequently to *Assyria*.]

**Phœnicia.**

- 1800 Republics of *Phœnicia* (cities and suburbs.)  
 Phœnician fleets visit most countries.  
 The *Tyrian* manufactures excel those of *Sidon*, the parent state.  
 Worship of *Baal* and *Astarte*.  
 Letters and the art of writing known.  
 Confederacy of the Phœnician cities.  
 Phœnician colonies settle in *Africa*, *Spain*, and other countries, for trading purposes.  
 The idolatry of *Baal* and *Astarte* established in all the Phœnician colonies.  
 Colonies to *Ireland*, by whom, it is supposed, the round towers were built for the worship of the sun.  
*Arvath*, or *Aradus*, founded.  
 Importation of tin, silver, amber, spices, perfumes, slaves, horses, &c., from those countries where colonies exist.

**Asia Minor.**

- 1750 *Atyadæ*, king of *Lydia*.  
**Greece.**  
 1796 *Ogyges*, king of *Boœtia*.  
 1773 *Phoroneus* introduces the practice of offering sacrifices to the gods (1536.)  
 1760 *Deluge* in *Attica*, in the time of *Ogyges* (1796 *Africanus*; 1764 *Blair*; 1749 *Oxford tables*.)  
 1747 *Apis*, the third of the *Inachidæ*, reigns 35 years (1707 according to some.)  
 1711 *Argus*, son of *Niobe*, the fourth of the *Inachidæ*, founds *Argos*.  
 1710 *Cenotrus* leads a colony of *Arcadians* into *Italy*.  
 1700 The *Cyclopan* walls are built in *Greece* about this period.  
 1684 *Pelagus* I. succeeds his brother *Argus*.  
 1652 *Criacus*, son of *Argus*, succeeds *Pelagus* I. (another date 1641.)  
 1617 *Phorbas*, of *Argos*, succeeds *Criacus*.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 1710 A colony of *Arcadians*, under *Cenotrus*, settle in *Italy*; they give the name *Enotria* to the country which is afterwards called *Magna Græcia* (? 1680.)

**Palestine.**

1489 The Israelites, from Egypt, approach the borders of Canaan.  
The twelve spies; the people murmur.  
They are turned back into the wilderness.

**India.**

1500 *The Mahabharata war* between the Pandu and Kuru princes.  
Krishna fl. about this time (? 3100.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

1598 *Mamylas*, reigns 30 years.  
1568 *Sparthæus*, reigns 40 years.  
1528 *Ascatades*, reigns 40 years.  
1488 *Armyletes*, reigns 45 years.

**Egypt.**

1615 Settlement of the Ethiopians.  
*Kings of whom nothing satisfactory is recorded:—*  
? Amesses.—Dr. Hales 1610.  
? Alephres.—Dr. Hales 1567.  
? Ramesses Miamum.—1556.  
? Misphrag Muthosis.—Dr. Hales 1554.  
? Thotmes I.—Wilkinson 1532.  
? Tethmosis.—Dr. Hales 1528.  
1597 The Israelites persecuted in Egypt.  
1574 Birth of Aaron.

1571 Birth of Moses; and remarkable preservation from death by exposure.  
1531 Moses kills an Egyptian, and afterwards escapes into Midian.

1513 The era of Job, according to some (1846.)  
1492 ? Death of Rampses or Ramases; in whose reign, according to some, the pyramids were built (? 1275.) He is succeeded by

*Amenophis* (see following note.) ? 1632.

1491 God appears to Moses at Horeb.  
Moses appears before Pharaoh.  
The ten plagues of Egypt.  
The Passover instituted.

The exode of the children of Israel; destruction of Pharaoh's army in the Red Sea (1648 Dr. Hales.)

["Different chronologists having fixed this event," says Sir J. Stoddart, "at B.C. 1648, 1608, 1593, 1531, 1509, and 1491, it follows that several sovereigns of the eighteenth dynasty have been supposed to be the Pharaoh who then reigned; *Ex. gr.* Memphres, Amenophthis, Achencherres, Chencherres, and Cherres."]

1488 *Orus* or *Horus*, king.—Dr. Hales.

1485 *Ægyptus* reigns; from whom the country is named Egypt, instead of Misraim, its former name (? 1760.)

[Plutarch makes *Ægyptus* a son of Vulcan and Leucippe; Eusebius states that he was identical with Rampses (1481); Hesychius says the name of the country was derived from the river; while Sir W. Drummond is of opinion that *Ægyptus* was a Greek corruption for the land of Vulcan, the first of its divine kings.]

**Phœnicia.**

1497 *Agenor*, the first king of Phœnicia, and founder of Tyre (? 1980.)

**Asia Minor.**

1588 *Allas*, the astronomer (? 1856, Greece.)  
1580 The cymbal used at the feasts of Cybele.  
1550 *Adrymetus*, king of Lydia.  
1546 *Seamander* founds the kingdom afterwards named Troy.  
1506 Hyagnis, a Phrygian, invents the flute.  
1500 *Tmolus*, king of Lydia.  
1490 *Theoclymeus*, successor of *Tmolus*, Lydia.

**Greece.**

1582 Chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins with this date.

1558 *Deucalion* leads the Hellenes into Phocis, &c. (1433 Blair; ? 1503.)

1556 *Cecrops*, from Sais, in Egypt, comes into Attica, where he founds a kingdom.  
He abolishes the practice of offering bloody sacrifices to *Zeus* (1773.)

1553 *Cranæus*, the second king in Attica.

1552 A flood compels the Hellenes to retire into Thessaly; see 1558 (? 1503.)

The Hellenes expel the Pelasgi, who emigrate into Italy (? 1493 or 1313.)

*Triopas* succeeds *Phorbas* at Argos.

*Polycaon* seizes part of the kingdom, which he calls after his wife, *Messenia*.

1550 *Cadmus*, from Phœnicia, comes into Greece; he founds Thebes, in Cadmeis, afterwards Bœotia (1124.)

Phœnician letters introduced by *Cadmus*.

Corn and olives cultivated in Attica.

Jupiter worshipped at Athens.

The Eleusinian mysteries introduced (see 1494.)

1534 Dancing to the measure of time invented by the Curetes.

1521 *Amphictyon*, the third king of Attica.

*Pelægus*, king of the Arcadians, teaches them to adopt acorns instead of herbs for food; his grateful people reward him with divine honours.

Oracle at Delphi and Dodona. (?)

1520 Ephyra, or Corinth, founded.

1516 *Lelex* founds the Laconian kgdm. (? 1490.) [From him the Leleges were named.]

1514 The Lupercalia instituted by *Lycaon*.

*Nyctemus*, king of Arcadia.

1510 *Arcas* succeeds *Nyctemus* in Arcadia.

He gives his name to the country; introduces agriculture, and teaches the art of spinning wool. For these improvements he and his mother are translated into a constellation.

1506 *Ateus*, king of Arcadia, celebrated as a builder of temples.

Institution of the *Areopagus*.

*Crotopus* succeeds *Triopas* at Argos.

1504 Flood of *Deucalion*.—Euseb. (? 1552 and 1529; other dates are also given.)

1503 *Deucalion* comes into Attica. (? 1558.)

1500 *Danaus*, an Egyptian adventurer, comes into Argos (? 1485.)

1498 The Amphictyonic Council established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon.

He interprets dreams and observes omens.

1495 Institution of the Panathenæan games.

1494 *Erichthonius*, the fourth king of Attica.

He teaches his subjects the art of husbandry, and introduces the Eleusinian mysteries (see 1356 and 1550.)

1493 *Cadmus* founds Thebes—see 1550.

*Sthenelus* reigns at Argos.

1492 *Pandion*, the fifth king of Attica.

1490 *Lelex*, first king of Laconia (? 1516.)

Lacedæmon marries Sparta.

The city of Sparta founded.

? Crockery ware introduced from Egypt.

1486 Cars, chariots, and harness invented by *Erichthonius* of Athens.

1485 *Gelaenor*, last of the Inachidæ, at Argos.

*Danaus* comes into Greece, navigating the first ship ever seen there (? 1500.)

He introduces water pumps, &c.

**Palestine.**

- 1453 Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, &c.  
 1452 The Israelites again approach Canaan. Sihon and Og defeated. Their territories (east of Jordan) divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad.  
 1451 The Pentateuch written by Moses. Death of Moses on Mount Nebo. Joshua succeeds as leader of Israel. The Jordan divided; fall of Jericho.  
 1445 Conquest of Canaan; the land divided by lot (1596 Dr. Hales.)  
 1427 Death of Joshua at Timnath Serah (? 1443.) Caleb and the elders that outlived Joshua rule over the people.  
 1425 Defeat and mutilation of Adoni-bezek.  
 1419 Idolatry set up in the tribe of Dan. Punishment of the Danites.  
 1417 *First servitude* of the Israelites; under Chushan-rishathaim, of Mesopotamia.  
 1409 Othniel delivers them; he is the first of *The Judges of Israel*. Othniel judges Israel, east of the Jordan, for a period of forty years.  
 1391 The Benjamites nearly destroyed.  
 1389 *Second servitude*; the tribes east of Jordan are oppressed by Eglon, king of Moab.  
 ? *Third servitude* of Israel; the southern tribes brought under by the Philistines. (? During Othniel's rule in the east.) They are delivered by Shamgar, a husbandman.  
 1358 *Fourth servitude*; Jabin, king of Hazor, oppresses the northern tribes.  
 1351 Ehud delivers the eastern tribes; a peace of eighty years (1369.)

**India.**

- 1484 The *Dwapar Yug* of India. [Mr. Halhead's reading makes its duration 1,600,000 years, while Sir W. Jones has it at 864,000.]  
 1400 *Schadeva*, the first of the sovereigns of Maghadi, or South Bahar.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 1443 *Belochus*, reigns 25 years. Belochus has been considered as the last of the race of Ninus.  
 1420 Belochus unites his daughter Atossa (Semiramis II.) in the government.  
 1418 *Belatores* or *Bellapares*, reigns 30 years.  
 1388 *Lamprides*, reigns 30 years.  
 1358 *Sosares*, reigns 20 years.

**Egypt.**

*Names of Kings—Periods uncertain:—*

- 1452 Accenchrus.—Dr. Hales.  
 1440 Rathosis.—Dr. Hales.  
 1431 Accenchrus I.—Dr. Hales.  
 1418 Accenchrus II.—Dr. Hales.  
 1398 Arnais.—Dr. Hales.  
 1394 Rameses.—Dr. Hales.  
 1393 Harnesses.—Dr. Hales.

**Asia Minor.**

- 1480 *Dardanus* builds Dardania (? 1380.) [Dardanus is generally placed *after* Teucer, see 1400 and 1350.]  
 1400 *Marsyas* succeeds Theoclymeus king of Lydia. *Gordius* I., king of Phrygia, inventor of the Gordian knot. [He is remarkable for having ascended from the plough to the throne.]  
 1409 *Teucer*, king of Troy, after whom the Teucrians were named.  
*Minos*, king of Crete (? 1256.)

**Asia Minor.**

- 1380 *Dardanus*, a Pelasgian, son of Electra, the daughter of Atlas, succeeds Teucer. Dardania built by Dardanus. (? 1480.) Flourishing period of Troy; the Palladium brought into Phrygia, &c. &c. *Midas* I., king of Phrygia. [The great opulence of Midas is the theme of all ancient writers.]  
 1350 *Erichthonius* succeeds Dardanus, and is proverbial for his riches (? 1449.)  
**Greece.**  
 1475 *Danaus* deposes Gelanor and succeeds him as king of Argos (1460 Blair.) Forty-nine of his daughters destroy their husbands on the night of their nuptials, according to his command; Hyperminestra alone refuses to obey—she spares her husband Lynceus.  
 1459 Reign of Hellen—the mythical ancestor of all the Greeks (Hellenes.) *Polydore* reigns at Thebes.  
 1457 *Perseus*, from Argos, reigns at Mycene. Era of the god Bacchus.  
 1453 Institution of the Olympic games at Elis by the Idaeï Dactyli.—Eusebius.  
 1438 *Pandion* reigns in Attica.  
 1433 Deucalion's flood.—Bl.; Clint. (? 1503.)  
 1430 *Labdacus* rules at Thebes.  
 1426 *Museus* fl.—Arundelian marbles (? 1180.)  
 1425 *Lynceus*, the son-in-law of Danaus, de-thrones him and reigns in his stead. Institution of the festival of the Flambœu, in honour of Hyperminestra, wife of Lynceus. See 1475.  
 1415 Melampus introduces the "Dionysia." [The "Bacchanalia" of ancient Rome.]  
 1410 The king of Sicyon rebuilds Corinth.  
 1406 Iron discovered by the Idaeï Dactyli.  
 1397 *Orpheus* institutes the Panathenæan and Chalcæan festivals (? 1495 and 1234.) *Sisyphus* establishes the kingdom of Corinth (? 1520 or 1410.)  
 1390 Croekeryware in general use (1490.)  
 1388 Thebes besieged and taken by Amphion and Zethus; Lycus, the regent, and his wife, Dirce, murdered.  
 ? Tyndareus and Leda married; Helen born (probably later—? 1248.)  
 1385 Rape of Ganymede.  
 1384 *Abas* succeeds Lynceus at Argos. Corinth rebuilt. See 1397, &c.  
 1383 *Erechtheus*, sixth king of Attica. Worship of Athene established in Attica by its king, Erechtheus. Ceres comes into Greece and teaches the method of making bread.  
 1376 Sisyphus seizes Ephyra (Corinth), which he exalts into a kingdom (? 1307 or 1326.) Institution of the Isthmian games.  
 1370 *Prætus* and *Acrisius*, sons and successors of Abas, of Argos, invent bucklers. They quarrel respecting the government of the kingdom (? 1344.) Escape of Prætus to Lycia.  
 1361 Prætus restored to Tirynt by the aid of Jobates, king of Lycia. Bellerophon comes to Argos; he is falsely accused by Antea. Prætus sends Bellerophon to Jobates.  
 1356 Enmolpus, the first hierophant, introduces the Eleusinian mysteries (? 1494.) *Cecrops* II., seventh king of Athens.

**Palestine.**

- 1338 Deborah and Barak deliver the tribes oppressed by Jabin and Sisera (1350.)  
They judge the people forty years.
- 1298 *Fifth servitude*; the southern tribes are oppressed by the Midianites, &c.
- 1296 Ruth, the Moabitess, married to Boaz.
- 1291 Gideon delivers Israel; he refuses to be made king, but acts as judge forty years.
- 1251 Abimelech usurps kingly authority; murders his brethren; is slain.  
Judges; Tola (23 years); Jair (22 years.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 1338 *Lampraes* or *Lampares*, reigns 30 years.
- 1308 *Panyus*, reigns 45 years.
- 1263 *Sosarmus*, reigns 21 years.
- 1242 *Mithreus* or *Mitreus*, called by some *Ninus II.*, and celebrated as a hero of great renown, founds the  
*Second Assyrian Dynasty.*  
He reigns 27 years.

**Egypt.**

- 1327 *Amenophis III.* or *Mœris*, a wise and equitable king, and the reputed founder of *Lake Mœris* (? 1938.)
- 1308 *Sethos* or *Sesostris*, celebrated by the Egyptian priests for his glorious victories, and his great national undertakings; *Er. gr.* The Temple of *Vulean* at Memphis, the Sepulchral Temple of Thebes, canals, &c. (see 2412) ? 1618.
- 1300 New division and valuation of the lands, tribute levied accordingly, military expeditions of *Sesostris* in most known countries.
- 1299 *Sesostris*—repulsed at the *Tanais*, returns home laden with the spoils of his long and prosperous wars.  
Domestic improvements engage his attention, canals are dug, &c.; and a wall of 1500 stadia is built across the desert.

- 1275 *Rampses* or *Pheron* (see 1492.)  
[There were several kings named *Rampses* or *Ramases*, some of whom were successful in war; but this prince is represented as indolent and effeminate, which occasioned the loss of all his father's conquests.]  
Egypt divided into thirty-six nomes.

**Phœnicia.**

- 1270 The *Tyrian purple* celebrated for its splendour and costliness.

**Asia Minor.**

- 1320 *Tros* succeeds *Erichthonius*, king of *Troy*. He founds the city of *Troy* (? 1430.)  
The custom of mourning for the dead in solemn dirges, and of rendering annual funeral honours to deceased friends introduced by *Midas* of *Phrygia*.
- 1310 *Ilus* succeeds *Tros* (? 1314.)  
He founds *Ilium*.
- 1300 *Minos*, of *Crete* (? 1400, 1256.)
- 1283 *Pelops*, a *Lydian*, removes to *Argos*.
- 1280 *Midas II.*, king of *Phrygia*.
- 1260 *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*.
- 1256 *Minos*, the *Cretan legislator*, extends his dominions by means of his naval superiority (? 1300.)  
*Gordius II.*, king of *Phrygia*.

**Greece.**

- 1347 *Erechtheus*, king of *Attica*, slain in battle with the *Eleusinians*.
- 1344 *Acrisius* of *Argos* rebels against his twin-brother *Prœtus* (? 1370.)  
? *Pandion II.*, eighth king of *Athens*.
- 1333 *Aphidas*, *Azan*, *Elatus*, *Arcadian chiefs*.

**Greece.**

- 1326 *Sisyphus* seizes *Ephyra* (? 1397 and 1376.)  
The *Isthmian* and *Pythian games* instituted (? 1376, 1263.)
- 1320 Institution of the *Lycæan games*.
- 1313 *Perseus* of *Argos* founds *Mycene* (? 1457.)  
Letters introduced by *Cadmus*.—*Herodotus*, *Sophocles* (? 1550.)  
The *Eleusinian mysteries* intro. (see 1550.)
- 1302 *Electryon* succeeds *Perseus* at *Mycene*.
- 1300 Birth of *Heracles* (? 1261.)  
*Dædalus*, the sculptor, flourishes
- 1266 *Sthenelus* succeeds his brother *Electryon* at *Mycene*.
- 1293 Several Greek colonies settle on the eastern and southern shores of *Sicily*.
- 1289 *Eurysthenes*, king of *Mycene*.  
*Heracles* undertakes daring enterprises at the command of *Eurysthenes*.  
? Banishment of *Heracles* and his sons.
- 1283 *Ægeus* invades *Attica* and seizes upon the throne; he is the ninth king.  
*Pelops* comes from *Lydia* into *Greece*; he colonizes and gives his name to the southern part of it (? 1313, 1400.)
- 1280 *Linus*, the poet, flourishes.
- 1276 *Laius* slain by his son *Ædipus*.
- 1266 *Atreus* and *Agamemnon* kings of *Argos*.  
*Tyndareus*, king of *Sparta* (1388.)  
*Ædipus* resolves the enigmas of the *Sphinx*; is made king of *Thebes*, marries his mother, &c.
- 1264 Murder of *Phryxus* by the king of *Colchis*.
- 1263 *Argonautic expedition* under *Jason*, &c.—the first naval expedition on record.  
Institution of the *Pythian games* by *Adrastus* (? 1326.)  
Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, built by the *Amphictyons*.
- 1261 *Heracles* born at *Thebes* (? 1300.)
- 1260 *Orpheus fl.* (some place him later.—? 1397.)
- 1257 *Theseus* unites the cities of *Attica* under one government (? 1235.)
- 1250 *Eurydice*, the wife of *Orpheus*, redeemed from *Hades* by the music of his lyre.  
The poet *Musæus fl.* (? later.)
- 1248 Birth of *Helen* (see 1388.)
- 1241 War between *Heracles* and *Erginus*.  
Death of *Amphytrion*.
- 1240 *Theseus* and the *Minotaur*.  
*Dædalus* of *Athens* invents several mechanical instruments.
- Latiun and Alba Longa.**
- 1203 Migration of the *Siuli* into *Sicily* (? 1035.)  
Immigration of the *Pelagians* from *Greece* into *Italy*; they settle at *Velia*.
- 1253 *Faunus*, king of the *Aborigines*, receives with marked favour a band of emigrants from *Arcadia*, under *Evander*, the son of the prophetess *Carmentis*.  
Settlement of *Evander* of *Arcadia* on the *Palatine Hill* (? 1244.)
- 1350 Agriculture extended and encouraged, and letters introduced by *Evander*.
- 1240 *Latinus* reigns in *Italy* (? 1230.)  
He builds the city of *Latiun*, and calls his subjects "Latines."  
*Laurentum* the capital of *Italy*.
- Sicily.**
- 1293 The *Siuli* form colonies in the island.  
[Some ancient historians place this event in the year B.C. 1264, others at 1035.]  
The *Greeks* (*Ionians* and *Dorians*) settle on the eastern and southern shores.

**Palestine.**

- 1205 *Siath servitude*; south of Israel oppressed by the nomade Ammonites, &c.  
 1187 Jephthah's victory; he is judge six years. Ibzan (7 yrs.); Elon (10 yrs.); Abdon, (8 years),—judges in Israel.  
 1157 Eli judge and priest in Israel.  
 1156 *Seventh servitude*; under the Philistines.  
 Samson, the deliverer, born.  
 1155 Samuel, the prophet, born.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 1215 *Tautanes* or Teutamus, 32 years.  
 1183 *Teuteus*, reigns 40 years.

**Egypt.**

- 1214 *Thuris*, Ramases, or Proteus; Dr. Hales (another date 1189.)  
 [This king was eminent for his wisdom, by which his kingdom flourished.—Blair.]  
 The Greeks have endowed him with the faculty of assuming at pleasure any form in nature, as a lion, a dragon, a tree, &c.]  
 1194 Paris and Helen—driven upon the Egyptian coast, are brought before Proteus. Paris expelled; Helen detained.  
 1183 Menelaus comes to Egypt, to whom Proteus delivers Helen, with all her treasures.  
 1164 *Amenophis IV.*—Dr. Hales.

**Phœnicia.**

- 1233 The Tyrians found Carthage (see 878.)

**Asia Minor.**

- 1239 Troy captured by the Argonauts (? 1240.) Hercules comes into Phrygia.  
 1230 *Argon*, the first king of Lydia, of the Heraclidæan dynasty.  
 1225 *Atydas*, king of Lydia.  
 1220 *Priam*, king of Troy.  
 Abduction of Helen by Paris.  
 1200 *Otreus*, king of Phrygia.  
 1193 *Siege of Troy commenced.*  
 1189 The Lydians masters of the sea.  
 1183 Troy taken and sacked by the Greeks.  
 The Trojans and Heneti depart, some into Macedonia, and some into Italy.  
*Aeneas* and his companions emigrate into Italy and settle there.  
 1176 Salamis founded by Teucer.

**Greece.**

- 1237 War of Hercules in Laconia.  
 1235 *Ægeus* throws himself into the sea—hence called the *Ægean sea* (1283.)  
*Theseus*, his son, tenth king in Attica.  
 He gathers his people into one city, which he names *Athens* (? 1257.)  
 The Heraclidæ received at Athens.  
 1234 *Theseus* ordains observance of the Panathenæa and Chalcæa every fifth year.  
 1231 *Theseus* defeats the Amazons.  
 1228 *Theseus* carries off Helen (? 1203.)  
 1227 Olympic games of Hercules at Pelops.  
 1225 *First Theban war*: the seven captains; women of Thebes, &c. (? 1230 or 1213.)  
 Trojan expedition against Hercules.  
*Antigone*, the sister of Polyneice, buried alive, by order of Creon of Bœotia.  
 1224 Dice invented by Palamedes.  
 1222 Hercules celebrates the Olympic games.  
 1216 *The second Theban war*: the women of Epigoni; Thebes besieged and taken.  
*Castor* and *Pollux* rescue Helen (1228.)  
 She is married to Menelaus (? 1201.)  
 1215 Wars of Hercules with the Driopes.  
*Thersander* reigns in Thebes.  
 1214 Abduction of Helen by Paris (? 1198.)  
 Reign of Thersander in Thebes.

**Greece.**

- 1214 War in Elis between Hercules and Augæas. Hercules slays the Molionidæ.  
 1213 *Ædipus* and his sons (see 1266.)  
 1212 Murder of Iphitus by Hercules.  
*Hercules* flees to *Æneus*, king of *Ætolia*.  
 1211 He comes to *Ceyx*, king of *Trachis*.  
*Hercules* expels the *Driopes* from northern Greece (see 1215.)  
 1210 *Cycnus* slain by Hercules.  
 War with *Eurytes*, king of *Cæchalia*.  
 1209 Death of Hercules on Mount *Ceta*.  
 Expulsion of the Heraclidæ from *Tirythus* by *Eurystheus*, king of *Mycene*.  
 1208 The Heraclidæ settle at *Tricorythus*.  
 1207 *Eurystheus* is slain by *Hyllus*.  
*Atræus* succeeds him (see 1266.)  
 First *Theban war* (? 1225.)  
 1205 *Menestheus* succeeds *Theseus* at Athens.  
 1203 First attempt of the Heraclidæ to gain the *Isthmus* (see 1189.)  
*Hyllus* killed by *Echemus*, king of *Tegea*, in single combat.  
 Abduction of Helen by *Theseus* (? 1228.)  
 1201 *Atræus* assassinated by *Ægisthus*.  
 Helen is recovered from *Theseus* and married to Menelaus of *Mycene* (? 1216.)  
 1200 *Agamemnon* reigns at *Mycene*; he also becomes king of *Sicyon* and *Corinth*.  
 1198 Paris carries off Helen (? 1214.)  
 Second *Theban war* (? 1216.)  
 1192 *The Trojan war* (? 1193) 1194-1184 Heeren.  
*Agamemnon* generalissimo of the army;  
*Agapenor* heads the *Arcadians*, &c.  
 The confederated Greeks invest *Troy*.  
 Criminal intercourse of *Ægisthus* with *Clytemnestra*, queen of *Agamemnon*.  
 1183 End of the *Trojan war*.  
 Voyage of Menelaus and Helen commences (see 1176.)  
*Agamemnon* murdered by *Clytemnestra* and *Ægisthus*.  
*Ægisthus* succeeds *Agamemnon*.  
 1182 *Demophoon* succeeds *Menestheus*, king of Athens.  
 1180 The Heraclidæ, under *Hyllus*, endeavour to gain the *Peloponnesus* (? 1203.)  
*Museus*, son of *Orpheus*, fl. (? 1426.)  
 1179 Court of *Ephetes* established.  
 1176 *Ægisthus* and *Clytemnestra* killed by *Orestes*, son of *Agamemnon*.  
*Orestes* succeeds to the kingdom of *Argos*.  
*Menelaus* and Helen arrive at *Sparta*.  
 1174 *Ephitus* reigns in *Arcadia*.  
 Helen banished from the *Peloponnesus*.  
 1170 *Neoptolemus*, or *Pyrrhus*, cast on the shore of *Ephra* (*Corinth*).  
 1169 *Orestes* comes to *Træzene* to be purified from the blood of his mother.  
 1154 Second expedition of the Heraclidæ to gain the *Peloponnesus*, led by *Cleodæus*.  
**Latin and Alba Longa.**  
 1181 *Aeneas*, from *Troy*, settles in Italy.  
*Lavinium*, now the capital of Italy.  
 The *Heneti* are settled in Upper Italy.  
 The *Argives* in Lower Italy; and the exiled *Trojans* occupy the intervening country.  
 1152 *Alba Longa* founded by *Ascanius*, son of *Aeneas*, the Trojan.  
 1150 Flourishing condition of *Alba Longa*, now the capital of Italy.  
**Carthage.**  
 1233 Carthage founded by Tyrians, under *Charchedon* and *Zorus*.

**Palestine.**

- 1137 Samson begins to deliver Israel.  
 1117 Tragical death of Samson at Gaza.  
 1116 The ark taken; Eli's death.  
 The Philistines send away the ark.  
 Sin and punishment of the Bethshemites.  
 The ark sent to Kirjath-jearim.  
 Samuel judges Israel.  
 1096 Miraculous defeat of the Philistines; a king desired.  
 1095 Saul chosen by lot; being the first of *The Kings of Israel*.  
 (1110 according to Dr. Hales.)  
 Saul's victory over the Ammonites.  
 1093 Jonathan rescued from Saul's curse.  
 1085 Birth of David (1100 Dr. H.)  
 1064 Expedition against the Amalekites; Saul's disobedience; Agag spared, &c.  
 1063 David privately anointed king.  
 1062 War with Philistines; David slays Goliath of Gath (1080 Dr. H.)  
 Saul's envy; Jonathan's love for David.  
 1061 Marriage of David and Michal.  
 1060 David flees from Saul.  
 Death of Samuel at Ramah.  
 1057 David marries Abigail, Nabal's widow.  
 Saul's life magnanimously spared by David in the wilderness of Ziph.  
 1056 Escape of David to the king of Gath.  
 War between Israel and the Philistines.  
 1055 Defeat of the Israelites on Mount Gilboa; Saul commits suicide.  
 Ishbosheth, Saul's son, proclaimed king by Abner, the captain-general.  
 David anointed king by the tribe of Judah.  
 He reigns in Hebron 7 years. (1070 Dr. H.)  
 1050 Abner's revolt; he is slain by Joab.  
 1049 Assassination of Ishbosheth.  
 1048 David acknowledged by all Israel.  
 1047 Jerusalem taken from the Jebusites.  
 1046 Treaty of commerce with Hiram of Tyre.  
 War with the Philistines; David defeats them at Baal-perazim, Geba, and Gazer.  
 1044 Removal of the ark to Jerusalem.  
**Mesopotamia.**  
 1100 Zoba (Nisibis) founded.  
**China.**  
 1122 *Fen Fang*, the first sovereign of the third dynasty (Teheou) in China.  
 1115 Mariner's compass known in China about this time (? see 1952.)  
 1109 *Fong* succeeds Ven Vang in China; he builds a Tartar city in five days.  
 1100 Completion of a Chinese dictionary, containing 40,000 characters by Pa-out-she(?)  
**Babylon and Assyria.**  
 1143 Interregnum for 5 years.  
 1139 *Thinæus*, reigns 30 years.  
 1109 *Dercylus*, reigns 40 years.  
 1069 *Eupalis*, (? Eupachmes,) reigns 38 years.  
**Egypt.**  
 1124 *Rhamsinitus*.—Dr. Hales.  
 He is represented as a wealthy prince, and a patron of the Eleusinian mysteries.  
 1082 *Cheops* (Chemmis.)  
 The Egyptian priests ascribe the building of the *Second Pyramid* to this prince.  
**Phœnicia.**  
 1070 Heremon, from the Phœnician colony of Galatia, conquers Ireland.  
 1056 *Abial*, or Hiram, king of Tyre.  
 1046 Treaty of commerce between Hiram, king of Tyre, and David, king of Israel.  
 ["For Hiram was ever a lover of David."]

**Asia Minor.**

- 1141 Ephesus burnt by the Amazons.  
 1124 Commencement of the Æolic migrations; the first migration, under Penthiilus, son of Orestes.  
 1100 The Æolians colonize the coast from Cyzicus to the Hermus.  
 1045 The Ionians, under Neleus, come into Asia Minor, where, with the assistance of some Thebans, and a host of other Greeks, they found Phocæa and Ephesus, and ten other cities on the southern coast of Lydia and the northern coast of Caria.  
 1044 *Meles*, king of Lydia (1050, Poccocke.)  
**Greece.**  
 1149 *Oxyntes* reigns at Athens.  
 1137 *Aphidas* succeeds Oxyntes at Athens.  
 1136 Assassination of Aphidas.  
 ? Melanthus, the Pylion, defeats Xuthus in single combat.  
 1128 Deposition of Thymætes, the last Theseid; *Melanthus* chosen king.  
 Royalty abolished in Bœotia.  
 1124 Aristomachus heads the third expedition of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus.  
 Thessaly occupied by the Thessali; they expel the Bœoti, who come into Cadmeis and give their name to the country.  
 Migration of the Æolians (see 1100.)  
 1106 Death of Orestes from the bite of a serpent.  
 1104 Expulsion of the Achæans.  
 Return of the Heraclidæ under Temenus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus, grandsons of Hyllus.  
 They divide their conquests:—Temenus has *Argos*; Melanthus, *Athens*; Aristodemus, *Sparta*; Hippothus, *Corinth*.  
 ? The Ætolians, under Oxylius, take Elis.  
 The Doric order of architecture.  
 1102 The women of Arcadia repel the Lacedæmonian invaders.  
 1100 The *Biarchy* at Sparta commenced:—*Eurysthene*s and *Procles*—joint kings.  
 [When Aristodemus died he left two sons, twins; and as the Spartans knew not to whom precedence should be given, they decided that both should reign.]  
 The Nelidæ, expelled from Messenia, come to Athens, under Alemæon and Melanthus, the founders of the two branches of the family of the Alcmæonidæ.  
 Æolian migration into Asia Minor.  
 1091 *Codrus* succeeds Melanthus at Athens.  
 1088 *Clisthenes*, king of Sicyon; in whose reign the kingdom is overthrown.  
 1077 Naval supremacy of the Pelasgi.  
 1074 *Ateles*, a descendant of Heracles, expels the Sisyphidæ, and rules at Corinth.  
 Migration of Theras.  
 1069 Self-sacrifice of Codrus (? 1045.)  
 1058 *Agis* and sons, kings of Sparta.  
 1046 Expulsion of the Ionians by the Achæans.  
 The Ionians take refuge in Corinth.  
 1045 The Dorians overrun Attica.  
 Codrus, last kg. of Athens, offers himself a voluntary sacrifice to save his country.  
*Athens a Republic*: a perpetual archon chosen to administer the government:—*Medon*, the first perpetual archon.  
 1044 Emigration of Ionian colonists into Asia Minor under Neleus.  
**Latium and Alba Longa.**  
 1143 *Sylvius Posthumus* succeeds Ascanius.  
 1114 *Enceas Sylvius* reigns in Alba Longa.

**Palestine.**

- 1043 War with the Philistines, Syrians, Moabites, Amalekites; David victorious.
- 1036 War with the Ammonites; Hanun, their king, defeated by David.
- 1035 Rabbah besieged by Joab.  
Defilement of Bathsheba, wife of Uriah.  
Death of Uriah before Rabbah.
- 1034 Defilement of Tamar by Amnon.
- 1033 Birth of Solomon (1050 Dr. H.)
- 1027 Amnon slain by Absalom's servants; flight of Absalom to Geshur.
- 1025 Return of Absalom to Jerusalem.
- 1023 His revolt; battle in the wood of Ephraim; defeat and death of Absalom.
- 1022 Murder of Amasa by Joab.
- 1019 Execution of seven of Saul's sons.
- 1017 War with the Philistines; David victorious. Census taken of citizens able to bear arms. Pestilence; 70,000 die in Jerusalem.
- 1016 Altar on Mount Moriah built by David.
- 1015 Conspiracy of Adonijah frustrated.  
Solomon proclaimed king at Gihon, according to David's desire.
- 1014 Death of David, aged 70 yrs.; accession of Solomon, David's youngest son (1030 Dr. H.) Second conspiracy of Adonijah; he and his fellow-conspirators are punished.
- 1013 Marriage of Solomon with the daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.
- 1012 Building of the temple commenced.  
Treaty of commerce with Hiram of Tyre.
- 1005 The temple completed.
- 1004 It is dedicated with great solemnity.
- 1003 Tadmor in the wilderness founded; trade with Arabia and India.
- 992 Solomon's fleet; trade with Africa. Baalbec and other cities built.
- 990 Visit of the Queen of Sheba (Abyssinia.) Flourishing state of the kingdom.
- 986 Solomon's royal harem after the fashion of pagan Oriental sovereigns.
- 985 Idolatry and tyranny of Solomon.
- 980 Rebellion of Hadad and Rezon.  
Syria lost to Israel.
- 976 The book of "Ecclesiastes" written.
- 975 Death of Solomon, aged 59 years.  
Rehoboam comes to Shechem to be crowned; the people demand reforms—refused.  
Jeroboam's revolt; the kingdom divided.  
*The kingdom of Judah* (two tribes.)  
*Rehoboam* reigns in Jerusalem over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin (990 according to Dr. Hales.)  
The Levites flock to Jerusalem.
- 972 Idolatry encouraged by Rehoboam.
- 971 Invasion of Shishak, (Sesostris,) the king of Egypt, who plunders the temple and makes Rehoboam tributary.  
*The kingdom of Israel*, (ten tribes.)
- 975 *Jeroboam* proclaimed king at Shechem.
- 974 False and ruinous policy of Jeroboam in setting up the golden calves.

**Mesopotamia.**

- 1040 Syria subject to Israel.
- 980 *Rezon* revolts against the Israelitish yoke. He restores the independence of Damascus and all Syria.

**India.**

- 1004 The *Cali Yug* of India (see 3101.)  
[Its duration, according to Mr. Halhead, was 400,000 years; but Sir W. Jones states it at 432,000.]
- 1000 Lokman, or Bidpai, the Hindoo fabulist.

**India.**

- 1000 Buddha founds a new system of religion in India, contrary to the Brahminical system (? 721, 543.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 1031 *Laosthenes*, reigns 45 years.
- 986 *Pertiadates*, reigns 30 years.

**Egypt.**

- 1032 *Cephres* (? Sesostris, or Shishak, or Cephres) reigns.  
According to some the second pyramid was built in this reign (? 1492.)
- 1004 Alliance with Solomon, king of Israel.
- 972 Shishak's expedition against the land of Judea (? 978 or 975.)  
[Sir J. Stoddart contends for the identity of Shishak with Sesostris:—"There was a lapse of above 500 years between the reign of Shishak and the researches of Herodotus, who is the first extant writer that mentions the name of Sesostris; and in that long space of time circumstances may have given abundant occasion for error on the part of the priests, from whom he obtained his information; and what is more material, there was an actual groundwork of truth in the victories of Shishak, on which an edifice of fiction might, with some plausibility, be raised."—*Intro. to Univ. Hist.*]

**Phœnicia.**

- 1013 Treaty of commerce with Solomon, son of David, king of Israel.
- 1012 *Buleazar*, king of Tyre.
- 1000 The Phœnician League (? 1800.)  
Colonies continue to proceed from Phœnicia to various countries.  
Silver imported into Tyre from the Phœnician mines in Spain.

**Asia Minor.**

- 1015 Smyrna founded.  
Minos,—according to some (? 1256.)
- 986 The Ionians build Samos.
- 971 Birth of Homer.

**Greece.**

- 1040 The Amphictyonic Council remodelled or revived (? 1000.)  
Republics from about this time take the place of the monarchical form of government in Greece. (from 1068-752.)
- 1034 *Ixion* succeeds Aletes at Corinth.
- 1033 Cyme founded.
- 1025 *Acastus* succeeds Medon, perpetual archon at Athens.
- 1024 *Echastratus* and *Euryption*, kings of Sparta.
- 1000 Amphictyonic Council (? 1458, 1040.)
- 996 *Agelas*, king of Corinth, succeeds Ixion.
- 993 Decline of the naval power of the Pelasgi.
- 992 Thracian supremacy of the sea.
- 989 *Labotas* and *Prytanis*, kings of Sparta.  
*Archippus*, perpetual archon at Athens.
- 970 *Thersippus*, perpetual archon at Athens.

**Latium and Alba Longa.**

- 1043 *Latinus* king of Alba Longa.
- 1038 *Alba* succeeds *Latinus*.
- 1002 *Capetus*, or *Atys*, king of Alba Longa.
- 976 *Cappys* reigns in Alba Longa.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 1030 Cumæ founded by colonists from Chalcis in Eubœa.  
? Neapolis and Zanele settled by Cumæans.  
? Etrurian colonies in Campania.

**Carthage.**

- 986 Utica built (see 1233 and 878.)

**Palestine.***The kingdom of Judah.*

- 958 *Abijah* succeeds Rehoboam (973 Dr. H.)  
War with king Jeroboam, and victory in the wood of Ephraim.
- 955 *Asa* succeeds Abijah (970 Dr. H.)
- 944 *Zerah*, the Cushite, (Ethiopian,) invades Judah; *Asa* defeats him.
- 941 War with *Baasha*; *Asa* purchases the aid of *Benhadad*, king of Syria, against *Baasha*.
- 936 *Asa* rules oppressively.
- 918 Jericho rebuilt by *Hiel* the Bethelite.
- 914 *Jehoshaphat* succeeds *Asa* (929 Dr. H.)  
Prosperous condition of the kingdom.  
Marriage of *Jehoram*, the king's son, with *Athaliah*, daughter of *Ahab* and *Jezebel*.  
Number of men qualified to serve as soldiers about a million.
- 905 *Elijah* fed by ravens at the brook Cherith in the wilderness of Beersheba.
- 897 *Jehoshaphat* an ally of *Ahab*.
- 896 Union with *Ahaziah*, for a commercial enterprise, frustrated.
- 894 *Jehoshaphat* an ally of *Joram*.
- 892 *Jehoshaphat* unites his son *Jehoram* in the government of the kingdom.
- 889 *Jehoshaphat's* death; his son *Jehoram* reigns alone (904 Dr. H.)  
*Jehoram* puts his brethren to death.  
He introduces idolatry.

*The kingdom of Israel.*

- 957 War with Judah; defeat; 500,000 lost.
- 954 *Nadab* succeeds Jeroboam.
- 953 *Baasha* assassinates him, and reigns.
- 941 War with *Asa* king of Judah.  
Invasion of *Benhadad*, king of Assyria.
- 939 *Elah* succeeds *Baasha*.
- 929 *Zimri* murders *Elah* and all his family.  
*Omri* chosen king by the army.  
His rivals—*Zimri* and *Tibni*, perish.
- 924 *Omri* builds Samaria—the capital.
- 918 *Ahab* succeeds *Omri*.  
He marries *Jezebel*, daughter of *Ethbaal*, king of Tyre and Sidon.  
Phœnician idolatry established in Israel.
- 912 Affinity with *Jehoshaphat* of Judah.
- 910 *Elijah* commences his ministrations.
- 905 The sacrifice on Mount Carmel.  
*Elijah* escapes to the wilderness of Beersheba, south of Judah.  
*Elijah* lodges with a widow at Sarepta.
- 902 Appointment of *Elisha* to succeed *Elijah*.
- 901 Invasion of *Benhadad*; he is repulsed.
- 900 Second invasion of *Benhadad*; 100,000 of his army are slain, and himself taken prisoner; but he is soon after liberated.
- 899 Murder of *Naboth* at Jezreel.
- 898 *Ahab* nrites his son *Ahaziah* in the govt.
- 897 *Ahab* slain at Ramoth Gilead.  
*Ahaziah* reigns alone.
- 896 Commercial enterprise, in concert with *Jehoshaphat*, frustrated.  
The Moabites revolt against Israel.  
Death of *Ahaziah* caused by a fall.  
*Joram*, his son, succeeds.
- 895 *Joram's* translation; *Elisha* succeeds him.  
*Joram*, aided by the kings of Judah and Edom, conquers the Moabites.  
The king of Moab sacrifices his eldest son.
- 892 The widow's oil multiplied by *Elisha*.  
*Naaman*, the Syrian captain, healed.
- 889 A troop of Syrians sent to take *Elisha* are smitten with blindness at Dothan.  
Samaria besieged; a famine in the city.

**Palestine.**

- 889 Flight of the besiegers; Samaria relieved.

**Mesopotamia.**

- 958 *Benhadad* I. king of Syria.
- 889 *Benhadad* prepares to invade Israel.  
He besieges Samaria; his army being terrified by night flee from before the walls.

**India and China.**

- 959 Death of *Buddha* (? 543.)
- 915 *Ripunjaya*, the last sovereign of the family of *Sahadeva* (1400) killed by *Pradyota*, who founds the *Samaka* dynasty.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 956 *Ophraeus*, reigns 21 years.
- 935 *Epecheres*, reigns 52 years.

**Egypt.**

- 960 *Mycerinus* or *Cherisus* (976 Dr. Hales.)  
[According to Dr. Hales, a chasm of 150 years intervened from the death of *Mycerinus* in 966 to the accession of *Bocchoris* in 815.]  
The *Third Pyramid* built.

941 *Zerah* the Ethiopian.

**Phœnicia.**

- 929 *Ethbaal* king of Tyre and Sidon (? 962.)
- 905 *Elijah* lodges with a widow at Sarepta.
- 900 *Pygmalion* usurps the government, and rules tyrannically (see 878.)

**Asia Minor.**

- 952 *Homer* flourishes among the Ionians.  
*Litierses*, an effeminate king of Phrygia.  
[Several colonies of Dorians settled in the islands of Cos and Rhodes, and on the southern coast of Caria. They had six cities—one in Cos, three in Rhodes, and two in Caria. They established one sanctuary for all, the temple of *Apollo Triopius*, where their festivals were celebrated.]
- 970 *Homer* flourishes.—*Bernhardy*.
- 916 First laws on navigation at Rhodes.
- 913 Rhodes mistress of the sea.
- 907 Homeric period begins,—according to the *Parian Chronicle*.
- 891 Maritime supremacy of the Phrygians.  
First appearance of the Cimmerians in Asia Minor (617.)

**Greece.**

- 959 *Pruninis*, king of Corinth.
- 952 *Doryssus* and *Eunonius*, kings of Sparta.
- 947 *Phorbas*, perpetual archon at Athens.
- 944 *Hesiod* fl.—*Parian Chron.* (? 937.)
- 937 Breast-plates invented by *Jason*.
- Hesiod* fl.—*Arundelian marb.* (? 907.)
- 935 Reign of *Bacchis* at Corinth (? 925.)
- 926 Birth of *Lycurgus*, son of *Eunonius*.  
*Bacchis*, a descendant of *Aletes*, (1074) king of Corinth (? 924.)  
[His descendants were called *Bacchiadae*.]
- 923 *Agesilaus* and *Polydectes*, kings of Sparta.
- 916 *Megacles*, perpetual archon at Athens.
- 914 Decline of the naval power of Thrace.  
The *Ætolian League*.
- 907 *Hesiod* of *Asera*, in *Boeotia*, flourishes.  
[Other dates have been assigned, but this date is generally deemed correct.]
- 889 *Agelas* rules at Corinth (? 996.)

**Latiun and Alba Longa.**

- 916 *Calpetus*, king of *Alba Longa*.
- 903 *Tiberinus* reigns in *Alba Longa*.
- 895 Defeat of *Tiberinus* near the river *Albula*, into which he throws himself, hence called the *Tiber*.  
*Agrippa*, king of *Alba Longa*.

**Palestine.***The kingdom of Judah.*

888 The Edomites, who were tributary, revolt. The kingdom harassed by incursions of Philistines and Arabians.

886 *Ahaziah* succeeds *Jehoram* (896 H.)

885 He joins *Joram* against the Syrians

884 *Ahaziah* is mortally wounded at *Gur*; he dies at *Megiddo*.

Usurpation of *Athaliah*, the queen-mother. She destroys all the "seed-royal," except *Joash*, (a child,) who is saved by *Jehoshebeath*, the wife of *Jehoiada*.

878 Deposition and death of *Athaliah*. *Joash* proclaimed king (889 Dr. H.) Reforms by *Jehoiada* the priest.

876 The temple of *Solomon* repaired; and many reforms introduced and enforced.

840 Idolatry restored; tyranny of *Joash*.

Syrian invasion under king *Hazael*.

*Joash* bribes the invaders to depart.

Murder of *Zeechariah*, the son of the good priest *Jehoiada*.

839 Second Syrian invasion.

Murder of *Joash* by *Zabad* and *Jehozabad*.

*Amaziah* succeeds (849 Dr. H.)

He punishes the murderers of *Joash*.

827 He wages successful war against *Edom*.

*Amaziah* sets up the *Edomite* idols.

826 War with *Israel*; defeat at *Beth-shemesh*.

The temple plundered by king *Jehoash*.

810 *Amaziah* slain by conspirators.

[*Dr. Hales* interposes an interregnum of eleven years, which brings his chronology into closer harmony with the Scripture chronology from this date.]

*Uzziah*, or *Azariah*, succeeds.

*The kingdom of Israel.*

885 Attack on *Ramoth* by *Joram* and his ally *Ahaziah*, king of *Judah*.

884 Rebellion of *Jehu*; death of *Joram*.

*Jehu* reigns over *Israel*.

He destroys the *Priests* of *Baal*.

876 *Jehoahaz*, son of *Jehu*, king.

839 *Jehoash* succeeds *Jehoahaz*.

836 *Jehoash* unites his son *Jeroboam* in the government.

Death of the prophet *Elisha*.

825 *Jeroboam II.*, successor of *Jehoash*.

*Jonah*, the prophet.

**Mesopotamia.**

886 *Elisha* comes to *Damascus*; *Benhadad*, who is sick, sends *Hazael* to inquire of the prophet if he shall recover.

885 *Hazael* murders *Benhadad*, and seizes on the sovereignty.

*Hazael* defends *Ramoth* in *Gilead* from the combined armies of *Judah* and *Israel*.

840 *Hazael* invades *Judah*; is bought off.

*Benhadad II.* succeeds *Hazael*.

**Egypt.**

825 The *Tanaitic* dynasty begins with *Petebastes*.—*Blair*.

815 *Bocchoris* or *Asychius*.—*Dr. Hales*.

Celebrated for his wise, equitable, and prosperous administration.

[*Usher* places the invasion of *So* in this reign; he says, that having conquered *Bocchoris*, *So* condemned him to be roasted alive. *Usher* carries the date down to 737 (see 769.)]

**Carthage.**

869 Arrival of *Dido* in *Africa*.

*Byrsa* built (? 880 or 873.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

883 *Acraganes*, reigns 42 years.

841 *Thonus Concholerus*, reigns 20 years.

[This prince, it is said by some, is identical with the *Sardanapalus* of the Greek historians, who place him in the year 767.]

820 The king who reigned when *Jonah* visited *Nineveh*.—*Dr. Hales*.

**Phœnicia.**

878 Emigration of *Elisa* or *Dido*, (*Pygmalion's* sister,) and many of the *Phœnicians* to *Africa*. (See 1800 and 1232.)

832 *Phœnician* supremacy of the sea till 786.

Victory of the *Tyrrians* over the fleets of *Syria* and *Phœnicia*.

**Asia Minor.**

865 The *Cyprian* dominion of the sea; decline of the *Phrygian* naval power.

831 The maritime supremacy of the *Cyprians* passes to the *Phœnicians*.

**Greece.**

888 *Diognetus*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

886 *Homer's* poems brought into *Greece* by *Lycurgus* from *Asia Minor*. (? 880.)

884 *Lycurgus* establishes the senate and gives laws to the *Spartans*.—*Eratosthenes* (? 852, see 817.)

Revival of the *Olympic* games at *Elis*.

879 *Archelaus* succeeds *Agésilas* in *Sparta*.

873 *Charilaus* and *Archelaus*, kings of *Sparta*.

*Lycurgus* regent for *Charilaus*.

869 *Phidon*, king of *Argos*, coins silver money and introduces scales and measures.

Civil commotions at *Sparta*, arising from the unequal distribution of property.

860 *Pheredes*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

859 *Eudemus* rules at *Corinth*.

852 *Lycurgus's* legislation (? 884, see 817.)

850 *Hesiod* flourishes.—*Bernhardy* (? 944.)

848 War declared against *Polymnestor* of *Aradica* by *Charilaus* of *Sparta*.

841 *Ariphron*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

834 *Aristodemus* rules at *Corinth*.

828 *Iphitus* and *Lycurgus* revive the *Olympian* games at *Elis* (? 884.)

821 *Telepheus*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.

819 *Telcleus* succeeds *Archelaus* in *Sparta*.

817 *Lycurgus* delivers his code of laws to the *Spartans* (? 884 and 852.)

[The government a mixed monarchy; two kings; a senate of sixty aged men; five *Ephori*; iron money. The *Spartans* formed the aristocratic caste, the *Laconians* were the subject and tax-paying caste. The land was divided among 39,000 families; its cultivation confined to the *Helots*—forbidden the free citizens; as also handicraft, trading, and manual employments in general. The land could not be sold but might be bequeathed. Public tables; no theatres.]

814 *Caranus* founds the kingdom of *Macedon*.

813 *Alcamenus* of *Sparta* at war with the *Messenians*.

**Latium and Alba Longa.**

864 *Romulus*, king of *Alba Longa*.

845 *Aecidius*, king of *Alba Longa*.

**Northern and German Nations.**

870 The *Cimmerians* in *Asia*.

[The *Cimmerians* inhabited, according to *Herodotus*, the country lying on the north of the *Euxine*. They were remarkable for their oft-migrations. Their origin is traced by some to *Gomer*.]

**Palestine.***Kingdom of Judah.*

- 838 Uzziah carries on successful wars against the Philistines and Arabians, &c.  
 793 Amos the prophet about this time.  
 787 Joel, the prophet, about this time.  
 Isaiah prophecies in this and the three succeeding reigns.  
 772 Leprosy of Uzziah; his son *Jotham* is appointed regent.  
 Micah the prophet flourishes in this and the succeeding reigns.

*Kingdom of Israel.*

- 801 Hosea, the prophet, about this time.  
 787 Jonah's disobedience and miraculous deliverance from drowning († 860.)  
 784 Death of Jeroboam II.  
 Interregnum of nine years.  
 776 *Zechariah* succeeds.  
 ["The chronology of this period is very perplexed."—Horne.]

- 772 *Shallum* murders *Zechariah*, and reigns. *Menahem* destroys *Shallum*, and reigns.  
 770 Invasion of *Pul*, king of Assyria; he is bribed to depart.  
*Nahum*, the prophet, about this time.

**India and China.**

- 800 ["We shall hardly err if we conclude that permanent political institutions existed in China at least eight hundred years before the christian era."—*Sir J. Sloddart.*]  
 777 The *Sisunagas* in India; ten of whom reign about 362 years.

- 770 *Ping Yang* emperor of China.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 790 *Sardanapalus*, an effeminate and grossly depraved prince.  
 787 Jonah's preaching in "that great city" Nineveh (800 *Dr. Hales.*)  
 773 Rebellion of *Arbaces*, governor of Media, and *Belesis*, viceroy of Babylon.  
 Nineveh besieged for two years.  
 771 Fall of Nineveh; *Sardanapalus* fires his palace, and thus destroys himself, his wives, and all his family.  
*End of the First Assyrian Empire.*  
 Three kingdoms are eventually formed out of its ruins: Media, Babylon, Nineveh.  
 770 *Pul* or *Belus II.* king of Nineveh.  
 769 *Pul* brings the Israelites under tribute.  
 Flourishing condition of Assyria.

**Egypt.**

- 786 Egypt mistress of the Mediterranean to 751.  
 781 Dynasty of the *Saites*.  
 772 Egypt celebrated for its sculptures.  
 771 *Amosis* (the Blind.)  
 769 He is deposed and expelled by the victorious *So*, (*Sabaco*), chieftain of an immense horde of Ethiopians (737 *Usher.*)  
*So*, the first Ethiopian king of Egypt.  
 A prosperous and equitable reign.

**Media.**

- 773 Conspiracy and revolt of *Arbaces* governor of Media, and *Belesis* of Babylon.  
 ["Media appears to have been in the state of a province of the first Assyrian empire, until the reign of *Sardanapalus*, when *Arbaces* the governor, in conjunction with *Belesis*, governor of Babylon, overthrew that empire, and divided it between them; from which period, *Arbaces*, who in Scripture is called *Tiglath-Pileser*, ruled over Assyria and Media conjointly; so that Media, although she had changed

**Media.**

- masters, had not materially altered her condition, as she was still subject to a king whose residence was at Nineveh, the capital of Assyria."—*Mansford.*]  
 771 Media divided between the vice-royal governors, *Arbaces* and *Belesis*.  
 770 Media subject to *Pul*, king of Nineveh; *Arbaces* is viceroy.  
 769 *Pul* colonises several parts of Media with captives taken from the tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and *Manasseh*, east of the *Jordan*.  
 766 *Belesis* or *Nabonassar*, king of Babylon.  
 ["*Belesis* is the same with *Nabonassar*."—*Dr. Eadie* (see 773 and 747.)  
 It has been conjectured that *Belesis* did not assume the royal state and title till after the decease of *Pul*, who (according to *Sir I. Newton*) divided his kgdm., at his death, between *Nabonassar* and *Tiglath-Pileser.*]

**Asia Minor.**

- 800 *Midas III.*, king of *Phrygia*.  
*Halicarnassus* being excluded from the *Ionian confederacy* is annexed to *Caria*.  
 797 *Ardys I.*, king of *Lydia*.  
 782 *Lydia* invaded by the *Cimmerians*.  
 775 *Arcetius* the poet, of *Miletus*, flourishes.  
 [He was a continuator of the *Iliad*.]  
 ? *Candaules*, the last king of the *Heraclidae*, in *Lydia*, purchases from *Bularchus* a picture of the battle of *Magnetes*.

**Greece.**

- 809 *Nicander* and *Teleclus*, kgs. of *Sparta* (819.)  
 799 *Agemon*, king of *Corinth*.  
 794 *Agamestor*, perpetual archon at *Athens*.  
 786 The *Corinthians* build vessels having three benches of oars (triremes.)  
 [This date is generally considered too early, see 703.—*Blair*, 707.]  
 783 Unsuccessful attempt of *Phidon*, tyrant of *Argos*, to take *Corinth*.  
*Silver* coined at *Ægina* by *Phidon* (? 869.)  
*Alexander* reigns at *Corinth*.  
 779 *Alcamenes* succeeds *Teleclus* at *Sparta*.  
 778 *Æschylus* archon of *Athens*.  
 776 Victory of *Coræbus* in the *δρόμος*, or foot-race of one stadium, at the *Olympic games* (see 884 and 828.)

## Commencement of the chronological

*Era of the Olympiads.*

- 775 *Cinæthon*, the poet, fl. about this time.  
 774 *Pandosia* and *Metapontus* in Italy founded.  
 770 *Theopompus* succeeds *Nicander*, as one of the kings of *Sparta* (809.)

**Latium and Alba Longa.**

- 808 *Procas* reigns in *Alba Longa*.  
 800 Introduction of the *Etruscan order* of architecture (see *Etruria* 800.)  
 795 *Numitor*, king of *Alba Longa*.  
 794 *Anulus* seizes the throne of his brother *Numitor*, and condemns *Ilia*, his daughter, to perpetual celibacy.  
 771 *Ilia*, the vestal, is ravished.  
 770 *Remus* and *Romulus* born.  
*Ilia* buried alive; her twin children are sent adrift on the *Tiber*.

*Faustulus*, a shepherd of *Mount Aventine*, rescues the children; and his wife, surnamed *Lupa*, nourishes them.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 800 *Etrurian architecture*; paintings, bronze figures of gods, &c., vases, cups, gems, sarcophagi, and various works in plastic.  
 774 *Pandosia* and *Metapontus* colonised.

**Palestine.***The kingdom of Judah.*

- 778 *Jotham* succeeds on the death of *Uzziah*.  
 742 *Jotham* conquers the *Ammonites*.  
*Ahaz* succeeds *Jotham*.  
*Rezin* of *Syria* and *Pekah* of *Israel* invade *Judah*; *Jerusalem* besieged.  
 741 Renewed invasions; *Judah* humbled; thousands are slain, and thousands are taken captive into *Samaria*.  
*Obadiah*, the prophet, fl. at this time.  
*Ahaz* purchases the aid of *Tiglath-Pileser*, king of *Assyria*, against *Israel*.  
*Tiglath-Pileser* greatly distresses *Ahaz* by demanding extraordinary tribute, &c.  
 740 *Ahaz* worships the gods of *Syria*.

*The kingdom of Israel.*

- 762 *Pekahiah* succeeds *Menahem*.  
 759 *Pekah* assassinates *Pekahiah*, and reigns.  
 741 Successful invasion of *Judah*; 120,000 slain, 200,000 taken captive.  
*Oded*, the prophet, procures the restoration of the captives.  
 740 *Tiglath-pileser's* invasion; he carries away many captives to *Assyria*.  
 739 Murder of *Pekah* by *Hoshea*.  
 Interregnum and civil commotions.

**Mesopotamia.**

- 738 Siege of *Damascus* by *Tiglath-pileser*.  
 Overthrow of the *Syrian* kingdom.  
 The people are taken captives, and removed to *Kir* in *Assyria*, and to several of the cities of *Media*.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 747 *Nabonassar*, king of *Babylon* (? 766.)  
*The Era of Nabonassar* commences Feb. 26.  
 ["The celebrated *Scmiramis*, who built the walls of *Babylon*, according to *Herodotus*, might have been either his wife or his mother."—*Dr. Hales*.]  
*Tiglath-Pileser*, (*Arbaces*) king of *Assyria*.  
 740 Victories of *Tiglath* in *Syria* (? 738.)  
 738 *Tiglath* is subsidized by the king of *Judah*; he accordingly goes against *Syria* and *Israel*; the former he reduces by repeated victories, and from the latter he takes many captives.

**Egypt.**

- 757 Period of *So's* invasion, according to *Usher*.  
 747 The old *Egyptian* year (Feb. 26.)

**Media.**

- 747 *Media* subject to *Arbaces*, (the *Tiglath-Pileser* of *Scripture*), king of *Nineveh*.  
 738 *Tiglath-Pileser* locates thousands of captives, expatriated by him from *Samaria*, *Syria*, and other countries which he had conquered, in the "cities of the *Medes*." (721.)  
 ["This fact proves," says *Mr. Mansford*, "that *Tiglath-Pileser* was sovereign of both countries, (*Assyria* and *Media*); as was his son *Shalmaneser*, who completed what his father had begun, by reducing *Samaria*, and transplanting the rest of *Israel* into the same country." 2 *Kings* xvii. 6; xviii. 9—11.]

**Asia Minor.**

- 756 The *Milesians* *Id. Cyzicus* in the *Propontis*.  
 753 *Antimachos*, of *Teos*, and *Asias*, of *Samos*, poets, flourish.  
 750 Flourishing condition of *Miletus*, and its numerous colonies in the *Palus Mæotis*, *Black Sea*, and *Sea of Marmora*.  
 Maritime ascendancy of the *Milesians* till about B.C. 733.

**Asia Minor.**

- 744 *Pharnaces* founds the kingdom of *Cappadocia*; whose successors, till the time of *Eumenes*, are almost wholly unknown. (322.)

**Greece.**

- 765 The poet *Eumelus* of *Corinth* flourishes.  
 760 *Olymp. 5*; *Æschines*, victor.  
 Establishment of the *Spartan Ephori* by *Theopompus* (see 817.)  
 758 *Thestes* succeeds *Alexander* in *Corinth*.  
 754 *Alcmaeon*, the last of the perpetual archons at *Athens*.  
 753 A colony from *Chalcis* founds *Catania*, near *Mount Ætna* in *Sicily*.  
 752 *Olymp. 7*; *Daicles*, victor—the first who received the *Olympic* crown.  
 Abolition of the office of perpetual archon at *Athens* (see 1045 and 754); and election of *Charops*, the first decennial archon.  
 750 The *Milesians* masters of the sea.  
 748 *Olymp. 8*; *Auticles*, victor.  
*Phidon*, of *Argos*, celebrates the games.  
 747 Deposition and murder of *Thestes* of *Corinth*, by *Arieus* and *Perantas*.  
*Automenes* succeeds *Thestes*.  
 745 The *Corinthian* oligarchy of the *Bacchiadæ*, at the head of which is a *Prytanis*, with supreme power, annually elected.  
*Automenes* elected the first *Prytanis*.

- 744 *Eumulus* fl.—*Enseb.* (? 760.)  
 The silver and copper coinage and the new weights and measures of *Phidon*, of *Argos*, current in the *Peloponnesus*.

- 743 *The First Messenian war*—between the *Spartans* and *Messenians*. (? 722.)

- 742 *Polydorus* succeeds *Alcamenæ* at *Sparta*.  
*Esimides*, second decem. archon at *Athens*.

- 741 A poem on "Bees," by *Eumulus* of *Corinth*.  
**Latium and Alba Longa.**

- 754 *Romulus*, grandson of *Numitor*, puts *Amulius* to death, and restores his grandfather.  
 753 Dispute between *Romulus* and *Remus*: the latter is slain by *Celer*.  
*Remus* buried on the hill *Remuria*.  
*Romulus* founds *Rome*. See *Rome*.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 750 Greek republics organised in *Italy* from this time.

- 749 *Rhegium* founded by the *Chalcidians*, or *Milesians*, under *Alcidamus*.

**Sicily.**

- 759 *Rhegium* founded by *Messenians*—emigrants under *Alcidamidas*.

- 753 *Catania*, at the foot of *Mount Ætna*, founded by a colony from *Chalcis* (? 735.)

**Rome.**

- 753 *Rome* founded according to *Varro*.  
 [*Cato*, 751; *Polybius*, 750; *Fabius Pictor*, 747; *Cincius*, 728.]

- Romulus*, the first king, extends his dominions by military conquests.

He gives laws to his people.

The Constitution is based on agriculture.

The *Senæ* consists of 100 members.The three tribes, *Rammes*, *Titics*, and *Luceres*, of 10 *Curie* each.Chents the germ of the *Plebs*.

- 750 Rape of the *Sabine* women.

War with the *Sabines*.

- 747 The *Sabines* settle on the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal*; league with *Romulus*.

*Tatius*, kg. of *Sabines*, slain at *Laurentum*.War with *Veii*.

Earthenware in use.

**Palestine.***The kingdom of Judah.*

- 26 *Hezekiah* (the good) succeeds *Ahaz*.  
He re-establishes the worship of *Jehovah*.  
24 Invasion of Judah by *So*, king of Egypt.  
21 He refuses to pay tribute to Assyria.  
War against the *Philistines* successful.

*The kingdom of Israel.*

- 30 *Hoshea* begins to reign.  
28 *Shalmaneser's* invasion; *Hoshea* becomes tributary to the king of Assyria.  
25 *Hoshea* revolts from Assyria, and joins alliance with *So*, king of Egypt.  
24 Assyrian invasion; *Samaria* besieged.  
21 *Samaria* taken; *Shalmaneser* transports the Israelites to Assyria, and replaces them by colonies from *Babylon* and from *Cuthah* and other cities.  
History of *Tobit*, one of the captives.  
*End of the kingdom of Israel.*

**India.**

- 721 The *Buddhist* religion introduced into *India* by *Gautama* (? 1000, 543.)  
[Though it has been stated by several eminent historians, that the *Buddha* of the Sanscrit language is identical with *Sakya* (543), it is, nevertheless, undeniable that other personages, either mythical or historical, bearing the name or title of *Buddha*, existed long anterior to the era of *Sakya*. The name *Buddha* in Sanscrit, or *Booth* in Hindostani, signifies simply "the sage."] ]

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 733 *Nadivus*, king of *Babylon*.  
731 *Chuzivrus* and *Porus* reign in *Babylon*.  
729 *Shalmaneser*, king of Assyria.  
728 *Shalmaneser* invades *Samaria*.  
726 *Jugues*, king of *Babylon*.  
721 *Mardocempadus* or *Merodach Baladan*, titular king of *Babylon* (710.)  
*Shalmaneser's* victories in *Samaria*; he sends colonies of *Cuthans* thither.  
719 He besieges *Tyre*, but at the end of five years abandons the siege.  
714 *Sennacherib*, king of Assyria.

**Egypt.**

- 725 *So* invades *Judea*.  
719 *So* resigns the throne of Egypt and retires to his own country.  
*Anysis* restored to his throne.

**Media.**

- 729 *Media* subject to *Shalmaneser*, of Assyria.  
721 Captives from *Samaria* planted in different parts of *Media* (738.)  
716 Revolt from the Assyrian yoke.  
714 *Media* again subject to *Sennacherib*, king of Assyria.

**Asia Minor.**

- 736 *Callinus*, the poet, flourishes (? 710.)  
735 *Candaules*, of *Lydia*,—according to some (see 782, 775.)  
*Caria* mistress of the sea.  
730 *Leontium*, in *Achaia*, founded.  
*Phocæa* flourishes; its inhabitants carry on an extensive western trade.  
*Gyges*, the first of the *Mermnadae*, murders *Candaules*, king of *Lydia*, and reigns in his stead (705, *Euphorion*.)  
716 The *Heraclidæ* flee to Greece.  
*Gyges* attacks *Miletus* and *Smyrna*.  
715 The *Milesians* found *Abydos*.  
*Byzantium* (afterwards *Constantinople*) founded by a colony of Athenians.

**Phœnicia.**

- 721 *Tyre* besieged by *Shalmaneser*.  
717 *Eulæus* king of *Tyre*.  
716 *Shalmaneser* raises the siege of *Tyre*, and returns home.

**Greece.**

- 735 Battle between 300 *Argives* and 300 *Spartans*; only 2 *Argives* and 1 *Spartan* are left.  
Colony of *Ionians*, under *Theucles*, sent to *Naxos* in *Sicily*.  
734 *Archias* leads a colony from *Corinth* to *Sicily*; they found *Syracuse*.  
733 The *Partheniæ*, or virgin sons of *Sparta*.  
732 *Clidicus* third decennial archon at Athens.  
730 Battle of *Ithome*; *Enphæas*, king of the *Messenians*, killed.  
*Aristodemus* chosen to succeed him.  
*Catania* planted by *Euarchus* (1753.)  
729 *Perdiccas*, the first king of *Macedon*.  
728 *Olymp. 13*; *Dioeles*, victor.  
*Philolaus*, of *Corinth*, who now flourishes, gives laws to the *Thebans*.  
724 *Olymp. 14*; *Dasmon*, victor.  
The *δίαυλος*, or foot-race of two stadia, added to the games.  
The *Spartans* defeated by the *Messenians*.  
723 Colony sent to *Megara Hyblæa*.  
Capture of *Ithome* by the *Spartans*; *Aristodemus* kills himself; a heavy tribute levied upon the *Messenians*.  
End of the First *Messenian* war.  
722 *Hippomenes*, 4th decen. archon at Athens.  
720 *Olymp. 15*; *Orsippus*, victor.  
The *δολιχος*—a longer foot-race than the *δίαυλος*—added to the games.  
718 *Zeuxidamus* succeeds *Theopompus*, king of *Sparta* (770.)  
*Thasos* founded.—*Dionysius*.  
716 *Olymp. 16*; *Pythagoras*, victor.  
*Messenians* found *Mylæ* in the *Chersonesus*.  
715 *Aristocrates 1.*, of *Arcadia*, violates the person of the priestess of *Diana*, for which he is put to death.  
*Byzantium* founded by Athenians (? 658.)  
714 *Hippomenes*, of Athens, execrable for his cruelty, exposes his own daughter to be devoured by horses.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 721 Colonies of *Achæans* and *Træzenians* found *Sybaris*.—*Diodorus* and *Scymnus*.

**Sicily.**

- 735 The *Ionians*, under *Theucles*, plant *Naxos*.  
734 A colony of *Corinthians*, under *Archias*, (accompanied by *Cherisierates*, founder of *Coreyra*,) founds *Syracuse*.  
*Actæon* put to death by *Archias* and *Cherisierates* (? 769.)  
730 *Catana* planted by *Euarchus* (? 753.)  
A settlement commenced at *Trotilas*.  
728 Colony of *Megara Hyblæa*.  
716 *Gela*, in *Sicily*, founded.

**Rome.**

- 732 *Circensian* games established by *Romulus*.  
716 Murder of *Romulus* by the *Senators*.  
715 *Numa Pompilius*, founder of the national religion, succeeds. (? 679.)  
[*Numa* was reputed a virtuous and religious prince. When arranging the rites, ceremonies, officers, &c. of the national religion, he gave out that he had nightly communications with the goddess *Egeria* on these subjects. He was of *Cures* in the country of the *Sabines*.]  
Music at the time of sacrifice introduced.

**Palestine.**

- 713 Sennacherib's first invasion of Judah; his departure purchased.  
Miraculous recovery of Hezekiah from dangerous illness.
- 711 Babylonian embassy of congratulation comes to the court of Hezekiah; he shows them all the treasures of his kingdom.
- 710 Sennacherib's second invasion; 185,000 of his army slain in one night by pestilence. Flourishing state of the kingdom.
- 697 *Manasseh* (the wicked) succeeds Hezekiah and restores idolatry.
- 696 Isaiah the prophet sawn asunder.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 713 Sennacherib's first invasion of Judah.
- 711 Sennacherib's second invasion of Judah. Return of Sennacherib to Nineveh. Assassination of Sennacherib by his two sons in the Temple of Nisroch.
- 710 *Esarhaddon* (? Sardanapalus) succeeds. Revolt of Media and Babylon; Mardocempadus asserts his independence (721.) He sends an embassy of congratulation to the king of Judah on his recovery from illness. Hezekiah shows them all his treasures.
- 709 *Archianus*, king of Babylon. Great confusion in the affairs of this kingdom till its re-subjugation by Assyria.
- 704 An interregnum of two years in Babylon; anarchy and strife prevail.
- 702 *Belibus*, king of Babylon.
- 699 *Apronadius*, king of Babylon. *Esarhaddon* (of Assyria) takes Babylon. [Chronologists who give to *Esarhaddon* a reign of 39 years, bring this event down to the year 680.]
- 693 *Regibaldus*, king of Babylon. *Asordaucus* (*Apronadius*) king of Assyria.
- 692 *Mesemordacus*, king of Babylon.
- 691 *Adrameles* (*Sammughes*) king of Assyria.

**Egypt.**

- 713 Usurpation of *Sethou* or *Sebecou*, a priest of the temple of Vulcan. He seizes the lands of the warriors, and thus provokes them to opposition.
- 711 Assyrian invasion under Sennacherib.
- 705 *Tirhakah*, king of Ethiopia.

**Media.**

- 711 The disastrous campaign of Sennacherib in Judea is taken advantage of by the Medes to assert their independence.
- 710 Independence of Media obtained (687 according to Herodotus.) Republican form of government established. [At the end of twelve months a desire for a king having been generally expressed, the popular choice fell upon]
- 709 *Deiocus*, who ascended the throne as the first independent king of Media, but the fourth from *Arbaces* (703 Dr. II.) [It has been supposed that *Deiocus* was the same with *Arphaxad* mentioned in the apocryphal book of *Judith*. It appears he had obtained, previous to his election, a reputation for mildness and justice as an arbitrator among his countrymen, but soon after his assumption of regal honours, he became unapproachable, tyrannical, and extravagant.]
- ? The famous city of *Ecbatana* (*Hamadan*) enlarged, embellished, and fortified. [The wall thrown around this famous city

**Media.**

by *Deiocus*, had seven terraces, or rather, the defences consisted of seven walls, each rising above another. The outer wall, says Herodotus, was equal in circumference to the city of Athens. The palace and treasury lay within the innermost enclosure. Here, according to Josephus, *Darius*, in after times, found, among the records of *Cyrus*, his decree, commanding that the temple should be built in Jerusalem. *Ezra* names the place *Achmetha*—the palace in the province of the Medes. Major Rawlinson has endeavoured to show that the most celebrated city of *Ecbatana* was not in Media Major, as commonly believed, but in Media Atropatia; hence many have supposed it probable, that in Media there were two, if not three, cities named *Ecbatana*.]

- 709 *Deiocus* lives in dignified seclusion.

**Asia Minor.**

- 712 *Astacus*, in Bithynia, founded by a colony of Megarians.
- 710 *Callinus*, of Ephesus, flourishes. (? 736.) *Gyges*, of Lydia, reduces *Colophon*. He sends presents and offerings to the temple of *Delphi*. *Midas* IV., of Phrygia, also sends offerings to the same temple.
- 700 *Podalinus* (a Greek.) king of Caria. The Ionians, in Miletus, celebrated for their fleet of 100 ships.
- 693 *Simonides*, of Amorgus, fl. (? 556.)
- 690 *Phaselis*, in Pamphylia, founded. *Glauceus*, of Chios, fl.—*Bernhardy* (? 677.) He invents the art of soldering.

**Greece.**

- 713 Deposition of *Hippomenes* of Athens.
- 712 *Leocrates*, fifth decennial archon at Athens.
- 710 *Myscellus* plants *Crotona*.
- 709 *Eurycrates* succeeds *Polydorus* in Sparta.
- 708 *Olymp.* 18; *Tellis*, victor. The *πάλη*, or wrestling, and the *πένταθλον*, or leaping, throwing the discus, &c. added to the games.
- 707 Conspiracy of the *Partheniæ* (733) and the *Helots* of Sparta frustrated. *Thasos*, *Coreyra*, and *Parion* founded.
- 706 *Archilocus*, the poet, inventor of *Iambics*, flourishes at *Thasos*. The Athenian navy commanded by *Ami-nocles* of *Corinth*.
- 703 The *Trimeres* built at *Corinth* (? 786.) *Coreyra* built by the *Corinthians* (? 707.)
- 702 *Apsander*, sixth decennial archon at Athens.
- 700 Flourishing sea-trade of *Corinth*.
- 693 *Simonides* of *Amorgus* fl.—*Bernhardy*.
- 692 *Erixias*, seventh decen. archon at Athens.
- 690 *Gela*, in Sicily, founded—according to some.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 710 *Crotona* founded by the *Achæans*.
- 707 The *Partheniæ*, under *Phalanthus*, plant *Tarentum* in *Apulia*.
- 706 The *Loeri Ozolæ* establish *Locri Epizephyrii*.

**Sicily.**

- 713 *Gela* founded (? 690.)
- 690 *Lacius* plants *Gela*.

**Rome.**

- 713 January and February placed before March, by *Numa Pompilius*—increasing the year from ten to twelve months of 360 days.
- 710 *Angurs* and *vestals* instituted.

**Palestine.**

- 677 Manasseh taken captive to Babylon.  
676 Restoration of Manasseh; he introduces reforms, and reigns with moderation. Eliakim his chief minister.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 688 Death of the king of Babylon. An interregnum of eight years.  
680 *Asaridimus* brings the discontented and factious Babylonians into subjection, and then ascends the throne of Babylon. The kingdom in a state of depression.  
677 or 675 Successful invasion of Judah by *Asaridinus*; Manasseh, its king, brought captive to Babylon.  
676 or 674 Manasseh restored to his kingdom.  
670 *Axerdis*, bro. of *Adrameles*, kg. of Assyria.  
669 *Ninus III.* king of Assyria.

[*Ninus III.* is rejected by some chronologists, who make *Saosduchinus* king of Assyria, instead of king of Babylon. Ptolemy states that *Saosduchinus* was either the son or deputy of *Ninus*, and that they began their respective reigns at the same time.]

- 668 *Saosduchinus* king of Babylon (? 669.)  
[The kings enumerated between the death of *Esnahaddon* and the accession of *Saosduchinus*, are rejected by those chronologists who make the latter the son and immediate successor of the former.]

**Egypt.**

- 685 The Dodecarchy; twelve cotemporary kings reign over the twelve districts or nomes. According to some they govern 15 years, according to others, 25 years.  
670 or 660 Overthrow of the Dodecarchy by *Psammetichus*, one of the twelve, who hires Greek and Carian mercenaries to effect his purpose.  
The Labyrinth near lake *Mœris*, with 3000 chambers, constructed.  
*Psammetichus I.* (the powerful,) king. He maintains a Greek standing army.

**Asia Minor.**

- 678 *Ardys II.* succeeds *Gyges* (? 677.) He takes *Priene*.  
677 *Glaucus*, of *Chios*, fl.—*F. Clinton* (? 690.)  
675 *Cyzicus*, in the *Propontis*, planted by the *Megarians*.  
674 *Arcias*, from *Megara*, rebuilds *Chalcedon*, in *Bithynia*.  
672 *Lesbos* commands the sea.  
665 *Thaletas*, lyric poet, of *Crete*, flourishes.

**Greece.**

- 688 *Olymp. 23*; *Icarius*, victor. *Onomastus* adds the *πικμάη* (*πυγμαή*), or boxing, to the games.  
686 *Anaxidamus* succeeds *Zeuxidamus*, king of *Sparta* (718.)  
685 *The Second Messenian war* (? 679.) The *Messenians* unite with *Argos*, *Arcadia*, and *Elis*, against *Sparta*.  
684 *Olymp. 24*; *Cleoptolemus*, victor. Death of *Erixius*, the last of the decennial archons at *Athens*.  
683 *Creon*, the first annual archon at *Athens*. *Tyrtæus*, the Athenian poet, fl. at *Sparta*.  
681 *Lysias*, archon at *Athens*.  
[Nine yearly archons are now appointed in *Athens* instead of one decennial archon. The chief power is reposed in the hands of the first three.]  
The *Republic* of *Arcadia*.

**Greece.**

- 681 *Aristocrates II.* of *Arcadia*, stoned to death for treason against his country.  
680 *Olymp. 25*; *Thalpis*, victor. *Paoron* adds the *ἵππων*, &c., or chariot race, to the games.  
679 *Second Messenian war* (? 685. *Pausanias*.) Battle of the trenches; the *Messenians* defeated.—*Pausanias*.  
678 *Argæus*, the second king of *Macedon*.  
676 *Anaxander* succeeds *Eurycrates* in the government of *Sparta*.  
*Terpander* begins to flourish.  
675 *The Carnian festivals* of *Sparta*. Emigration of the *Messenians* to *Zancle* and *Sicily* (? 668.)  
674 *Polymnastus* flourishes from this time.  
672 *The Lesbian rulers* of the sea.  
*Pantaleon*, king of *Pisa*, in *Elis*, joins the *Messenians* in the war (685.)  
671 *The Pisatæ* transfer their alliance from the *Eleans* to the *Messenians*.  
*Leostratus*, archon at *Athens*.  
*Aleman*, lyric poet, flourishes at *Sparta*.  
670 *Ira* captured.  
669 *Peisistratus*, archon at *Athens*. Battle of *Hysiaë*; the *Lacedæmonians* defeated by the *Argives*.  
668 *Olymp. 28*; *Charmus*, victor. *Antisthenes*, archon at *Athens*. End of the *Second Messenian war*, according to *Pausanias*. Emigration of the *Messenians* to *Sicily*; where they plant *Messene* (? 675.)  
665 Celebration of the *Gymnopædia* at *Sparta*. *Archilochus* and *Simonides* flourish.  
**Latium and Alba Longa.**  
671 *Cluilius*, king of *Alba Longa*, sends ambassadors to *Tullus Hostilius* respecting a trespass upon his territory by the *Romans*.  
670 *The Albans* invade the *Roman* territory; and the *Romans* retaliate upon theirs. Fight between the three *Horatii* and the three *Curatii*, the latter are killed, one of the others only survives. Submission of the *Albans* to the *Romans*.  
664 *The Albans*, wishing to regain their independence, incite the *Veientes* and *Fidæneans* to war with *Rome*.  
665 *Mettius*, the general of the *Albans*, acts cowardly and treacherously in a battle between the *Romans* and *Veientes*, &c. After the battle, *Mettius* is punished by being torn to pieces; *Alba Longa* is rased, and the *Albans* transferred to *Rome*.  
*End of the kingdom of Alba Longa.*  
**Magna Græcia.**  
673 *Loeri* founded—according to *Eusebius*.  
**Sicily.**  
668 *The Messenians* arrive at *Zancle*, which they name *Messene*.  
**Rome.**  
677 *Tullus Hostilius*, king (? 672 or 673.)  
672 *The Albans* encamp near *Rome*; the ditch *Fossa Cluilia* thrown up.  
671 *Mutual outrages* on property by the inhabitants of *Rome* and *Alba Longa*. *Tullus*, desirous of war, makes prisoners of the ambassadors from *Alba Longa*.  
670 *The celebrated and decisive fight* between the *Horatii* and *Curatii*.  
665 *Treachery* of the *Albans* in exciting the *Fidæneæ* and *Veii* to revolt. *Tullus* defeats them. Fall of *Alba Longa*.

**Palestine.**

- 643 *Amon* succeeds *Manasseh*.  
He rules oppressively.
- 644 *Amon* is assassinated; his son *Josiah* succeeds, only eight years old.  
Idolatry destroyed throughout Judah; the temple worship restored; the law read, abuses, civil and ecclesiastical, removed.

**China.**

- 671 First date in *Se-ma-tsein's* narrative or history of China.

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 648 *Nabuchadonosor* (? *Sardanapalus*) king of Assyria (? 650.)  
[*Dr. Eadie* and others suppose that this prince is identical with—]

*Chinaladamas* king of Babylon (? 647.)

[Those who identify this sovereign with *Nebuchadonosor* make *Saracus* ascend the Assyrian throne abt. this date, instd. of 630.]

- 656 *Nabopolassar* defeats the Median army near *Ragou*; he takes *Arphaxad* (*Deioces*) prisoner, and destroys *Ecbatana* (? 641.)  
[Chronologers who contend for the identity of *Saosduchinus* with *Nebuchadonosor*, are right in stating that the battle of *Ragou* took place in the twelfth year of his reign. But those who maintain that the names refer to distinct sovereigns, make the Median defeat occur in the second or third year of *Nebuchadonosor's* reign.]

- 650 Expedition of *Holofernes* against all the refractory states of the empire.

**Egypt.**

- 647 *Azoth* besieged for 19 years.—*Usher*.  
*Memphis* becomes the capital of Egypt; the king's residence is chiefly at *Sais*.  
Greek standing army maintained  
*Psammeticus* introduces the Greek language; he institutes an inquiry into the primitive language of man, &c.

**Persia.***Dynasty of the Kaianites.*

- 642 *Kai-Kobad* or *Cyaxares*, of the line of *Kai-umarath*, through *Manugiah*r, with the assistance of *Rustem*, son of *Zalzar*, expels the *Turani* from *Persia* (? 635 or 629.)

- 641 *Kai-Kobad*, kg. of *Persia* and *Media* (? 634.)  
*Ispahan* made the capital city.

Peace being restored, the soldiers are employed in making roads; their organization and discipline improved.

War with *Assyria*; *Nineveh* besieged, but the siege is soon raised, because of *Scythian* inroads upon *Media*.

*Kai-Kobad* tributary to the barbarous *Scythians* for 28 years.

[These events appear in p. 31, under *Media*, from 637 to 632. The dates are uncertain, and, as the affairs of *Media* and *Persia* are intermingled in ancient histories, inextricable confusion is the result.]

**Media.**

- 656 *Media* invaded by *Nebuchadonosor*; defeat of *Deioces* on the plains of *Ragau*.  
*Deioces* killed by *Nebuchadonosor*.  
*Ecbatana* and other cities plundered.

*Phraortes* succeeds *Deioces* (663 *Dr. H.*)

- 617 He subdues *Persia* and *Armenia*.  
[*Herodotus* attributes to *Phraortes* the conquest of *Persia*, but that country was rather subdued by his son *Cyaxares*—a supposition which best agrees with the language of Scripture.—*Dr. Eadie*.]

**Asia Minor.**

- 659 *Epimenides* born at *Crete*.—*Suidas*.  
657 *Lesches*, of *Mytilene*, flourishes.  
654 The *Phocæans*, under *Timesias*, found *Lampsacus*.  
*Borysthènes*, in *Pontus*, founded.  
651 *Pittacus*, of *Mytilene*, born.—*Suidas*.  
650 *Anacreon*, the poet, flourishes (? 558.)  
646 *Pisander*, poet of *Camira*, flourishes.  
640 *Midas V.*, king of *Phrygia* (? 635.)

**Greece.**

- 664 *Acræ*, in *Sicily*, founded.  
662 *Selymbria*, in *Thrace*, founded.  
*Aristoxenus*, the poet, flourishes.  
660 *Olymp. 30*; *Chionis II.*, victor.  
659 *Miltiades II.*, archon at *Athens*.  
The *Lacedæmonians* take *Phigalia*.  
658 *Byzantium* colonized by *Megarians*.  
656 Encouragement given to the Greeks to trade with *Egypt*.  
655 Expulsion of the *Bacchiadæ* from *Corinth* by *Cypselus*; by whom the office of *Prytanis* is abolished, having existed since the year 745.

*Cypselus*, the first king at *Corinth*.

- 654 *Acanthus* and *Stagira*, in *Macedon*, fided.  
652 The *Clazomenians* plant *Abdera*.  
650 The celebrated coffer of *Cypselus*.  
648 *Olymp. 33*; *Gylis*, victor.

The *παγεδαίον*, or heavy athletic sports, and the *κίβητος*, or horse race, added to the games.

Chariot race won by *Myron* of *Sicyon*.

*Archiladamas* succeeds *Anaxidamas*, king of *Sparta*.

*Himera*, in *Sicily*, founded by *Theron*.

- 646 *Terpander* introduces his improvements in *Spartan* music.

- 644 *Olymp. 34*; *Stomus*, victor.  
*Pantaleon*, of *Pisa*, celebrates the games.

*Droptilus*, archon of *Athens*.

*Casmenæ*, in *Sicily*, founded.

- 640 *Olymp. 35*; *Sphæron*, victor.  
*Cylon* wins in the *δίαυλος*.

*Philip I.*, the third king of *Macedon*.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 660 *Zaleucus* gives laws to the *Locrians*.

**Sicily.**

- 654 The *Syracusans* colonize *Acræ*.

- 648 *Theron* founds *Himera*.

- 644 *Casmenæ* founded by *Syracusans*.

**Rome.**

- 664 The *Romans* having destroyed *Alba Longa*, transfer its inhabitants to *Rome*.

Rise of the *Plebeian* caste.

Wars with the *Pidenæ* and *Veii* renewed.

League with the *Latins*.

The Senate increased to 200.

- 640 *Ancus Martius* king of *Rome*.

Great extension of *Roman* territory.

The port of *Ostæa* founded.

Settlement of the conquered *Latins* on the *Aventine* hill; and establishment of the *Plebeian order*:—

[The inhabitants of the conquered towns, which *Tullus* and *Ancus* had removed to *Rome*, were formed into a class distinct from the "populus" or true *Roman* citizens.]

*Dyrrhachium* in *Illyria* occupied.

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 650 The *Scythians* expel the *Cimmerians*; who forthwith proceed into *Asia Minor* (? 634.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 639 Murder of Holofernes by Judith.  
 635 Nineveh besieged by Phraortes of Media.  
 634 He is repulsed and slain.  
 633 Cyaxares besieges Nineveh.  
 630 *Saracus*, (? Sardanapalus II.) k. of Assyria. The Medes retake Ecbatana, and restore, embellish, and fortify it.  
 625 *Nabopolassar*, king of Babylon, asserts his independence of Assyria. He unites his son Nebuchadnezzar in the government.  
 623 Alliance betw. Nabopolassar and Cyaxares. Nebuchadnezzar marries Amytis, daughter of Cyaxares of Media.

**Egypt.**

- 631 Battus, the Grecian, founds Cyrenë, also called Aristæus, after its first chief.  
 616 *Pharaoh Necho*, or *Nekus* (? 617.)

**Media.**

- 637 Scythian invasion.—Stoddart (? 632.)  
 635 Phraortes at war with Sardanapalus, (? Chinaladamus,) king of Assyria.  
 634 Phraortes and his entire army are destroyed before the walls of Nineveh. *Cyaxares* succeeds (641 Dr. H.) He is the founder of the Median army.  
 633 War with Assyria; Cyaxares besieges Nineveh (640 Dr. H.) The Assyrians attack Cyaxares on the field, but are defeated.  
 632 Irruption of Scythians into Media, which compels Cyaxares to raise the siege of Nineveh, and return home. Cyaxares tributary to the Scythians.

**Asia Minor.**

- 639 Thales, the Milesian, born. [The globular form of the earth was first suggested by Thales.]  
 635 Sardis taken by the Cimmerians.  
 629 *Sadyattes* succeeds Ardyes, of Lydia (? 618.) Cous and Critines (Milesians) found Sinope, in Paphlagonia.  
 628 Mimmermus, of Colophon, flourishes. Pamillus, of Megara Hyblæa, plants Selinus, in Cilicia.  
 626 Aristoxenus, of Selinus, fl. (662, Bernhardt.) Prusias founded,—according to Eusebius.  
 624 Lydia invaded by the Scythians.  
 620 Birth of *Æsop*, the fabulist (564.)  
 617 *Alyattes*, king of Lydia, attacks the Cimmerians, and expels them from Asia Minor. [The accession of Alyattes is placed by Eusebius in 609; and by the Parian Chronicle in 605—concerning which it has been remarked, that the dates therein recorded are not like the dates of historians, liable to alteration. Mr. F. W. Bosanquet, in the *Athenæum*, (Dec. 6, 1851.) adduces several arguments in proof of the accuracy of the Parian marbles; which, if once established, would expose the groundlessness of ascribing the “eclipse of Thales” to the year B.C. 610, according to the confident assertions of Ideler and other chronologists. It is to be hoped, however, that the present astronomical inquiry, for the correction and perfection of the moon’s node, will result in deciding the *verata questio*, as to the true date of the eclipse which is said to have been predicted by Thales. See 603, p. 32.]

- 616 Alyattes takes Smyrna.  
 War between Lydia and Miletus.

**Greece.**

- 639 *Damasias*, archon of Athens.  
 Battus’s first colony to Cyrenë in Lybia.  
 637 *Euricratides*, succeeds Anaxander, king of Sparta.  
 Battus’s second colony to Cyrenë.  
 633 The Milesian colonies of Istrus and Tomi.  
 632 Olymp. 37; Euryclidus, victor. The *πάλη ταιίων* and *δεύματος*, foot race and wrestling for boys, added to the games. Birth of Stesichorus in Sicily.  
 631 Battus plants Cyrenë (? 639 and 637.)  
 629 *Periander* rules in Corinth (Blair, 625.) He encourages literature and the arts.  
 628 The Milesian establishments in Egypt. Megarians colonize Byzantium (? 658.)  
 627 Lipara, in Sicily, colonized (? 579.)  
 626 *Proclus*, tyrant of Epidaurus.  
 625 Arion, lyric poet and inventor of the Cyclican chorus, flourishes. Epidamnus, in Illyria, founded.  
 623 *The Milesian wars* begin.  
 621 Laws of Draco, the Athenian archon, “written in blood” (? 623.) [Their severity renders them inoperative.]  
 620 Cylon’s rebellion at Athens; suppressed by the aristocrats. Sacrilege of the archon, Megacles. Cylon and his adherents treacherously put to death (? 612.)

**Sicily.**

- 632 Stesichorus, the poet, born at Himera.  
 627 Lipara colonized.—Eusebius (? 579.)

**Rome.**

- 621 Institution of the Larentalia festivals.  
 618 *Turquinius Priscus*, king—in whose reign Rome flourished. Public works on an extensive scale.  
 616 The foundation of the Capitol laid. The Sabines and Latins conquered. The Senate increased to 300; the additional 100 named the “*Minores Gentes*.” The number of Equites doubled.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 627 Media invaded by the Scythians. *Palos*, son of the chieftain Madyes, and a descendant of Scythes, great ancestor of the Polish nation.  
*Napos*, bro. of Palos, ancestor of the *Napitæ*.

- 632 *The Cimmerians* in Palestine. Media tributary to the Scythians.  
 630 *The Celts* occupy a third part of Gaul; they also inhabit Britain. [“It is supposed that the Celtic tribes were among the first that spread from Asia to the west of Europe, preceded, if at all, by the Basque tribes only; that they were followed by the Gotis; and that the Sarmatian or Slavonic tribes formed a later stream of population, diverging more to the north-east; but these are at best only probable conjectures.”—*Sir J. Stoddart*.]  
 624 *The Getæ* and *Masagetæ* invade Media. [They were of *Scythian* origin—a name applied by ancient historians to the various nomadic tribes which inhabited Central Asia and the countries on the north of the Black and Caspian Seas.]  
 622 The Scythians overrun Upper Asia and Syria, under their leader Sagillus.  
 620 The Scythians repulsed in Asia.  
 617 The Cimmerians expelled Asia Minor, by Alyattes, king of Lydia.

**Palestine.**

- 610 Josiah marches an army against Necho, king of Egypt; he is slain at Megiddo. Jehoahaz, his son, ascends the throne.
- 609 Necho dethrones Jehoahaz, and makes Jehoiakim, his brother, king in his stead. Jeremiah, the prophet, from this time. Habakkuk also prophesies.
- 608 Nebuchadnezzar plunders the temple, and makes Jehoiakim pay tribute. Many captives are taken to Babylon, including Daniel and his fellows. The beginning of the *Seventy Years' Captivity* is dated from about this time.
- 603 Jehoiakim revolts from Nebuchadnezzar. Trained bands from the Babylonish provinces of Syria, Moab, &c. ravage the borders of Judah. Ezekiel the prophet in Babylon.
- 599 Jehoiachin succeeds Jehoiakim. Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. Jehoiachin surrenders, and is taken captive to Babylon (see Babylon. Chron. 561.) Zedekiah made king by Nebuchadnezzar.
- Babylon and Assyria.**
- 610 Death of Tobit and Anna at Nineveh.
- 609 Tobias removes to Ecbatana.
- 608 Nineveh besieged by the kings of Babylon and Media; Nebuchadnezzar general of the united armies.
- 606 Nineveh taken by Nebuchadnezzar, and added to the Median kingdom. Sarcus destroys himself in his palace. ["This monarch very much resembled Sardanapalus, (771) both in his character and in the catastrophe which terminated at once his life and his empire."—*Mansford.*]
- 605 Nebuchadnezzar repulses Necho of Egypt at Circesium (Carehemish.) Death of Nabopolassar; his son Nebuchadnezzar reigns alone (625.) He founds the Chalde-Babylonian empire, which extended from the Tigris to the Nile.
- Egypt.**
- 610 Canal to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas commenced; abandoned in 12 months, after a loss of 120,000 men. Navy established; national prosperity; voyage of discovery and exploration; the fleet sails through the Straits of Babel-mandeb, and at the end of three years returns by the Straits of Gibraltar.
- 609 Necho's Expedition into Asia.
- 606 He is defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.
- 600 Psammis succeeds Necho (Dr. Hales 603.) Ethiopia invaded by Psammis.
- Persia.**
- 612 The Scythian chieftains treacherously slain at a banquet by Kai-Kobad. The Scythian invaders expelled (? 596.)
- 608 War with Alyattes, king of Lydia.
- 606 Nineveh taken by Kai-Kobad. Marriage of Kai-Kaus, son of Kai-Kobad, and Aryenis dau. of Alyattes, of Lydia.
- 601 Kai-Kaus, or Astyages, succeeds Kai-Kobad.—Dr. Hales (? 597.)
- 600 Rebellion in the province of Mazandran, on the Caspian sea, suppressed.
- 599 Birth of Kai-Khosru (Cyrus.)
- 598 Kai-Kaus defeated and taken prisoner by the king of Turan. Rustem, the Persian general, rescues his master and restores him to his kingdom.

**Media.**

- 609 Dreadful massacre of the Scythians (612.) The Scythians expelled Media (? 607.)
- 608 The Lydian war commenced (? 610.) The Assyrian war renewed. Cyaxares unites with Nebuchadnezzar in the siege of Nineveh.
- 606 Fall of Nineveh; it is added to the kingdom of Cyaxares.
- 603 The Lydian war renewed (?). Battle on the banks of the river Halys; the belligerents are separated by an almost total eclipse of the sun (? Thales's.) [Eight different dates are given by historians for this eclipse. The date adopted by us is on Fynes Clinton's authority. See note, Chronology of Asia Minor, 617.] End of the war with Lydia. Cyaxares accompanies Nebuchadnezzar in his expedition against Egypt.
- Asia Minor.**
- 612 Peace,—by Thrasylbulus and Alyattes. The tyranny of Melanchrus at Mytilene overthrown by Pittacus.
- 610 Sappho, of Mytilene, poetess, flourishes.
- 609 Apollonia, on the Euxine, founded by a colony of Milesians.
- 603 Eclipse of Thales.—Hales (? 601); it separates the Lydians and Medes in battle. (See note under Media above.)
- Alcæus, of Mytilene, poet, flourishes.
- 600 The Phocæans, under Protus and others, colonize Massilia in Gaul.
- 597 ? Thales, of Miletus, foretells an eclipse of the sun (? 603, compare 578.)
- Greece.**
- 612 Stesichorus, the poet, fl. in Sicily (632.)
- 611 Periander, tyrant of Ambracia.
- 610 Anaximander born. Escape of the poet Arion from pirates.
- 608 Panælius, tyrant of Leontium. War in Bœotia between the Athenians and Mytileneans. The poet Alcæus engages in the war.
- 606 Single combat of Pittacus and Phrynon. Mediation of Periander, king of Corinth, between Athens and Mytilene. Chersias, of Orchomenus, flourishes.
- 602 *Fropus*, the fourth king of Macedon. He conquers Illyria, &c.
- 600 Pherecydes, the philosopher, born. Arithmetic brought into Greece from Egypt by Thales about this time. Flourishing period of the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture.
- 599 Camarina, in Sicily, colonized. Throne of Apollo at Amyclea.
- Magna Græcia.**
- 630 Rise of Sybaris: the inhabitants indulge in great luxury; music is cultivated; the useful and ornamental arts studied.
- Sicily.**
- 612 Stesichorus, the poet, flourishes.
- 599 Camarina founded by a colony from Syracuse, under Dion and Mericæcolus.
- Rome.**
- 605 The Circus Maximus built.
- 600 The Cloacæ built.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 607 Cyaxares subdues the Scythians, and expels them from Upper Asia (? 609.)
- 600 The Greeks first become acquainted with the Gauls; a Phocæan colony, under Protus and Simus, established at Massilia.

**Palestine.**

- 593 Zedekiah rebels against the k. of Babylon.  
 590 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem.  
 588 Jerusalem taken; the temple burnt; the wall demolished, &c.; Zedekiah's eyes put out; he and thousands of his people are carried captives to Babylon (605.)  
 Nebuchadnezzar's kindness to Jeremias.  
 Gedaliah appointed governor of Judea.  
 Ishmael assassinates Gedaliah.  
 The prophet Obadiah flourishes.  
 "The land enjoys her Sabbaths."

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 596 Nebuchadnezzar's successful campaigns in Elam or Persia;  
 587 And in Judea; and in Phœnicia in 585.  
 584 Evil-Merodach, son of Nebuchadnezzar, is routed in a skirmish with the Median troops under Astyages.  
 582 Nebuchadnezzar takes Susa, or Shushan, in Elam or Elymais.  
 Two observatories erected at Babel, (subsequently called Babylon.)  
 Carpet and stuff factories at Babylon.  
 Daniel chief of the astrologers and magicians in Nebuchadnezzar's court.  
 Ezekiel prophesies to the captive Jews by the river Chebar.

**Egypt.**

- 594 *Apries*, or Pharaoh Hophra  
 He conspires with Zedekiah of Jerusalem against Nebuchadnezzar.  
 581 *Apries* deposed by Nebuchadnezzar.

**Persia.**

- 596 Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Arabia, made tributary to Persia.

**Media.**

- 595 *Astyages* (? Kai-kaus of Persia, 601 Dr. H.)  
 ["The Ahasuerus of Daniel."—*Dr. Eadie.*]  
 Marriage of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, with Cambyses of Persia.  
 593 Birth of Cyrus; he is condemned to exposure, but spared by Mithridates, a herdsman of Astyages; to whom he had been delivered by the minister Harpagus.  
 ? Cyrus discovered by Astyages.—Herodotus.  
 ? Vindictive cruelty of Astyages; he has the son of Harpagus killed, and his flesh served up to his father as food.—Herod.  
 ? Conspiracy of Harpagus, followed by a Revolt in Persia under Cyrus.—Herodotus.

**Phœnicia.**

- 590 *Ithobaal* II. (Ethbaal) king of Tyre.  
 585 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Tyre.  
 The Tyrians abandon their city, and remove to insular Tyre, which soon rises to great power and opulence.  
*Baal* king of Tyre (a tyrant.)

**Asia Minor.**

- 595 Crœsus, king of Lydia, born.  
 592 Odessus, on the Euxine, planted by a colony of Milesians.  
 589 *Pittacus* begins to reign at Mitylene.  
 Alcæus, the opponent of Pittacus, banished.  
 579 Pittacus abdicates the throne of Mitylene.  
 578 *Thales*, the philosopher, fl.—Bernhardy.

**Greece.**

- 596 Epimenides visits Athens.  
*Agæicles* succeeds Archidamus in Sparta.  
 595 *The Sacred* (Cirrhaean) war commences.  
*Philombrotus*, Athenian archon.  
 Expulsion of the ALEMÆONIDÆ from Athens; they retire to Phocis.  
 Rise of tragedy and comedy (562.)

**Greece.**

- 595 Chilon, the philosopher; and Sappho, Damophilus, Erinna, and other poets, fl.  
 594 *Solon*, the Athenian archon, legislates.  
 [Peculiar features of his form of government:—Citizens were divided into four classes, one class of which was excluded from all state offices; state offices without salaries; an Archon, Basileus, Polemarch, and six Thesmothetes, aided by a senate of 400 annually elected, formed the governing body. The power of the court of the Areopagus was increased; trade was permitted; and home manufactures of earthen and metal wares were encouraged.]  
 593 *Leon* succeeds Eurycratides in Sparta.  
*Droptides*, archon at Athens.  
 592 Anacharsis arrives at Athens.  
*Eucrates*, Athenian archon.  
 591 The Amphictyons, under Eurolychus, capture Cirrha.  
 Pythian games at Delphi for the first time.  
*Simonides*, Athenian archon.  
 588 *Damophon*, son of Pantaleon, king of Pisa.  
 587 The seven wise men of Greece:—*Solon*, Athens; *Periander*, Corinth; *Pittacus*, Mitylene; *Chilon*, Sparta; *Thales*, Miletus; *Cleobolus* and *Bias*.  
 586 The Cirrhaeans conquered, which ends the sacred war (see 595.)  
 Celebration of the Isthmian and Pythian games; Sacadas, of Argos, obtains the musical prize, and Echembrotus, an Arcadian flute-player, also obtains a prize.  
 [From this yr. these games are computed.]  
*Damasias* I., archon at Athens.  
 585 *Lycophron*, son of Periander, slain.  
 Death of Periander, king of Corinth.  
*Psammethichus* succeeds Periander.  
 582 The second Pythian games; Clisthenes of Sicyon, victor; Sacadas again takes the musical prize.  
 581 End of the Cypselian dynasty at Corinth: a Republic established.  
 580 Olymp. 50; victor, Epitêlidas.  
 Two Hellanodiceæ from this time.  
 578 Sacadas obtains the musical prize at the third Pythia.

**Sicily.**

- 582 Agrigentum founded.—Thucydides.  
 579 Lipara founded.—Diodorus (? 627.)

**Rome.**

- 578 *Servius Tullius*, sixth king of Rome.  
 The Esquiline and Viminalis added to the City tribes.  
 Money first coined at Rome.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 596 Astyages again defeats the Scythians.  
 590 Invention of bellows, tinder, potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c., ascribed to Anacharsis the Scythian, about this time.  
 [The religion of the Scythians was a corruption of the Buddhist, preached by Zalmoxis, probably a Geta, who had studied the tenets of Buddha while journeying in Egypt and India. They rejected, however, the mild doctrine of the Buddhists respecting sacrifices; for they not only offered animals of the lower creation, but sometimes human victims.]  
 588 Expeditions of Bellovesus and Sigovesus, each leading about 500,000 Celtic warriors—the former towards the Alps, the latter into the Hercian forests (Hungary.)

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 570 Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Egypt.  
 569 The "Golden Image" set up.  
 Insanity of Nebuchadnezzar (see 561.)  
 562 Nebuchadnezzar's reason restored.  
 561 *Evil-Merodach* succeeds Nebuchadnezzar.  
 He forms a confederacy against Media.  
 ["It is said that this prince, during that distraction of Nebuchadnezzar, which the Book of Daniel records, (569) behaved so ill, in provoking a war with the Medes, that on his recovery the king cast him into prison, where he contracted an intimacy with Jehoiachim, king of Judah, whom he failed not to release on his accession to the throne. After his succession *Evil-Merodach* resumed his designs on the Medes, whose growing power he dreaded, and formed a powerful confederacy against them."—*Dr. Kitto.*]  
 559 Defeat of the confederacy by Cyrus, general of the Median army.  
*Evil-Merodach*, of Babylon, slain.

**Egypt.**

- 572 Nebuchadnezzar ravages Egypt.  
 570 Rebellion of Amasis; Apries defeated and strangled at Memphis.  
 560 *Amasis* made king by Nebuchadnezzar.  
 He marries a Greek; supports the priest-caste; erects monuments at Sais and Memphis, &c.  
 Flourishing state of his kingdom, which numbers 20,000 cities.  
 Decree enjoining every subject to state his means of subsistence.  
 568 *Naucratis* granted to the Greeks for the purposes of trade.

**Persia.**

- 550 *Cyaxares II.* or *Fraiborz* (*Darius the Mede*. See *Babylonian Chronology* 555.)  
 Cyrus is the actual ruler of the kingdom.  
 Cyrus defeats the Armenian king.  
 Defeat of Cræsus and the confederates.  
*The Persian monarchy founded.*  
 558 *Cyrus* becomes king of Persia.  
*Cyaxares II.* retains the kingdom of Media.

**Media.**

- 559 War between Astyages and Cyrus.—Herod. Battle of Pasargæ; Astyages defeated, made prisoner, and deposed.—Herodot.  
*Cyaxares II.* (*Darius the Mede*.) succeeds, Cyrus assumes the military government of the kingdom under his uncle.  
 [The foregoing particulars (from 593 to 559) are from the pen of Herodotus; but the history furnished by Xenophon is much more probable, simple, and dignified. He says that Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, king of Persia, by Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. According to the Persian manner of education, he was trained to endure all sorts of privation, exposure to hardships, constant and laborious exercise, with the most simple habits and diet. At twelve years he accompanied his mother to the court of his grandfather, Astyages, where every thing was luxurious, splendid, enervating, and deceitful. Here he remained unseduced by the temptations which surrounded him, and won for himself the admiration of the sovereign and nobles of Media. When about sixteen years old, he accompanied

his grandfather to the war against *Evil-Merodach*, regent of Babylon, who had wantonly invaded the territories of Astyages. At this battle he discovered such wisdom and valour as materially promoted the success of the Median army over that of Babylon. After this exploit he returned to Persia, and remained with his father until he was 40 years old, when he was recalled into Media to undertake the military command under his uncle *Cyaxares*, who was only one year older than himself.]

**Phœnicia.**

- 562 Deposition of Baal, and establishment of a *Republican* government.

**Asia Minor.**

- 576 The Phœcæans masters of the sea.  
 569 The Ionians fall under the Persian yoke, but retain their own form of government.  
 Death of Pittacus, of Mitylene.  
 568 Geographical maps first constructed by *Anaximander* of Miletus.  
 566 *Eugamon*, of Cyrene, flourishes.  
 564 Death of *Æsop*—*Eusebius* (620.)  
 563 *Amisus*, in Pontus, founded by Phœcæans.  
 562 *Anaximander* invents sun-dials (? 550.)  
*Cræsus*, king of Lydia (? 560.)  
 560 Accession of Cræsus, king of Lydia.  
 He conquers Bithynia.  
*Cleobulus*, of Rhodes, one of the sages.  
 559 *Heraclea*, on the Euxine, founded by the Phœcæans.  
 Asia Minor subjected to Cræsus.

**Greece.**

- 577 *Archestratides*, Athenian archon.  
 576 *Alcetas*, the fifth king of Macedon.  
 First play at Athens (? 595 or 562.)  
 574 *Pythocritus*, of Sicyon, victor at the fourth Pythian games.  
 572 *Æsop*, the fabulist, fl.—*Bernhardy*.  
 The Pisæans conquered by the Elisæans.  
 571 Birth of Pythagoras.  
 570 *Aristomenes* archon of Athens.  
*Phalaris*, of Agrigentum, in Sicily.  
 568 *Olymp.* 53; victor, Agnon.  
*Mycenæ* overthrown by the Argives.  
 A school of statuary opened at Athens by *Diprænus* and *Scyllus* (*Asia Minor*, 552.)  
 566 Celebration of the Panathenæan games at Athens, (see 733 and 707.)  
 Restoration of the Nemeæan games; they are continued in the first and third years of every succeeding Olympiad.  
 566 The poems of Homer collected and arranged by *Peisistratus*. Solon commands that they should be publicly recited.  
 562 *Susarion* and *Dolon* perform the first comedy at Athens, (see 595, 576, and 535.)  
*Endæus*, Athenian statuary, flourishes.  
 560 *Peisistratus* usurps the govern. of Athens.  
*Comias* archon at Athens.  
*Anaxandrides* and *Ariston*, in Sparta.  
*Hegesstratus* archon at Athens.  
 Death of Solon, the lawgiver.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 564 *Alalia*, in Corsica, founded by Phœcæans.  
 560 *Ibycus*, the poet of Rhegium, fl.

**Sicily.**

- 571 Birth of Pythagoras.  
 570 Accession of *Phalaris* of Agrigentum.

**Rome.**

- 566 First census of Rome: citizens, 84,700.  
 First Lustrum performed by *Servius*.

**China.**551 Birth of Confucius (*Ku g-Fu-Tse.*)**Babylon and Assyria.**

558 *Neriglassar* (Belshazzar) king.  
Babylon besieged by Cyrus the Mede.  
556 *Neriglassar* celebrates his birth-day with  
great rejoicing and excess.

The "hand-writing on the wall."

Cyrus and his guards enter the city; the  
king and his nobles are slain.555 *Laborosoarchod*, for nine months.*Darius* the Mede, now king of Babylon as  
well as of Media, visits Babylon.554 Daniel is cast into the lion's den; he is mir-  
aculously preserved.*Nabonadius* is appointed by *Darius* (Cyax-  
ares) titular king of Babylon.

553 He aspires to be independent of Media.

550 *Nabonadius* joins the Syrian confederacy  
against king Cyrus.548 Defeat of the confederates at Pteria.  
They are again defeated at Thymbra.  
After the defeat of most of the confederates,  
Cyrus marches against Babylon.**Egypt.**

554 Visit of Solon the Philosopher (? 636.)

**Persia.**558 Cyrus defeats the Assyrians, and routs the  
army of Belshazzar of Babylon.556 Babylon taken; the kingdom of Babylon  
added to the Median empire.554 Cyaxares visits Babylon and appoints *Nabonadius*  
as his prefect.  
Daniel in the lion's den.551 Death of Cyaxares; Cyrus reigns alone over  
Media and Persia (see Media.)*Zoroaster's Zendavesta.***Media.**555 Cyaxares succeeds to the Babylonian king-  
dom on the death of *Laborosoarchod*.

554 He visits Babylon (see Babylon.)

551 Death of Cyaxares II., and accession of  
*Cyrus*, (Kai Khosru,) who, since the year  
558, has been king of Persia.["The early life of Cyrus is involved in  
obscurity. His chief biographers (*Xenophon*  
and *Herodotus*) present his history  
and exploits in very different aspects.  
His conquests extended over all western  
Asia, but the most brilliant of them was  
that of Babylon, which took place B.C.  
556."—*Dr. Eadie.*]**Persia and Media united.**

Cyrus pursues his schemes of conquest.

548 Battle of Pteria with *Cresus* the Lydian.  
Battle of Thymbra; defeat of the confed-  
erates, and surrender of the Egyptian  
army to Cyrus.The captive Egyptians planted at Larissa  
and Cyllene, near the Euxine sea.*Sardis* entered and taken by stratagem (?546.)Cyrus condemns *Cresus* to be burnt; but  
releases him soon after the pile is fired;  
and treats him with confidence, respect,  
and kindness (see Persia, 546, p. 36.)**Phœnicia.**556 The kingly form of government restored by  
*Belator* king of Tyre.? *Merbal* king of Tyre.? *Hiram* king of Tyre.**Asia Minor.**

558 Anacreon, of Teos, fl.—Bernhardy.

556 Birth of the poet *Simonides* at Cos.**Asia Minor.**552 *Dipœnus* and *Scyllus*, statuarics, of Crete, fl.  
*Anaximenes*, of Miletus, philosopher, fl.543 *Bias*, of Priene, historian, flourishes.  
*Rhœcus*, of Samos, discovers the mode of  
casting metals.*Hippanax*, the Iambic poet, flourishes.**Greece.**556 Olymp. 56; victor, *Phœdrus*.The "Chorus" introduced by *Tisias*, sur-  
named *Stesichorus*.*Eulhydemus* archon at Athens.*Chilon*, the philosopher, one of the Spartan  
Ephori.554 *Peisistratus*, the tyrant, expelled Athens.553 Death of *Stesichorus* (see Sicily.)550 Olymp. 57; victor, *Ladronius*.The musical canon of *Pythagoras*.Sun-dials invented by *Anaximander* (502.)549 Olymp. 58; victor, *Diognetus*.*Ericlides* archon at Athens.548 Second tyranny of *Peisistratus* at Athens.The temple of *Apollo* at *Delpi* burnt by  
the *Peisistratidæ*.*Anaximenes* and *Anaximander*, historians,  
&c., still flourish (see 552 and 550.)**Magna Græcia.**550 *Pythagoras*, of Samos, settles at *Crotona*,  
and legislates for *Magna Græcia*.[It is said of the philosophy of *Pythagoras*,  
that it bore in every part an oriental  
character, from his having imbibed the  
oriental doctrines respecting the soul,  
the music of the spheres, and the disposi-  
tion of the world according to measures  
and numbers, during his journeys in  
Egypt and India. He broached opinions  
also respecting astronomy, of which the  
*Copernican* system was the full develop-  
ment. See note under B.C. 472.]549 Great success of *Pythagoras* at *Crotona*.[The influence of *Pythagoras* on the *Cro-  
tonians* was amazing, being nothing less  
than a moral and political reform. Lux-  
ury was abandoned, simplicity took the  
place of seductive attire, and a body of  
three hundred bound themselves by a  
vow to adhere to the doctrine, ritual, and  
discipline of their teacher.]**Sicily.**553 Death of *Stesichorus*, the poet, aged 79.  
*Camarina* destroyed.549 Death of *Phalaris* of *Agrigentum*.**Rome.**550 Constitution of *Servius*; he divides the people  
of Rome into six classes, according to  
their property; the *proletarians* alone ex-  
empted from taxes and military duties.The thirty *Plebeian* tribes.Institution of the *Comitia Centuriata*.

Wall and ditch around Rome.

**Carthage.**550 The house of *Mago*; Republic of *Carthage*  
established.

Navy extended; manned by natives.

Army considerable; chiefly composed of  
foreign mercenaries.Colonies in Europe and in various parts of  
Africa, whither the *Carthaginian* manu-  
factures are exported, by land to Upper  
Egypt, and by sea to Britain, Spain, &c.**German and Northern Nations.**556 Attempt of the Gauls (the *Salii*), under  
*Comanus*, to destroy *Massilia* frustrated.

**Palestine.**

- 536 *Close of the Seventy Years' Captivity* (606.)  
The captive Jews, under the leadership of Zorobabel, return to Jerusalem. The altar built, and sacrifices offered. Joshua the high priest.
- 535 Rebuilding of the temple commenced. The Samaritans are denied permission to unite with the Jews in the erection of the temple. They are greatly offended.

**India.**

- 543 Birth or death of Sakya, from which event the Ceylonese chronological era of the book *Pita Kattayan* is dated.  
[Sakya, says Sir J. Stoddart, is the same person called in Sanscrit *Buddha*, and in Hindostani *Boodh*. In Japan he is known by the name of *Staka*; in Ceylon and Siam by that of *Gautama*, and in China of *Fo*. Some also think that he is the Teutonic *Wod*, or Woden.]

**Babylon and Assyria.**

- 538 Babylon invested by the Medes.  
536 Cyrus takes Babylon, and annexes it to the Persian empire (? 538.)  
*End of the Babylonian kingdom.*

**Egypt.**

- 536 Pythagoras visits Egypt, and is instructed in the Egyptian Mythology (? 554.)  
Amasis displeases Cyrus of Persia.  
535 Egypt made tributary by Cyrus.

**Persia.**

- 546 Cyrus besieges and takes Sardis (? 548.)  
He treats Cræsus with great kindness.  
[Another account states, that, according to the vengeful cruelties of those times, Cyrus condemned his royal captive to be burnt alive. When bound to the stake, Cræsus was heard to utter the name of Solon with great energy; whereupon Cyrus inquired the reason. The unfortunate monarch replied, by relating a conversation which had passed between himself and the Grecian sage on the instability of human happiness, which so affected Cyrus that he liberated Cræsus, and ever after retained him as one of his most intimate friends. See Media, 548, p. 35.]
- 543 Lydia and Asia Minor annexed.  
Syria and Arabia overrun by Cyrus.
- 540 Nabonadius (Labynetus) besieged in Babylon by Cyrus, (Babylonian Chron. 538.)  
Epicarmus, the poet, born at Cos.
- 539 Emigration of Phœcians into Gaul.
- 538 Babylon taken by stratagem (? 536.)  
Xenophanes, of Colophon, fl. (? 546.)
- 536 Phœnicia conquered and annexed.  
Cyrus having restored peace to his dominions, repays the war taxes by the spoils obtained in his successful campaigns. The religion of Zoroaster introduced.  
*Restoration of the Jews:* permission given the captives to return to Judea.  
[According to Herodotus, Cyrus, having extended his empire from India to the Mediterranean Sea, was seized with a desire to subdue the Massagete. Whereupon he invaded their territory; and though at first his arms were successful, yet his army was soon routed and himself slain. Xenophon, on the contrary, states that he died in peace (529.)]
- 532 Usurpation of Polyrates, at Samos.  
Pythagoras, the philosopher, leaves Samos.

**Persia.**

- 531 Anacreon, a guest in the court of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.
- 529 The maritime supremacy of Samos. Death of Cyrus, in peace, according to Xenophon (see 529.) His eldest son Cambyses, or Lohorasp, succeeds. Smerdis, or Tanaoxares, the king's younger brother, made satrap, or governor, of the province of Bactria.

**Media.**

- 547 Revolt of the Median cities, Larissa and Mespila; suppressed by Cyrus.
- 546 Harpags sent to reduce Asia Minor, Ionia, and other places.
- 542 Syria and Arabia reduced by Cyrus, and the eastern confederates defeated.
- 538 Babylon besieged.
- 536 Babylon taken by Cyrus.  
Marriage of Cyrus with the daughter of Cyaxares, his uncle: thus the union between the Persians and Medes is again cemented—and that by the ties of blood.  
[See Persian Chronology from this time.]

**Phœnicia.**

- 536 Phœnicia reduced by Cyrus, but it is allowed to retain its kings.

**Asia Minor.**

- 546 Cyrus takes Sardis; deposition of Cræsus, and end of the Mermaidæan dynasty, and of the kingdom of Lydia.  
*Lydia becomes a Persian Province.*

**Greece.**

- 547 Peisistratus banished Athens a second time. Contract of the Amphictyonic Council with the ALEMÆONIDÆ for the rebuilding of the temple at Delphi.
- 544 Pherecydes, of Syros, philosopher, fl.
- 542 Theognis, of Megara, poet, flourishes.
- 540 Simonides, of Amorgus, flourishes.  
*Amynas I.*, sixth king of Macedon, Corinthian order of architecture invented by Callimachus.  
Anacreon comes to Abdera in Thrace.
- 539 Pythagoras, the philosopher, fl. at Samos.
- 537 Third *tyranny* of Peisistratus at Athens.
- 536 The olive and vine trees carried from Attica into France by the Greek colonists who settle at Marseilles (Asia Minor, 600.)
- 535 Thespis, of Sicily, "the father of comedy," introduces tragedy and comedy into Athens; he exhibits on his waggon.
- 533 *Thericles*, archon at Athens.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 546 Xenophanes, founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy, flourishes.

**Sicily.**

- 540 Ibicus, of Rhegium, poet, flourishes.

**Rome.**

- 534 Murder of Servius; usurpation of *Tarquinius II.* (Superbus); who seizes upon the throne, and, at the same time, claims supremacy over other cities. He abrogates the constitution formed by his predecessor; greatly oppresses the Plebeians, and persecutes the Patricians. War against Latium; it is conquered. Rome is head of the Latin confederacy. War with the Volscians; Suessia Pomotia conquered.  
Colonies sent to Signia, Circeii, and Cora.

**Carthage.**

- 530 The Carthaginians build Gades (Cadiz) in Spain.

**Palestine.**

522 The heads of the Samaritan colonies write to Artaxerxes, (Smerdis,) accusing the Jews as a disloyal people.

The rebuilding of the temple forbidden.

[“The kingdom of Israel being destroyed by Shalmaneser, and the ten tribes carried into captivity, never more to return, the king of Assyria re-peopled the country with colonists from Babylon, Cutha, and the neighbouring districts; and afterwards, learning that the land was infested with lions, sent to punish the people for their gross ignorance of the true God, he gave orders for the return of some of the priests whom he had taken captive, and who were enjoined to teach the religion of the law of Moses to the new inhabitants. A corrupt religion was thus formed by the strange union of the Mosaic institutions with the grossest superstitions of the heathen nations. But there is reason to believe that this religion became purer in its form at the time of the return of the two tribes from the captivity in Babylon, under Ezra and Zerubbabel; and to this may be attributed, in some measure, the desire expressed by the Samaritans to partake the benefits of the decree of Cyrus, for the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem. But Zerubbabel refused their request, as being that of persons of a different nation from the Jews, though in part professing the same religion; and thence arose the perpetual enmity which afterwards subsisted between the two nations.”—Hale.]

520 The prophets Haggai and Zechariah encourage the people to resume the work of rebuilding the temple.

Tatnai, the Persian governor of Syria, sends a report to Darius, and desires to know the regal will respecting this work.

519 Permission to proceed with the temple is granted by Darius (Hystaspes.) He prohibits further opposition of the Samaritans towards the Jews.

**India and China.**

522 Confucius remodels the sacred books of the Chinese.

520 India one of the boundaries of the Persian empire.

**Egypt.**

525 *Psammenitus* revolts against Persia. Invasion of Cambyses, and defeat of *Psammenitus* at Pelusium.

A herald is sent to the Egyptians at Memphis; they murder him and the crew of his vessel, numbering 200 persons. Memphis besieged and taken.

Murder of *Psammenitus*; horrid butchery of the children of the grandes; and the whole country ravaged.

Egypt is conquered by Cambyses, which ends the Dynasty of the Pharaohs.

*Egypt a Persian province.*

524 Persian expedition into Ethiopia of 50,000 men; all of whom, according to Justin, are lost in the burning sands.

523 Thebes (Luxor) taken and plundered; 6300 Egyptians removed to Susiana.

Tribute of fish to the Persian Monarchs.

Cambyses kills the god Apis.

Insanity of Cambyses.

**Persia.**

525 Egypt and other parts of Africa conquered by Cambyses.

The western provinces subdued by Gudarz or Raham, Cambyses' general.

524 Disastrous expedition of Cambyses against Ammonium and Meroë.

He is jealous of his brother Smerdis, and sends Preaxpes to assassinate him.

522 Cambyses receives a mortal wound, by accident, when about to proceed against Smerdis Magnus.

Smerdis, the magian, usurps the sovereignty for seven months, when he is slain by a conspiracy of seven nobles.

Execution of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, by order of Orætes of Sardis.

521 *Darius I.*, Hystaspes or Gushtap.

Darius was one of the seven conspirators; he had descended in the royal line.

The empire is divided into twenty satrapies, and a systematic mode of taxation, based on the relative value of property, introduced for the first time.

Darius increases his army; fortifies his kingdom; has *darics* (of gold) coined, &c.

Darius sends an army under Otanes against Samos, which he subdues.

Syloson, brother of Polycrates, restored.

Greek refugees and favourites at the court occasion much dissatisfaction.

520 Hecataeus and Dionysius, historians, fl.

518 Babylon revolts; it is besieged.

517 Darius takes Babylon and destroys it.

**Phœnicia.**

520 Founding of New Tyre.

Flourishing prosperity of its commerce, trade, and manufactures, under the protection of the Persian kings; to whom the Phœnicians pay tribute.

**Greece.**

528 Olymp. 63; victor, Parmenides.

*Zamolxis*, first king of Thrace.

[Before this period little was known of the country of Thrace.]

Birth of *Æschylus* at Eleusis,—according to Talfourd (? 525.)

527 Death of Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

*Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, sons of Peisistratus, succeed to the government.

526 Public library at Athens established by *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*.

Homer's poems re-arranged.

525 The Spartans and Samians at war.

Simonides and Anacreon at Athens.

Birth of *Æschylus*.—F. Clinton (? 528.)

524 *Milliades*, archon at Athens.

523 Tragedy introduced by *Chœrilus* (? 535.)

522 Greek colonies in the Thracian Chersonese;

*Sestos*, *Candia*, *Ægospotamos*, founded.

520 *Cleomenes II.*, succeeds *Anaxandrides*, king of Sparta.

*Melanippus*, the poet, flourishes.

519 Athens takes *Platæa* under its protection.

The poets *Parmenides* and *Cratinus* born.

518 *Pindar* born at Thebes.—Clinton (? 520.)

**Rome.**

520 The Sibylline books brought from Cumæ.

First appointment of the *Duumviri*.

Temple of Capitoline Jupiter built.

Rome greatly enriched with the spoils taken in the wars.

The Roman army numbers 70,000 men.

**Palestine.**

516 The temple finished, and solemnly dedicated.

**India.**

500 Sacred epic poetry of the Hindoos.

**Persia.**

508 Expedition against the Scythians fails. Darius's cruelty to the sons of Oebazus. Macedon and Thrace tributary to Persia. Pharaoh Necho's unfinished canal completed (see 610, Egypt.)

Scylax, of Caria, sets out on a voyage of discovery; he sails down the Indus and returns by the Red Sea.

Expedition into India, by which all the country north of the Indus is subdued.

506 Aryandes, prefect of Egypt, imitates the *darics* issued by the king; for which Darius puts him to death.

Religious reforms under Zerdusht, or Zoroaster, the younger.

504 Charon, of Lampsacus, historian, fl. Histæus incites the Ionians to revolt. The Arceanactidæ rule in Bosphorus.

502 Heraclitus, philosopher of Ephesus, fl. The doctrine of celestial motions taught by Pythagoras about this time.

501 *The Naxian war*; siege of Naxos and defeat of the Persians.

Hecateus gives counsel to the Ionians.

Revolt of Anaxagoras (428.)

500 Anaxagoras solicited aid from Sparta. Heraclitus (the obscure), phil. fl. at Ephesus.

**Greece.**

515 Miltiades succeeds Stesagoras, his brother, in the Chersonese. Thrace is made tributary to Persia.

514 Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton at the Panathenæa. Hippias governs at Athens alone.

513 Naval supremacy of the Lacedæmonians.

511 Phrynichus, the tragedian successful.

510 *Amyntas*, of Macedon, submits to Persia. Expulsion of Hippias from Athens by the Alcmæonidæ, aided by Cleomenes.

Law of "ostracism," by which powerful citizens might be banished for ten years. The "Ten Tribes" at Athens instituted. Athens a democracy.

Telesilla, poetess of Argos, flourishes.

509 Statues of the revolutionary leaders, Harmodius and Aristogiton, erected.

508 Olymp. 68; vic'or, Ischomachus.

The *χορός ἀνδρῶν* instituted.

*Isagoras*, archon at Athens.

*Ægina* commands the sea.

506 The tyranny of the Peisistratidæ ends.

505 War between Athens and Sparta.

The aid of the Persians against Cleomenes solicited by the Athenians.

504 *Acestorides*, archon at Athens.

Miltiades takes the isle of Lemnos.

Parmenides, the philosopher, of Elea, fl.

The Athenians succour the Ionians.

503 Laius, of Hermione, lyric poet, fl.

502 Pindar, the lyric poet, fl. (F. C. 495.)

The Etrurian masters of the sea.

500 *Myrrus*, archon at Athens.

Birth of Anaxagoras, the sculptor.

Epicharmus, the comedian, flourishes.

*Alexander I.*, seventh king of Macedon.

**Carthage.**

509 First Alliance with Rome.

500 The Phœnician letters carried into Ireland from Spain.

**Magna Græcia.**

511 Overthrow of Sybaris by the Crotoniatæ. Etruria about this time consists of twelve confederated cities.

508 Porsenna, king of Clusium, takes Rome, and greatly limits its territory.

The gamut and lyre of Pythagoras, for the mathematical determination of tone.]

506 War with Aricia; Aruns, the son of Porsenna, defeated; Porsenna quits Rome to fight against the Latins; Sybaris destroyed; Milo, with 100,000 Crotonians, defeat 300,000 Sybarians.

The Etruscans expelled Upper Italy by the marauding Gauls.

504 Parmenides, philosopher of Elea, flourishes. Incursions of the Gauls (see Northern N.)

**Sicily.**

515 *Cleander*, tyrant of Gela.

500 Epicharmus, the comedian, flourishes.

**Rome.**

510 Siege of Ardea; dispute between the king's sons and their cousins.

509 Lucretia violated by Sextus; invokes revenge, and stabs herself.

Conspiracy, headed by Brutus.

Tarquin expelled; royalty abolished.

Two *Consuls* appointed—L. Junius Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus—by whom is established the aristocratic

*Roman Republic.*

[The Patricians alone possess the right of legal marriage (*connubium*) as well as the "hereditary privileges" of the *gens*; they form the comitia centuriata, fill all senatorial, magisterial, and priestly offices, and are the owners of all the land.]

Attempts of Tarquin to regain the kingdom. Annual feast of the Regi fugium.

War with the Etruscans; Brutus killed.

508 First commercial treaty with Carthage.

"Lex de Provocatione" of Valerius Poplicola—securing the right of appeal to all Roman citizens.

War with the Tarquins and their ally, Porsenna of Clusium.

Rome besieged, and taken by Porsenna.

Diminution of the tribes to 20.

507 The Capitol finished.

The Capitoline Temple dedicated by the Consul Horatius.

Census: Roman citizens, 130,000.

504 Appius Claudius comes to Rome.

503 Death of P. Valerius Poplicola.

502 War with the Latins.

501 Office of *Dictator* instituted; according to some, M. Valerius was the first appointed; other authorities mention the name of Titus Lartius Flavius (? 498.)

Sp. Cassius Viscellinus the first *Magister Equitum*.

500 Commencement of the civil contests between the Plebeians and Patricians.

Temple of Minerva built.

**Northern and German Nations.**

508 Expedition of Darius against the Scythians. The Goths oppose Darius.

[This is the first mention of these barbarians. The Gothic family has two main branches, viz., the German and the Scandinavian.]

506 The Gauls in upper Italy drive the Etruscans before them.

504 Mediolanum (Milan) founded by the Gauls.

**Palestine.**

486 Xerxes confirms to the Jews all the privileges granted by Darius.

**Egypt.**

486 The Egyptians revolt against Darius Hystaspes II. of Persia.

484 Xerxes subdues the rebellion; and augments the Egyptian tribute.

The Persian ruler in Egypt, Achæmenes, brother of Xerxes, renders himself odious by his oppressions.

**Persia.**

The Persian court is famed for its magnificence; 15,000 courtiers sit down at the king's table; whole provinces are converted into royal parks; splendid palaces, &c. are erected; luxury and wealth abound.

499 Rebellion of the Ionians; they besiege Sardis, which is accidentally burnt.

The Athenians assist the Ionians; this leads to the Persian

497 *War against Greece.*

496 Birth of Hellanicus of Mytilene.

494 Naval victory over the Greeks at Lade.

Fall of Miletus to Persia.

493 Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos, are this year reduced by the Persians.

492 Expedition under Mardonius against Greece; defeated by sea and land.

490 Datis and Artaphernes lead a second expedition into Greece; unfortunate.

Darius makes preparations for another invasion of Greece and Egypt.

489 Unsuccessful attempt of Miltiades, the Athenian, upon Naxos.

Panyasis, the poet, flourishes.

487 Artabazes, king of Pontus, Asia Minor.

486 Irruption of Scythians into Bactria; the Archimagus slain.

Darius assumes the office of Archimagus.

Revolt of Egypt from the Persian yoke.

485 Death of Darius. He appointed Xerxes, his eldest son, to succeed him.

Naval dominion of the Æginetæ.

484 Xerxes reduces Egypt to his sway.

Birth of Herodotus at Halicarnassus.

**Greece.**

499 Æschylus, the poet, flourishes; he made his first appearance this year.

497 *The first Persian war against Greece.*

Alexander I., of Macedon, is compelled to join Persia against Greece.

Commercial relations established between Greece and Carthage.

Aristagoras slain in Thrace.

496 Olymp. 71; victor, Tisicrates.

Thrace and Macedonia conquered.

Pindar flourishes.—Clinton.

495 Birth of Sophocles.—Clinton (405.)

494 *Pythæcritus*, archon at Athens.

The Athenians and the confederates defeated by the Persians at Lade.

493 Miltiades leaves the Chersonese and comes to Athens (515.)

492 Olymp. 72; victor, Tisicrates.

*Diognetus*, archon at Athens.

Macedonia united to Persia.

The fleet of Mardonius lost at Athos.

491 *Phœnixus*, archon at Athens.

The demands of Persia, for "earth and water," rejected by Athens and Sparta.

War between Athens and Ægina.

Deposition of Demaratus, king of Sparta; *Leolychides* succeeds.

**Greece.**

491 Demaratus escapes to Persia.

Heraclitus, the philosopher, flourishes.

490 Second Persian invasion, under Datis and Artaphernes; they take the Ægean Islands; also Eretria in Eubœa.

Under the guidance of Hippias, the Persians land in Attica.

Battle of Marathon; the Persians signally defeated by Miltiades.

The Ephori at Sparta at the height of their power.

489 Athens mistress of the sea.

488 Miltiades fined for his failure at Naxos; not being able to pay, he is imprisoned.

487 Chionos, the Athenian comic poet, exhibits for the first time.

484 Olymp. 74; victor, Astyllus.

Æschylus obtains the prize in tragedy.

Birth of Æchæus, tragic poet.

Athens again at war with Ægina.

For the creation of a navy, and other expenses of the war, the produce of the Laurium mines is appropriated.

**Magna Græcia.**

499 Death of Pythagoras (? 497; see 472.)

486 Epicharmus, the philosopher, fl.

**Sicily.**

498 Camarina ceded to Hippocrates.

497 *Hippocrates*, tyrant of Gela.

The Gæmeroi expelled Syracuse by the Demonata.

485 *Gelon* becomes tyrant of Syracuse; he restores the Gæmeroi.

**Rome.**

498 Titius Lartius, the first *Dictator*—according to some (see page 38, B.C. 501.)

The Patrician creditors greatly oppress their Plebeian debtors.

496 Battle of Regillus; the Latins defeated by the Romans.

Death of Tarquinius Superbus at Cumæ.

[The mythical period of Roman history ends about this time.]

495 Addition of the tribus Claudia, which increases the tribes to 21.

Insurrection of the Plebs.

494 First secession of the Plebs to Mons Sacer.

*Tribunes* of the people, and *Ædiles*, first appointed.

493 Cassius's treaty with the Latins.

492 The Volscians defeated; Corioli captured.

Institution of the *Comitia Tributa*, or free assembly of the people.

Famine in Rome.

"Lex Icilia," enjoining silence during the addresses of the Tribunes.

Norba colonized.

491 Coriolanus, in exile among the Volscians, rises in importance.

489 Rome attacked by the Volscians under the command of Coriolanus.

488 Coriolanus withdraws the Volscians from Rome at the request of his mother.

487 Contest respecting the division of lands.

Ambitious designs of Cassius.

486 Cassius's league with the Hernici.

First "Agrarian law;" the lands of the conquered Hernici equally divided.

485 Cassius put to death.

*Questors* first appointed.

Fabius routs the Æquians and Volscians.

**Northern and German Nations.**

486 The Scythians pour down into Bactria.

**Palestine.**

483 Joiakim succeeds Jeshua the high priest.

**Persia.**

483 Xerxes makes extensive preparations for the invasion of Greece.

482 Bacchylides, the poet, born at Cos.

480 Xerxes' expedition against Greece.

[Herodotus states that Xerxes' army and camp followers amounted to 5,000,000 men, and that his object was to reduce the whole earth under his sway.]

Xerxes departs from Susa at the time of a half-eclipse of the sun.

At Celenæ Xerxes and his army are entertained by Pythias, a Lydian.

Cruelty and ingratitude of Xerxes in putting Pythias's eldest son to death.

Xerxes has a bridge of boats laid across the Hellespont; his army (1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse) are seven days and seven nights in crossing it.

Xerxes' fleet, numbering 1207 ships, sail to Mount Athos.

Defeat of the Persians in Greece.

Xerxes re-crosses the Hellespont from Greece, and comes to Sardis.

The family of Archeanactes, from Mitylene, settle in Bosphorus.

Birth of Euripides at Salamis (406.)

479 Invasion of Greece unsuccessful; Mardonius slain at Platea.

Simonides, the poet, dies, aged 90 years.

477 Simonides, of Cos, invents a system of mnemonics, for which he obtains a prize.

**Greece.**

483 Ostracism of Aristides.

Epicharmus removes to Syracuse.

482 Union of the States against Persia.

481 Themistocles, archon at Athens.

Fleet of 200 ships built at Athens, on the suggestion of Themistocles.

480 The Persian invasion, under Xerxes.

[The land forces comprised, according to Herodotus, men of 46 nations, numbering 1,786,000; and about 20,000 men with the war-chariots and camels. The fleet consisted of 1207 triremes and 3000 small vessels, manned by 517,610 men; total, 2,317,610.]

Recall of Aristides.

Battle at the pass of Thermopylæ; bravery and heroic death of the Spartan Leonidas and his 300 companions.

Bœotia and Attica ravaged by Xerxes.

Athens taken and sacked by the Persians.

Themistocles defeats the Persian navy at Artemisium and Salamis.

Sophocles dances at the festival the day after the victory of Salamis.

Xerxes retreats across the Hellespont.

[His bridge of boats had been destroyed by a tempest. See Persia.]

Mardonius, the Persian general, with 350,000 men, winters in Thrace.

Pherecydes, of Athens, hist. flourishes.

Anaxagoras comes to Athens (450.)

The *Archeanactidae* settle at Bosphorus, and found a kingdom there.

479 Mardonius breaks up his camp, marches again into Athens, which he burns, and then passes on to Bœotia.

The Persians are defeated at Mycale by sea and land, Sept. 25.

Mardonius is routed the same day by Aristides and Pausanias at Platea.

**Greece.**

479 Aristodemus, called "the coward," falls in the battle of Platea.

The Persians speedily quit Greece.

Macedon freed from its allegiance to Persia;

Thrace also throws off the yoke.

Birth of Antiphon, Athenian orator.

478 Athens rebuilt, embellished, and fortified by Themistocles.

The first stone theatre in Greece—at Athens.

Law for the admission of the poorer citizens to state offices (see 594.)

Siege and surrender of Sestos. [This event brings the history of Herodotus to a close.]

477 *Adimantus*, archon at Athens.

The Piræus built; Athens in the ascendant; she is supreme in Greece till the close of the Peloponnesian war.

Pindar, Bacchylides, Epicharmus, and Æschylus, flourish (see Sicily.)

476 Olymp. 76; Phrynicus, victor in tragedy. Simonides, eighty years old, gains the prize in the *ἀνδρῶν χορῶν*.

*Phædon*, archon at Athens.

Cimon, son of Miltiades (490,) takes Seyros; where the bones of Theseus are discovered.

**Magna Græcia.**

183 The Drama, Architecture, and Music, fl. in Etruria.

476 Death of Anaxilaus of Rhegium.

Naval defeat of the Etruscans by the Carthaginians.

474 Etruria flourishes; civilization extends; fine arts cultivated; luxury succeeds.

**Sicily.**

483 Epicharmus, the comic writer, comes from Megara to Syracuse.

480 Victory of Gelon over the Carthaginians and Persians at Himera; death of Hamilcar the elder.

Gorgias, the orator, born in Leontium (450.)

478 *Hiero I.* succeeds his brother Gelon. Æschylus at the court of Hiero.

Syracuse celebrated for its flour.

477 Epicharmus, the poet, fl. at Syracuse.

Pindar and Bacchylides, at Hiero's court.

476 Simonides patronized by Hiero.

474 Hiero's naval victory over the Tuscans.

**Rome.**

483 War with Veii, and other states.

The Fabia Gens in the ascendant.

481 Icilius, Tribune of the Plebs, re-introduces the Agrarian law of Cassius.

480 Battle with the Etruscans; Manlius killed.

479 Proposal of Quintus Fabius to distribute lands among the Plebs.

The Fabii (395 in all) undertake the war against Veii; they establish themselves in the Cremera.

477 Fight between the Fabii and Veientes; heroic death of the former, one only (a child) survives.

Menenius impeached and fined; he soon after dies of grief.

476 The Janiculum taken by the Veientes, and re-taken by the Romans.

Cock-fighting introduced from Persia.

475 Servilius impeached by the Tribunes, but is acquitted.

474 Truce with Veii for forty years.

**Carthage.**

482 The Carthaginians in Sicily.

480 Reverses in Sicily; death of Hamilcar.

**Persia.**

- 471 Timocreon, of Rhodes, lyric poet, fl.  
 466 Battles of the Eurymedon; Cimon defeats the Persians by sea and land.  
 The Hellespontine Chersonese taken by Cimon, the Athenian.  
 Xerxes spreads devastation in his homeward route. His cruelties render him everywhere detestable.  
 The independence of Iona restored.  
 Naxos revolts; it is soon subdued.  
 465 Assassination of Xerxes by Artabanus and the eunuch Spamtres.  
 Murder of Darius, Xerxes' eldest son.  
 Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus) ascends the Persian throne.  
 Themistocles arrives in Persia, and is protected by Artaxerxes.  
 The conspirator Artabanus put to death.  
 Civil war between Artaxerxes and his brother Hystaspes of Bactria.  
 463 Xanthos, of Lydia, the historian, fl.  
 462 Artaxerxes' celebrated banquet at Susa; and deposition of Vashti, his queen, for refusing to appear at the banquet unveiled.

**Greece.**

- 471 Birth of Thucydides, the historian.  
 Pausanias, convicted of aspiring to sovereign rule, is starved to death at Sparta, his mother consenting.  
 Banishment of Themistocles from Athens; he retires to Argos.  
 470 The common Greek treasury for sustaining the war agnst. Persia estab. at Delos (461.)  
 Cimon embellishes Athens; erection of the Pœcile, Stœæ, Gymnasia, &c. &c.  
 Phormis, the comic writer, flourishes.  
 469 First public appearance of Pericles.  
 Cimon overruns Thrace.  
 Kingdom of the Odrÿse, in Thrace.  
 468 Olymp. 78; Sophocles, victor.  
 Theagenides, archon at Athens.  
 The Argives destroy Mycenæ.  
 Death of Aristides.  
 Birth of Socrates, the philosopher.  
 467 Birth of Andocides, the orator.  
 Cimon, the Athenian general, occupies the Hellespontine Chersonese.  
 466 Cimon defeats the Persians.  
 Sophocles, tragic victor.  
 Flight of Themistocles to Persia.  
 Diagoras, of Melos, philosopher, fl.  
 465 Revolt of Thasos.  
 Athens greatly embellished; the garden of the academy planted, &c.  
 464 *The third Messenian war* (? 465.)  
 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.  
 Cimon, with 4,000 Athenians, comes to the aid of the Spartans.  
 Earthquake at Sparta; 30,000 perish.  
 Zeno, of Elea, philosopher, flourishes.  
 463 Cimon brings the revolted Thasians into subjection (465.)  
 462 Naval victory over the Persians in Egypt.  
 461 Cimon leads an army a second time to aid the Spartans, who decline receiving the proffered aid.  
 Cimon banished by ostracism.  
 Ephialtes reduces the power of the Areopagus at Athens.  
 The common treasury of the Greeks removed from Delos to Athens (470.)  
 Pericles, the Athenian democratic orator, rises to eminence.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 472 Death of Pythagoras, the philosopher, at Metapontum, aged 99.  
 ["The fact," says Mr. Prinsep, "that Pythagoras derived his doctrines from an Indian source is very generally admitted; and his system has other points of resemblance with Boodh'ism, besides the belief in metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls. The discipline he established, and the life of silence and meditation he enjoined, with the degrees of initiation introduced, which was a kind of successive ordination, correspond exactly with the precepts of the Pitakattayan, and the practices reported in the Athakatha. The Pythagorean institutions also are described as very monastic in their character, resembling thus closely in that respect also, the Viharas of the Boodh'ists of India. The doctrines of Pythagoras were widely spread over Greece, over Italy, and Asia Minor, for centuries after his decease."]  
 467 Anaxilaus' sons receive possession of their inheritance.

**Sicily.**

- 472 Death of Theron of Agrigentum (? 476.)  
 471 The sect of Empirics instituted by Acron of Agrigentum (? 473.)  
 467 *Thrasylbulus* (another brother of Gelon) succeeds Hiero I.  
 466 Dethronement and expulsion of Thrasylbulus for cruelty.  
 466 Democratic form of government established.  
 461 Gelon restores Camarina (599) and 553.)  
 Syracuse the chief city of Sicily.

**Rome.**

- 473 The Tribune Genucius impeaches the Consuls of 474, for which the Patricians have him assassinated.  
 Publius Volero, a centurion, resists an attempt to compel him to serve as a common soldier; he is supported by the people.  
 472 Publius Volero proposes that the Tribunes should be elected by the Comitia Tributa.  
 471 Publius Volero, again Tribune; he carries the "Lex Publilia."  
 [This extension of the popular prerogatives rendered the Plebeians comparatively independent of the Patres.]  
 War with the Æquians and Volscians; the army deserts Appius Claudius.  
 Claudius violently opposes the passing of Sp. Cassius's Agrarian law.  
 470 Appius Claudius impeached.  
 Death of Claudius before trial.  
 468 The Romans take Antium.  
 Contest between the Patres and the Plebs.  
 467 Antium colonized.  
 465 Census; 134,214 Roman citizens, capable of bearing arms.  
 War with the Æquians.  
 463 A pestilence rages in Rome.  
 462 The demand for public written laws by the Plebeians becomes general (454.)  
 Victory over the Volscians and Æquians.  
 461 Terentillus, the Tribune, demands on behalf of the people that the consular power should be limited.  
 Fixed code of laws proposed.  
 Condemnation of Kaeso Quinctius.  
 Earthquake at Rome.

**Palestine.**

- 458 Ezra comes to Jerusalem from Babylon. He effects many reforms; collects the Jewish scriptures, restores the law, &c. [Daniel's seventy weeks, or 490 days, are dated from this year.]
- 453 Eliashib high priest.

**Egypt.**

- 460 Rebellion against Persian authority, headed by Inarus. Inarus receives aid from Athens.
- 455 The revolt quelled by Megabyzes and Artabazus; nevertheless *Amartyeus* maintains the independence of the Egyptian marshes.
- 448 Visit of Herodotus to Egypt.

**Persia.**

- 460 Revolt of Inarus, and commencement of war with the revolted Egyptians. Defeat of the Persians under Achæmenes by sea and land. Birth of Aristophanes, at Rhodes. Birth of Hippocrates, "the father of medicine," at Cos.
- 459 Megabyzus, with an army of 30,000 men, is sent against the Egyptians.
- 458 Esther chosen queen by Artaxerxes (? 461.) Commission granted to Ezra to go to Jerusalem, with power to correct abuses.
- 457 Panyasis put to death by Lygdamus.
- 456 Herodotus comes to Samos, after his journey in Egypt, Libya, Asia, Scythia, &c.
- 455 Egypt brought under subjection; *Amartyeus*, however, maintains his independence in the marshes.
- 451 Ion, of Chios, exhibits tragedy.
- 450 Cimon, the Athenian, defeats Artabazus, the Persian admiral, and takes from him one hundred ships.
- 449 Defeat of Megabyzus at Salamis. Peace with Greece; acknowledgment of the independence of the Asiatic Greeks by the Persian court.

**Greece.**

- 460 The Athenians succour the Egyptians. The poets Euripides and Eephantides, fl. Birth of the philosopher Democritus, at Abdera, in Thrace.
- 459 Assertion of supremacy over the other states by the Athenians. Gorgias, the orator, the teacher of Isocrates, Antiphon, and Andocides, fl. (? 444.)
- 458 Lysias, the orator, born. *Bion*, archon at Athens. *Æschylus*, after the death of Hiero of Syracuse, comes to Athens.
- 457 Battles between the Athenians and Corinthians in the Megarid. Battle of Tanagra; the Spartans victorious over the Athenians. The long walls of Athens begun. *Æschylus*, charged with impiety, quits Athens for Syracuse.
- 456 Battle of *Enophyta*; defeat of the Bœotians by the Athenians. Cimon recalled from exile. The long walls of Athens completed.
- 455 Euripides gains the tragic prize. Victories of Tolmides the Athenian. Surrender of Ithome, and *End of the Messenian wars*. The Messenians are transplanted to Naupactus by Tolmides.

**Greece.**

- 455 Tolmides sails round the Peloponnesus, inflicting much damage on the coast.
- 454 Expedition of Pericles against Sicily, and campaign in Acarnania. *Perdicus II.*, eighth king of Macedon. He joins Sparta against Athens. Cratinus, the comic writer, flourishes.
- 450 Cimon negotiates for a truce of five years with the Peloponnesians. Anaxagoras withdraws from Athens. Archelaus teaches philosophy at Athens.
- 449 Victory of the Athenians by sea and land over the Persians at Cyprus. Peace with Persia by Cimon. Death of Cimon. Crates, the comedian, fl. at Athens.
- 448 *First sacred war*—concerning the temple at Delphi; Athens an ally of the Phocians; Sparta assists the Delphians.

**Sicily.**

- 458 Departure of *Æschylus* for Athens.
- 459 Gorgias of Leontium, fl. (480.)
- 456 Death of *Æschylus* the poet.
- 451 Ducetius unites the Sicels under his sway.
- 450 Empedocles, the philos. fl. at Agrigentum.

**Rome.**

- 460 Cincinnatus chosen from the "plough-tail" as one of the Consuls. The struggle between the Patricians and Plebeians continues. Herdonius takes advantage of the commotion to seize the Capitol; it is besieged and taken—the Consul Valerius killed.
- 459 Revolt of Antium; it is quelled. The Volscian war continues.
- 458 The *Æquians* and *Sabines* shut up the Romans under Minucius in their camp. Cincinnatus is chosen Dictator. He effects the deliverance of the Romans.
- 457 Tribunes increased from five to ten.
- 456 The "*Lex Icilia*;" Mons *Aventinus* assigned to the Plebeians.
- 455 The *Æquians* defeated. "*Lex Aternia Tarpeia*," by which magistrates might fine for contempt.
- 454 End of the contest respecting public laws; the Patricians submit:— Three ambassadors proceed to Greece to learn and report on the Grecian laws.
- 452 Return of the Ambassadors: resolutions based upon their report.
- 451 Institution of the *Decemviri*, as substitutes for the Consuls and the *Duumviri*. Laws of the X. tables compiled. Connubium between Patres and Plebs forbidden (see 445.)
- 450 Second appointment of the *Decemviri*. The law tables increased to XII. [Chiefly compiled from those of Athens.] Gradual amalgamation of the three ancient tribes into the local tribes.
- 449 Outrage of Appius Claudius. Virginia killed by her father. Secession of the Plebs to Mons Sacer. Deposition of the *Decemviri*; the consular authority restored; flight of Claudius. The *Sabines* and *Æquians* defeated. "*Leges Valeria*," for the protection of magistrates from personal injury, &c.
- 448 "*Lex Trebonia*," a law regulating the election of the Comitia.

**Carthage.**

- 460 Voyage of the Carthagians, to Britain for tin.

**Palestine.**

- 444 Nehemiah comes to Jerusalem with full authority to rebuild the walls, &c. Sanballat, the Samaritan, opposes him. Rise of the Samaritan *sect.* Synagogues built by Nehemiah.  
432 Nehemiah returns to Persia (? 433.)

**Persia.**

- 447 Rebellion of Megabyzus, Syrian satrap, aided by the queen, Amytes, and the dowager-queen, Amestris.  
Artaxerxes obtains peace by conceding to Megabyzus all his demands.  
445 Nehemiah receives a commission to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.  
Melissus, of Samos, philosopher, fl.  
440 Siege and fall of Samos by Pericles; Melissus defended it against him.  
438 Spartacus drives the Archaeanactidæ from Bosphorus, and reigns.  
431 Hippocrates, the physician, flourishes.

**Greece.**

- 447 Battle of Coronea; the Bœotians defeat the Athenians; Tolmides, the Athenian general, slain.  
Achæus and Sophocles exhibit tragedy.  
445 Eubœa and Megara revolt from Athens. Pericles reduces them to obedience.  
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.  
Herodotus reads his history in the Athenian assembly.  
Flourishing period of the plastic arts in Greece.

- 444 Pericles obtains sole power in Athens. Ostracism of Thucydides.  
Scrutiny of the Athenian citizens; number reduced to 14,240. (Re-enacted in 403.)  
Mercenary troops in Athens.  
Protagoras, the philosopher, flourishes.  
Xenophon born about this time.  
Phidias, the sculptor, fl. at Athens.  
443 Athenian colony to Thurium, under Lampon; the colonists are accompanied by Protagoras and Lysias.  
Athenian citizens first paid for attending as witnesses in courts of justice.  
Corruption of public morals, luxury, &c.

- 441 Euripides, tragic victor.  
The battering-ram, invented by Artemones, first used by Pericles at the siege of Samos.  
Micon, the painter, fl.  
440 Pericles victorious at Samos.  
Samos a dependency of Athens.  
Decline of the Areopagus.  
Aristophanes, the comedian, flourishes.  
Comedies prohibited at Athens.

- 438 *Spartocus* having expelled the descendants of Archaeanactes of Mytilene, reigns over Bosphorus (480.)  
437 Colony of Agnon to Amphipolis.  
Repeal of the Athenian law against comedies (see 440.)  
The *Odeion* (Music Hall) built at Athens.

- 436 The Corinthians and Coreyrians at war for Epidamnus.  
The Propylæa at Athens commenced.  
Birth of Isocrates, the orator.  
[The celebrated orators, Isæus, Lycærgus, and Demosthenes, were trained in the school of Isocrates.]  
Cratinus, tragic victor.  
435 Naval victories of the Coreyrians, who take possession of Epidamnus.

**Greece.**

- 435 Anaxagoras's opinion of earthquakes, viz.: — that they are subterraneous clouds which burst forth with violence.  
Panæus and Polygnotus, painters, fl.  
Phrynichus, the comedian, first exhibits.  
Aristophanes, the "prince of ancient comedy," flourishes.  
434 Lysippus, comic writer, flourishes.  
433 The Coreyrians send an embassy to Athens; an alliance formed.  
Treaty between Athens and Rhegium.  
Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.  
432 Prosecution of Anaxagoras, Aspasia, and Phidias at Athens; Anaxagoras retires to Lampsacus, Aspasia is acquitted, and Phidias dies in prison.  
Naval battles off Coreyra; the Corinthians defeated.  
Congress at Lacedæmon.  
The "Golden Number" invented by Meton of Athens.  
431 *The Peloponnesian war*, which lasted 27 years, commenced.  
Attempt of the Thebans upon Platæa.  
Attica invaded by the Peloponnesians.  
Alliance between Athenians and Thracians.  
Hællanicus, the poet, flourishes.  
Herodotus and Thucydides also flourish.  
*Seleucus*, king of Bosphorus (427, 407.)

**Sicily.**

- 446 Agrigentum reduced by the Syracusans.  
444 Empedocles of Agrigentum, orator, philosopher, patriot, and physician, flourishes.  
443 Death of Epicharmus.—Lucian.  
440 Death of Ducæius.  
431 Birth of Dionysius the elder.

**Rome.**

- 447 Election of the Quæstors by the people for the first time.  
446 The *Tribunitia potestas* renewed.  
The Volscian and Æquian war continued.  
445 The "Lex Canuleia," or jus connubii between Patricians and Plebeians (? 446.)  
Appointment of the *Tribuni Militum* with consular power.  
444 Election of three Tribuni Militum; they soon abdicate; their places filled by Consuls.  
443 Appointment of two *Censors* (? 444.)  
[At first they only numbered the people, but afterwards their power was extended over the surveys and rates of the city, and the manners of the people.]  
Dionysius's history ends at this date.  
The *Duumviri Navales* appointed.  
The Volscians defeated.  
442 Ardea colonized.  
440 Famine at Rome; Sp. Mælius, the first Præfectus Annonæ, distributes corn to the poor of the city.  
439 Quinctius Cincinnatus II. Dictator.  
Sp. Mælius killed by C. Servilius Structus Ahala, magister equitum.  
438 Revolt of the Fidenæans to Veii.  
The Roman ambassadors murdered.  
437 Fidenæa again subdued (? 435.)  
Victory over the Veientes.  
434 War with the Tuscans.  
433 "Lex Æmilia," limiting the duration of the censorship to eighteen months.  
The Temple of Apollo dedicated.  
431 The Æquians and Volscians defeated at Mount Algidus, by A. P. Tubertius.

**Palestine.**

- 420 The walls of Jerusalem are built amidst much discouragement and opposition. Malachi appears about this time.  
 428 Nehemiah's second mission to Jerusalem. Reformation by Nehemiah.  
 420 Eliashib, the high priest.

**Persia.**

- 428 Siege of Mitylene by the Athenians. Death of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus.  
 427 Mitylene captured; Lesbos restored.  
 425 Xerxes II. succeeds Longimanus. Sogdianus, the king's natural brother, assassinates Xerxes, after a few months' reign. Sogdianus is himself assassinated by another natural brother.  
 424 Darius II. (Nothus or "bastard.") [He is represented as a weak-minded prince, and under the influence of his wife Pharysates and her eunuchs.]  
 422 Arsites's revolt, aided by the son of Megabyzus; the revolt is quelled. Arsites smothered in ashes.  
 420 Prodicus, of Ceos, philosopher, flourishes.  
 414 Revolt of Pisuthnes, satrap of Lydia.

**Greece.**

- 430 Plague at Athens. Attica again invaded by Peloponnesians.  
 429 Capitulation of Potidea to the Athenians. Phormio, the Athenian, commands in the Corinthian Gulf. Eupolis and Phrynicius, poets, exhibit. Birth of Plato, the philosopher. Pericles dies of the plague, having governed Athens 40 years. Sitaelces, king of Thrace.  
 428 Attica invaded a third time. Revolt of Lesbos. Plato, the comic poet, exhibits.  
 427 Attica is invaded a fourth time. The Spartans take Plataea. Seditious in Coreyra. Cleon rises into importance at Athens. Aristophanes exhibits, and gains a prize. Embassy of Gorgias to Athens; assistance sent to the Leontines. A new king in Bosphorus, name uncertain.  
 426 Battle at Tanagra; Athens victorious. Earthquake in Attica. Lustration of the island of Delos. A second pestilence in Athens. Rise of Aristophanes, the comic writer.  
 425 Fifth invasion of Attica by the Spartans. Pylus occupied by the Athenians, under the command of Demosthenes. The Spartans blockade Pylus. Surrender of Sphacteria to Cleon. An earthquake in Euboea, which converts the peninsula into an island.  
 424 Siege of Delium; the Athenians are defeated by the Thebans. The Athenians, under Nicias, occupy Cythera, and ravage the Laconian coast. Brasidas in Thrace; fall of Amphipolis; Thucydides defeated. Leucippus and Democritus, philos., fl. Sauthes succeeds Sitaelces in Thrace. Alliance between Sparta and Macedon. Banishment of Thucydides. Solar eclipse noted at Athens.  
 423 Truce for a year. Alcibiades begins his public career. The Thebans destroy Thespis. Temple of Here, at Argos, burnt.

**Greece.**

- 423 Peace between Athens and Macedon. Protagoras, philosopher, of Abdera, still fl.  
 422 The war carried on in Thrace. Fall of Cleon and Brasidas at Amphipolis; the Athenians defeated. Athenian citizens number 20,000. Visit of Protagoras to Corinth. Death of Cratinus the poet, aged 97.  
 421 A fifty-years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.  
 420 Olymp. 90; Hyperbius, victor. Alcibiades negotiates a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.  
 419 Alcibiades in the Peloponnesus.  
 418 The Athenians aid the Argives. Battle of Mantinea; the Argives and Mantineans defeated by Agis. Sparta and Argos form an alliance.  
 417 The Athenians assist the Leontines in their war with Syracuse.  
 416 Surrender of Melos to the Athenians, who treat the inhabitants with cruelty. Agathon, tragic victor.  
 415 Mutilation of the Hermæ at Athens. Suspicion falls upon Alcibiades. The Athenian expedition into Sicily, under Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus. The Athenians take Catania. Recall of Alcibiades on a charge of impiety; he escapes to Sparta. The Spartans form a navy. Xenocles, tragic, and Archippus, comic, victors. Imprisonment of Andocides the philosopher, for the mutilation of the Hermæ. Andocides escapes—first to Cyprus.  
 414 The *Decelean war* begins. Second Athenian campaign in Sicily. The Spartans aid the Syracusans. Defeat of the Athenians. Eurymedon conveys supplies to the Athenians in Sicily. Ameipsias, comic victor.
- Magna Græcia.**
- 425 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.  
 417 War with the Samnites, who seize colonies in Campania.
- Sicily.**
- 423 Antiochus of Syracuse brings down his history to this date.  
 417 The Leontines, at war with Syracuse, receive assistance from Athens.  
 415 The Athenians invade Sicily, and capture the city of Catania.  
 414 Syracuse besieged by the Athenians. The Spartans, under Gylippus, come to the aid of the Syracusans.
- Rome.**
- 430 "Lex P. Muletum," instituting payment of taxes in money instead of cattle, &c.  
 427 War with Veii, declared by the Comitia Centuriata.  
 426 Revolt, capture, and destruction of Fidene.  
 425 A twenty years' truce with Veii.  
 423 War with the Volscians resumed. The Samnites take Vulturum.  
 421 Four Questors elected instead of two.  
 420 The Campanians conquer Cumæ.  
 418 Lavici taken from the Æquians, and made a Roman colony.  
 414 War again with the Æquians; Bola and other places conquered. The power of the Samnites ascendant. Postumius put to death by the soldiers.

**Palestine.**

- 413 Joiada, the high priest, succeeds Eliashib.  
 409 Malachi, the last of the prophets, flourishes.  
 Manasses, son of Joiada, the high priest, expelled by Nehemiah for having married Sanballat's daughter.  
 408 Temple on Mount Gerizim built by Sanballat, with Darius's permission.  
 Establishment of the *sect* of the Samaritans.

**Egypt.**

- 413 *Egypt restored* to its independence under Amyrtaeus.

- 408 *Pausiris* succeeds Amyrtaeus.

**Persia.**

- 413 Egypt regains her independence.  
 412 Lesbos, Chios, and Eurythre, make preparations for revolt.  
 411 League with Sparta against Athens.  
 Alcibiades visits Tissaphernes.  
 409 Thrasyllus invades Lydia.  
 The independence of Rhodes acknowledged.  
 408 Athenian cruelty at Miletus.  
 Lydia invaded by the Athenians.  
 407 Cyrus, governor of Asia Minor, assists the Spartans against Athens.  
 406 Death of Euripides (480.)  
 405 *Ariaxerxes* II. (styled "Mnemon" on account of his great memory.)  
 Conspiracy of Cyrus detected; he is pardoned and restored (401, 400.)  
 Democritus visits Persia.  
 404 Birth of Antiphanes, the comic poet.

**Greece.**

- 413 Attica invaded, and Decelea fortified by the Spartans.  
 The Athenians send succour to Nicias, under command of Demosthenes.  
 Defeat of the Athenians, and destruction of their fleet and army.  
 Nicias and Demosthenes put to death.  
 Hegemon introduces parody.  
*Archelaus*, ninth king of Macedon.  
 412 Alcibiades sent on a mission to Asia by the Lacedæmonians.  
 Second alliance between Sparta and Persia.  
 The Athenians deposit one thousand talents for extreme emergencies.  
 Antiphon, the philosopher, flourishes.  
 411 Third alliance of the Spartans and Persians.  
 Revolution in Athens; democracy abolished; council of 400, framed by Antiphon, &c.  
 The council is dissolved at the end of four months, and Antiphon is put to death.  
 Recall of Alcibiades by the army at Samos.  
 Mindarus, commander of the Spartan fleet, defeated at Cynossema.  
 410 Mindarus and Pharnabazes defeated by Alcibiades at Cyzicus; Mindarus slain.  
 Thucydides' history ends; and Xenophon's history begins.  
 Ephorus, the historian, flourishes.  
 408 Alcibiades takes Byzantium.  
 Reign of *Pausanias* at Sparta.  
 Plato, at Athens, hears Socrates.  
 407 Return of Alcibiades to Athens.  
 Lysander commands the Spartan fleet.  
 Battle of Notium; Lysander defeats the Athenians under Antiochus.  
 Alcibiades is accused of aspiring to sovereign power, and deposed; he quits Athens.  
*Satyrus* I., king of Bosphorus (427, 438.)  
 406 The Spartans defeated by Conon, the Athenian, in a sea-fight off Arginusæ; Calli-cratidas is killed.

**Greece.**

- 406 The Athenian commanders are charged with neglecting to pick up the bodies of the slain; they are condemned and put to death on their return to Athens.  
 Violent death of Euripides near Pella, in Macedonia (see Persia, 480.)  
 Two *χορηγοί* appointed at Athens to defray the expenses of the public exhibitions.  
 405 Battle of *Ægospotamos*; defeat of the Athenians by Lysander.  
 Conon, with eight ships, the relics of his fleet, flees to Cyprus.  
 Lysias condemned to banishment; he retires to Megara (403, 400.)  
 Lysander besieges Athens.  
 Death of Sophocles (495.)  
 404 Athens surrenders to the Spartans.  
 Lysander demolishes its walls.  
*End of the Peloponnesian war.*  
 Rule of the "Thirty Tyrants."  
 Spartan supremacy till B.C. 371.  
 Tragic death of Alcibiades.  
 Phyle occupied by Thrasybulus.  
 Expulsion of the "Thirty Tyrants;" establishment of the government of the "Ten."  
**Magna Græcia.**  
 405 Siege of Veii by the Romans.  
**Sicily.**  
 413 The Athenians defeated at the time of a solar eclipse (? 414)  
 412 Diocles gives laws to the Syracusans; a *Republic* and *Commonwealth* established.  
 409 Selinus and Himera fall before the Carthaginians.  
 407 An army of 400,000 Carthaginians arrives in Sicily.  
 406 Agrigentum taken by the Carthaginians.  
 Phylistus, the historian, promotes the interest of Dionysius.  
*Dionysius* I. becomes master of Syracuse.  
 405 Dionysius institutes a "body guard."  
 Marriage of Dionysius and Arete the daughter of the patriot Hermocrates.  
 Dionysius marches to the relief of Gela, now besieged by Hamilcar; the Sicilians are defeated and retreat within the walls.  
 Gela evacuated; the inhabitants are sent forward, under escort, to Syracuse.  
 Mutiny in the cavalry of Dionysius.  
 Violence to Arete; she kills herself.  
 [Like another Lucretia (see Chronology of Rome, B.C. 509) she disdains to survive her involuntary shame.]  
 Disease in the Carthaginian troops induces Hamilcar to agree to a peace.  
 404 Dionysius consolidates his power; he fortifies Syracuse, increases his navy, extends the franchise, divides the escheated lands among the freemen, &c.  
 Military insurrection; suppressed.  
**Rome.**  
 410 An Agrarian law proposed by Maenius.  
 409 Three Plebeian Quæstors.  
 407 Battle with the Volscians, and defeat.  
 406 Anxur taken from the Volscians.  
 Rupture again between Rome and Veii.  
 Soldiery first paid, for which a war-tax is levied, also to maintain a standing army.  
 405 Siege of Veii commenced (396.)  
**Carthage.**  
 407 An army of 300,000 or 400,000 Carthaginians embark for Sicily.  
 406 The Carthaginians victorious in Sicily.

**India.**

400 The city of Delhi founded.

**Egypt.**

401 *Psammeticus* II.—according to Dr. Hales.  
395 *Nephereus* or *Nofreoph* succeeds.  
He sends supplies to the Spartans, which are seized by the Persians.  
Civil discord; clamour for reform.

**Persia.**

401 *Pharasytes* incites her son *Cyrus* to become candidate for the Persian crown.  
*Cyrus* receives aid from the Spartans.  
400 Battle of *Cunaxa*; defeat and death of the rebel *Cyrus* (407, 405.)  
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under *Xenophon*, *Clearchus* having fallen.  
War with *Sparta*; *Tissaphernes* commands the expedition.  
399 *Thimbron*, the Spartan, commands the Greek army in Asia.  
*Dercyllidas* supersedes *Thimbron*.  
*Ctesias*, the Persian historian, flourishes.  
398 Truce between *Dercyllidas* and *Pharnabazus* for the winter.  
The history of *Persia* by *Ctesias*, brought down to this date.  
397 Hostilities renewed; *Atarne* besieged.  
396 *Agésilau*s, king of *Sparta*, obtains such victories in Asia, as threatens the safety of the Persian empire.  
Era of the painters—*Zeuxis* and *Parrhasius* of *Ephesus*, *Apelles* of *Cos*, *Protogenes* of *Rhodes*, and of *Alexander* and *Pausias*.  
395 *Agésilau*s gains a victory at *Sardis*.  
He pushes into *Phrygia*, &c.  
*Tithraustes* supersedes *Tissaphernes*.  
Mission of *Timoocrates* into Greece.

**Greece.**

403 *Thrasybulus* overturns the government of the "Ten" at Athens.  
*Euclides*, archon at Athens. Return of *Thucydides*, *Andocides*, and *Lysias*.  
*Aristophon* has the law of *Pericles*, for limiting the number of citizens in Athens, re-enacted (444.)  
New Greek (Ionian) Alphabet settled at Athens, by its adoption in public acts.  
402 *Andocides*, *Archinus*, and *Cephalus*, orators.  
Prize in comedy to *Cephisodorus*.  
401 War between *Lacedæmon* and *Elis*.  
*Lysias*, the orator, of Athens, flourishes.  
Death of *Chærilus*, of *Samos*, at the court of *Archelaus*, king of *Macedon*.  
400 Return of the 10,000; the *Cyreans* enter the service of *Seuthes*, of *Thrace* (424.)  
War between *Sparta* and *Persia*.  
*Lysias*, the orator, restored to the privileges of an Athenian citizen (405, 403.)  
Laws of *Lycurgus* modified; the Spartans consent to form a public treasury.  
399 Wars of *Thimbron* and *Dercyllidas* against the Persians in Asia.  
The *Cyreans* join *Thimbron* (400.)  
*Melitus*, the tragedian, with *Lycon*, a poet, and *Anytus*, the orator, impeach *Socrates*.  
Death of *Socrates* (by poison), aged 70.  
[His most eminent disciples were *Æschines*, *Cebes*, and *Xenophon*.]  
*Plato* withdraws to *Megara*.  
Assassination of *Archelaus*, and accession of *Orestes* and *Æropus* at *Macedon*.  
398 *Agésilau*s II. succeeds *Agis* II. in *Sparta*.  
*Zeuxis*, the painter, flourishes.  
*Astydamus*, the comedian, first exhibits.

**Greece.**

398 The poet *Philoxenus*, of *Cythera*, fl.  
*Cotys* succeeds *Seuthes* in *Thrace* (424.)  
War between *Thrace* and *Macedon*.  
396 *Agésilau*s supersedes *Dercyllidas* in Asia.  
The sect of *Cynics* founded by *Antisthenes*.  
*Sophocles*, the tragedian, exhibits.  
Birth of *Xenocrates*.  
395 The *Corinthian war*: the Spartans opposed to the confederated states of *Corinth*, *Thebes*, *Argos*, *Athens*, and *Thessaly*.  
*Bœotia* invaded by the Spartans.  
*Lysander* slain at *Haliartus*.  
Mission of *Timoocrates* into Greece.  
*Plato* returns to Athens (age, 34.)  
*Æropus* reigns alone in *Macedon* (399.)

**Magna Græcia.**

395 *Veii* taken by the Romans.  
The other cantons of *Etruria* continue to offer a vigorous resistance to the encroachments of *Rome*.

**Sicily.**

403 *Epipolæ* fortified; the fortress *Hexapyle*, &c.  
The "Ear of *Dionysius*" in the lighthouse of *Neapolis*—an extraordinary cavern.  
Peace and prosperity till the year 399.  
399 War between *Syracuse* and *Rhegium*, which terminates favourably for *Dionysius*.  
*Cateapult* invented by *Dionysius*; by whom the most prodigious efforts are made to strengthen *Syracuse* against invasion.  
*Dionysius* organises a confederacy of the whole Grecian name in *Sicily* for the expulsion of the *Carthaginians*.  
398 *Dionysius* at war with the *Carthaginians*—*Hannibal* and *Himilco*.  
Confiscation of all the *Carthaginian* property in *Syracuse*.  
Successes of *Dionysius* over the *Carthaginians*; submission of several towns, capture of *Motyá*; *Ægesta* and *Entella* besieged.  
*Hamilcar* sails to *Africa*.  
396 Return of *Hamilcar* as *Βασιλεύς*, with a fleet of 400 war-ships, and 600 transports carrying 100,000 men, which are joined on landing by 30,000 *Sicilians*.  
*Hamilcar* lands at *Panormus*, and obtains undisputed possession of the western part of the island.  
*Hamilcar's* triumphant march around the foot of *Mount Ætna*, followed by *Victories* of *Carthaginians* over *Dionysius*.  
*Syracuse* besieged; *Dionysius* and the *Syracusans* reduced to great distress.  
A pestilence emp. the *Carthaginians* to raise the siege and suddenly retire to *Africa*.  
395 Efforts of *Dionysius* to repair the devastations caused by the siege.

**Rome.**

403 "Æs Uxorum," a tax on old bachelors.  
402 Defeat by the *Veientes*.  
The *Volscians* recover *Anxur*.  
400 The Romans again take *Anxur*.  
399 Pestilence at *Rome*; a *Lectisternium* (the first) appointed.  
398 Embassy to *Delphi* to consult the Oracle.  
396 *Veii* taken by *Camillus*, dictator.  
**Carthage.**  
398 The *Carthaginians* victorious in *Sicily*.  
Return of *Hamilcar*.  
397 Extensive preparations for another invasion of *Sicily*.  
396 *Hamilcar* again sails for *Syracuse*.  
The *Carthaginians* return to *Carthage*.

**Egypt.**

89 *Achoris* succeeds *Nepherus* (395.)

**Persia.**

- 94 The Corinthian war commenced. *Agesilaus* recalled from Asia. Victory of *Conon* at *Cnidus*; favourable to the Persian interest. *Aristippus*, the founder of the Cyrenæan philosophy, flourishes.
- 90 In the Corinthian war, Persia espouses the Spartan cause. *Evagoras* of *Cyprus* receives aid from the Athenians. Battle of *Aspendas*; *Telutius*, the Spartan, victorious; defeat and death of *Thrasylbulus* of Athens; ten of the Athenian ships captured.
- 88 *Antalcidas*, the Spartan, commands on the coast of Asia Minor.
- 87 Peace of *Antalcidas*; *Clazomenæ*, and the Grecian colonies in Asia Minor are restored to Persia.
- 85 Sea fight with *Evagoras* off *Cyprus*. The ten years' war between Persia and *Cyprus* commenced.

**Greece.**

- 94 Battle of *Coronea*; *Agesilaus* victor. Eclipse of the sun. Sea-fight off *Cnidus*; *Peisander* defeated and slain by *Conon*, the Athenian. *Xenophon* retires to *Scyllus*. *Agesipolis* I. king of *Sparta*. *Pausanias* rules in *Macedon*. The seventeen years of Greek history by *Theopompus* ends with this year. *Philyllus*, the comic poet, flourishes.
- 93 *Conon* is enabled to rebuild the walls of Athens with the booty obtained at *Cnidus*. *Pharnabazus* and *Conon* make descents on the *Peloponnesian* coasts. Sedition at *Corinth*. Battle of *Lechem*; the allies defeated. Murder of *Pausanias*, and accession of *Amyntas* II., king of *Macedon* (394.) *Illyrians* compel *Amyntas* to quit *Macedon*. *Leucon*, king of *Bosphorus* (438.)
- 92 *Agesilaus* attacks *Corinth*. *Iphicrates* victorious over the Spartans. Origin of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophers.
- 91 *Ecdicus*, sent with eight ships to *Rhodes*, is obliged to remain inactive. *Plato*, comic poet, exhibits. *Andocides'* oration in favour of peace; for which he is banished Athens. *Acarnania* invaded by *Agesilaus*.
- 90 Submission of the *Acarnanians*. *Agesipolis* invades *Argolis*. Athenian reverses in Asia Minor.
- 89 *Agyrrhius* succeeds *Thrasylbulus* in Asia. *Iphicrates* commands in the *Hellespont*. *Plato*, the philosopher, visits *Sicily*. *Æschines*, the orator, born.
- 88 Return of *Plato*, the phil., to Athens. He founds the Academic school. [*Plato* taught gratuitously.] *Antiphanes*, of middle comedy, flourishes. Contest of *Nicophon* and *Nichocharès*, comic poets, with *Aristophanes*.
- 87 Peace of *Antalcidas*; *Evagoras* excepted from the treaty.
- 86 *Platæa* restored; and the independence of *Bœotia* declared.
- 85 *Alcæus*, the comic poet, flourishes.

**Greece.**

- 385 Siege of *Mantinea*; *Agesipolis* imposes severe conditions upon the inhabitants. The orator *Androtion* begins to flourish. *Eubulus*, *Anaxandrides*, *Alexis*, *Araros*, and *Philippus*, of middle comedy, fl. Sea-fight btwn. *Evagoras* and the Persians.
- Sicily.**
- 394 War with *Rhegium*; *Dionysius* defeats the *Rhegians* and takes *Myle*. Siege of *Taurominium*; *Dionysius* defeated.
- 393 *Dionysius* defeats *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, who had come to the aid of *Rhegium*, and devastates the country. Truce for a year. *Xenarchus*, fl. in the court of *Dionysius*.
- 392 *Mago* renews the war against *Syracuse*. *Dionysius*, aided by *Agyris*, defeats the *Carthaginians*; they sue for peace.
- 391 *Dionysius* establishes a colony at *Messena*, as a stronghold against *Rhegium*. League of the Greek cities in Italy against *Dionysius*.
- 390 Alliance of *Dionysius* with the *Lucanians*.
- 389 Victory of *Dionysius*, at the river *Helorus*, over the *Greeks*. *Plato* visits *Sicily* (366.) See *Greece*.
- 388 The *Rhegians* again quarrel with *Dionysius*; their city is besieged.
- 387 *Rhegium* taken by *Dionysius*; *Phyto* and his son are put to death, the inhabitants are expatriated, and the city colonized by *Syracensans*. *Damon* and *Pythias*; their fidelity to each other causes *Dionysius* to spare *Damon*.
- 385 *Dionysius* represses the piracy on the *Etruscan* coasts; and plunders the temple of *Leucothea* of immense property.
- Rome.**
- 393 The territory of the *Vientes* divided among the *Plebs*.
- 391 Banishment of *Camillus*.
- 390 Battle at *Allia*; the Gauls, under *Brennus*, defeat the *Romans*. The Gauls enter *Rome*, and burn it. Recall of *Camillus*, who dissuades the people from retiring to *Veii*. The Gauls evacuate *Rome* in seven months.
- 389 *Rome* rebuilt. Alliance of the *Latins* and *Hernicians* with *Rome* renounced. Victories of *Camillus*.
- 387 Four new tribes added, increasing the number to 25 (? 389.) Institution of the *Ludi Capitolini*.
- 386 The *Etruscans*, &c. defeated.
- 385 The *Volscians* defeated. A colony sent to *Satricum*. *Manlius Capitolinus* accused by the *Patrians* of aspiring to royal power.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 391 *Etruria* again invaded by the Gauls.
- 390 The Gauls, under *Brennus*, take *Rome*. [“The persons who carried intelligence to Athens of the destruction of *Rome* by the Gauls, related, that *Rome* had been taken by a great host of *Hyperboreans*, that is to say, a people who came over the icy mountains from the unknown regions of the north.”—*Neibuhr*.]
- 388 Second unsuccessful attempt of the Gauls to destroy *Marseilles*.
- Carthage.**
- 392 Reverses in *Sicily*; peace with *Syracuse*.

**Palestine.**

373 Jonathan, or John, high priest.

**Egypt.**

377 *Psammuthis* reigns.

376 *Nepherites* succeeds.

375 *Nectanebus* I. or *Nacht-ef-neb*, king. He fortifies the mouths of the Nile.

374 *Iphicrates* repulsed near Memphis. Social reforms; public works.

**Persia.**

384 War with the Cadusians of Mount Caucasus; unsuccessful.

[Greek mercenaries form, from this time, the flower of the Persian army.]

383 Bithynia elevated into a kingdom.

*Mithridates* I., king of Pontus.

380 The Persians distress *Evagoras* in Cyprus.

378 Birth of *Theopompus*, of Chios, historian.

376 Tenth and last year of the war with Cyprus.

374 Expedition into Egypt; unsuccessful, owing to dissensions between the commanders *Pharnabazus* and *Iphicrates*.

Assassination of *Evagoras* of Cyprus.

*Nicoteles* (his son) succeeds—Cyprus.

Conspiracy of *Tiribazus*, and fifty of the king's sons (he had 118); it is detected.

Contest between three of the king's sons respecting the succession; *Ochus* murders his two fraternal rivals.

**Greece.**

384 Birth of *Aristotle* at *Stageira* in Macedon.

*Aleetas* II, king of Epirus.

383 *Amyntas* II. recovers the Macedonian throne.

*Antiphanes*, the poet, first exhibits.

382 *The Olynthian war*: first campaign.

*Teletias* commands the Spartan forces.

The Spartan *Phœbidas* seizes *Cadmea*.

*Epaminondas*, the Theban statesman, fl. Birth of *Philip*, father of *Alexander*, the Great, of Macedon.

Birth of the orator *Demosthenes*.

381 The second campaign of the Olynthian war; *Teletias* slain.

*Agesipolis* succeeds *Teletias* (382.)

380 Olymp. 100; victor, *Dionysidorus*.

*Agesilaus* lays siege to *Phlius*.

Death of *Philoxenus*, of *Cythera*, dithyrambic poet, aged 55.

Death of *Agesipolis*, of Sparta, of fever.

*Polybiades* succeeds to the command.

Treatise on conic sections by *Aristæus*.

*Aristippus*, founder of the Cyrenaic school, and *Antisthenes*, founder of the Cynic school of philosophy, fl. (? 396, 392.)

379 Close of the Olynthian war; surrender of the Olynthians to *Polybiades*.

Surrender of *Phlius* to *Agesilaus*.

*Pelopidas* and the Theban exiles regain *Cadmea*; *Cephalus*, the orator, moves the Athenian decree for their assistance.

378 *Cleombrotus* and *Agesilaus* in Bœotia.

Descent of *Sphodrias* upon the Piræus.

Confederacy of the Athenians and Thebans against the Lacedæmonians.

Death of *Lysias*, aged 80 years.

377 *Agesilaus* again in Bœotia.

376 *Cleombrotus* repulsed at *Cithæron*.

Naval defeat of the Spartans off *Naxos* by *Chabrias*; their fleet is totally destroyed by *Timotheus*.

*Demosthenes*, seven years old, an orphan.

*Anaxandrides*, the comedian, fl.

375 *Cleombrotus* proceeds against the Thebans in *Phocis*, now invaded by them.

**Greece.**

375 Exhibition of *Eubulus*, and *Araros* (son of *Aristophanes*), poets of middle comedy.

Age of *Enclid*, founder of the Megaric school, of *Phædo*, founder of the school of *Elis*, and of *Menedemus*, founder of the Eretrian school.

374 Peace between Athens and Sparta.

*Corcyra* falls into the hands of *Timotheus*: who restores the Zacynthian exiles at Athens to their own country; this leads to another rupture.

Escape of *Iphicrates* to Athens.

373 *Timotheus* prosecuted by *Callistratus* and *Iphicrates*; he is acquitted.

Spartan expedition to *Corcyra* unsuccessful; *Mnasippus* the commander slain.

*Iphicrates*, the Athenian commander, conducts the war in the Ionian seas.

372 Earthquake in the Peloponnesus which swallows up *Ellice* and *Bula*.

*Timotheus* sent into Asia.

*Astydamas*, tragic victor.

The orators, *Aristophon*, *Diophantes*, *Leadamus*, and *Thrasylbulus*, flourish.

371 Congress at Sparta; Athens negotiates a peace; *Thebes* excluded from the treaty.

The orators, *Callistratus* and *Melauspus*, present at the Congress.

Invasion of Bœotia by the Spartans.

Battle of *Leuctra*; *Epaminondas* defeats the Spartans—*Cleombrotus*, their king, is slain, and *Thebes* becomes independent.

*Megalopolis* founded.

*Alexander* II., king of Macedon.

370 Death of *Jason*, of *Phæræ*.

*Polypheron* and *Polydorus* succeed.

*Polypheron* murders *Polydorus*.

*Agesilaus* in *Arcadia*.

Death of *Democritus*, aged 90.

*Plato*'s first voyage to Sicily since he became a public teacher (see 389, 388.)

[Some authorities place this event in 368.]

**Sicily.**

384 *Dionysius* enters into alliance with Spartans.

383 War with the Carthaginians; they are defeated, and *Mago*, their commander, slain; *Leptines*, Syracusan admiral, is killed.

*Dionysius* defeated by the Carthaginians.

Peace with the Carthaginians.

Peaceful and prosperous interval, until 368.

379 The Carthaginians invade Italy.

**Rome.**

384 Trial, condemnation, and execution of *Manlius Capitolinus*.

383 The Plebeians are given the district—*Ager Pomptinus*.

382 War between Rome and *Præneste*.

381 War with the *Volscians* renewed.

380 *Q. Cincinnatus* takes *Præneste*.

376 Contest between the Plebs. and Patricians.

The three Licinian Rogations proposed by *C. Licinius* and *L. Sextus* (366.)

375 The passing of the three Rogations, opposed by the Patricians.

The Tribunes prevent the election of Patrician magistrates till 371.

371 War with *Velitrae*.

Consular Tribunes are elected by permission of *Licinius* and *Sextus* (? 370.)

**Carthage.**

383 *Mago* defeated and slain in Sicily.

Peace with Syracuse.

379 The Carthaginians again invade Sicily.

**Palestine.**

- 335 Joshua, Jonathan's brother, appointed high priest by Bagoas, satrap of Syria. Great indignation of the Jews.
- 364 Contest between the two high priests (brothers) in the temple; Joshua slain. Bagoas marches an army into Jerusalem; enters the temple; and imposes a heavy fine upon all lambs offered in sacrifice.

**Egypt.**

- 333 *Tachus* or *Tæos* succeeds.—Dr. Hales (? 361.) Quarrel between Agesilaus, commander of the Greek mercenaries, and Chabrias, Egyptian admiral.

- 361 *Nectanebus* II., nephew of Tachus, ascends the throne by the aid of Agesilaus. Tachus retires to Persia.

**Persia.**

- 369 *Artaxerxes* III. (*Ochus* or *Darab.*) He murders his whole family, and hundreds of the nobility, male and female. Asia Minor, Phœnicia, and Syria, revolt. The revolt suppressed owing to the treachery of the insurrectionary leader, *Orontes*.

- 365 Bagoas, satrap of Syria, interferes in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Jews.

- 362 *Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia. *Ariobarzanes*, king of Pontus.

**Greece.**

- 369 War between Thebes and Sparta; Laconia invaded by the Thebans; 50,000 appear before Sparta.

- Philip, of Macedon, a hostage in Thebes. The Messenians restored to independence. Treaty between Athens and Sparta. Alexander II., of Macedon, murdered by Ptolemy Alorites.

- Perdiccas* III. succeeds—Macedon. Polyphron, of Pheræ, murdered by his nephew, Alexander (370.)

- 368 Second invasion of the Peloponnesus, by the Thebans, under Epaminondas. The intrigues of Alexander, of Pheræ, cause them to retire.

- Pelopidas imprisoned by Alexander. Antisthenes, the Cynic, fl. at Athens (380.) Congress at Delphi; negotiation of Philiscus, ambassador from Persia, for peace; the Thebans refuse that Messina should be restored to Sparta.

- Eudoxus, the philosopher, flourishes. A "celestial globe" first seen in Greece—having been brought from Egypt. Aphareus exhibits tragedy.

- Plato's first voyage to Sicily (see 370.)
- 367 The "Tearless" battle; Archidamus, the Spartan, defeats the united army of Argos, Arcadia, and Messenia.

- Mission of Pelopidas to Persia. Aristotle comes to Athens (18 years of age.) Dionysius, the Elder, tragic victor.
- 366 Expedition of Epaminondas into Achaia. Treaty between Corinth and Phlius.

- 365 War between Arcadia and Elis. Return of Plato to Athens (? 367.)

- 364 Invasion of Arcadia by Archadamus. Battle of Olympia. Pelopidas slain at Cynocéphale. Perdiccas slays Ptolemy Alorites (369.)

- Demosthenes' oration agnst. Aphobus (382.)
- 362 Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans victorious; Epaminondas slain on the point of victory. Decline of the Theban supremacy. Xenophon's history extends to this date.

**Greece.**

- 361 A general peace mediated by Persia, in which the Messenians are included.

- Banishment of Callistratus, orator (356.) Dinarchus, the orator, born.

- Agesilaus is sent into Egypt, where he dies. Plato again visits Sicily; his mission—to reconcile Dionysius and his uncle Dion—proves abortive; he returns the next year. [Plato's disciples included, among others, Aristotle, Chabrias, Heracleides, Hestiacus, Hyperides, Iphicrates, Isocrates, Lycurgus, Philippus, Phocion, his nephew Speusippus, Xenocrates of Chalcedon.]

- 360 The Athenians and Olynthians at war. Defeat of Timotheus at Amphipolis. Assassination of Cotys, king of Thrace. Isæus, the orator, flourishes (436.)

- Commencement of Theopompus' history.

**Sicily.**

- 368 Fourth war between the Syracusans and Carthaginians; soon followed by a peace.

- 367 Dionysius I. poisoned (?); his Son *Dionysius* II. succeeds.

- 366 Treasonous conduct of Dion encouraged by the philosopher Plato, now at Syracuse. Dionysius patronises Plato.

- 365 Philistus endeavours to support the declining influence of Dionysius, but Dion's cause prospers at Syracuse, Carthage, &c.

- 361 Plato fails in reconciling Dionysius and his step-uncle Dion. His own life is in danger; Archytas intercedes; Plato is spared.

- 360 Banishment of Dion and Heracleides. Dion raises troops in Greece, for the purpose of effecting a revolution against Dionysius in Syracuse.

**Rome.**

- 367 The "Rogationes *Liciniae*" are passed and adopted into the laws, by which one of the Consuls is to be a Plebeian.

- The office of *Prætor* instituted—to be confined to the Patricians.

- The Gauls defeated by Camillus. He dedicates a temple to Concordia, to celebrate the union of Patres and Plebs.

- 366 L. Sextus elected the first *Plebeian Consul*. [The tribunate of Sextus and *Licinius* had been renewed every year during the "*Licinian*" struggle—a period of 10 years.]

- L. Furius Camillus the first *Prætor*. Curile *Ædiles* first elected.

- [The Patricians have now the privilege of choosing a *Prætor* and Curile *Ædiles*.]

- 365 Pestilence rages at Rome. Camillus dies.

- The Agrarian law of *Licinius Stolo*.

- 364 Institution of the "*Ludi Scenici*," to appease the gods on account of the plague.

- 362 The Plebs for the first time elect half of the *Tribuni Militum*.

- Earthquake at Rome; romantic death of *Marcus Curtius*.

- 361 Gallic invasion; single combat—*Manlius* the Roman, victor; he is called *Torquatus*.

- 360 The Gauls and *Tiburtones* defeated by *Servilius Ahala*.

- Northern and German Nations.**
- 367 The Gauls defeated in Italy.

- 361 Italy again invaded by the Gauls.

- 360 Defeat of the Gauls in Italy.

**Carthage.**

- 360 Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno. Commercial intercourse of the Rhodians.

**Persia.**

- 356 Revolt of Artabazus, governor of Asia Minor, assisted by Chares the Athenian. Ochus threatens to make war on Athens, hence Chares is recalled.  
Temple of Ephesus burnt by Eratosthenes.
- 354 Artabazus applies to the Thebans for aid; they send him 5,000 men.  
Two victories of Artabazus over Ochus.
- 352 Oratorical contest between Theopompus and Naucrates at Halicarnassus.  
Two thousand Athenian colonists arrive at Samos; Cydias, the orator, dissuades them from an equal distribution of the land.

**Greece.**

- 359 The Macedonians and Illyrians at war. Perdicaas III. k. of Macedon, slain in battle. Philip the II. succeeds (see Macedon.)  
Death of Xenophon, aged 90.  
Battle of Methone; Argæus and the Athenians defeated by Philip of Macedon.  
The Athenians seize Pydna; against which outrage Philip vainly complains.  
[By this act they forfeited his co-operation.]  
Murder of Alexander of Phæræ.  
*Tisiphonies* succeeds him.
- 358 Amphipolis besieged and taken by Philip. Athenian expedition into Eubœa.  
Siege of Amphipolis by Iphicrates and Timotheus; raised by the latter.  
Charidemus induces the Amphipolitans to join the Athenian interest.
- 357 *Agathocles*, archon at Athens.  
Revolt of Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium from the Athenian yoke.  
*The Social War*; Chios besieged by Chares and Chabrias; death of the latter and failure of the expedition.  
Delphi seized by the Phocians, and the temple plundered of 20,000 talents of gold and silver.  
The Thebans and the Locrians unite against the Phocians.  
Dion leaves Zacynthus for Sicily.  
Death of Democritus, aged 109; and of Hippocrates, aged 104.
- 356 *Second Sacred War*—against the Phocians. Second campaign of the Social War.  
Philip, of Macedon, wins a horse-race at the Olympic games.  
Alexis, the comic poet, flourishes.  
Callistratus returns to Athens, and is put to death (see 361.)
- 355 End of the Social War; Athens acknowledges the independence of her allies.  
Prosecution of Iphicrates and Menesthenes by Aristophon and Chares.
- 354 Trial, condemnation, exile, and subsequent death of Timotheus, aged 97.  
Demosthenes begins his public career.
- 353 Death of Philomelus, of Phœcia.  
Onomarchus, his brother, succeeds.  
Era of the celebrated Grecian courtiezans. *Spartocus II.* king of Bosphorus (438.)
- 352 Philip, of Macedon, occupies Methone. Onomarchus drives him out of Thessaly.  
He attempts to pass thro' Thermopylæ into Greece, but is prevented by the Athenians.  
Philip distresses the Athenian fleet.  
The first Philippic of Demosthenes.  
War between Sparta and Megalopolis.  
Athenian colony sent to Samos.  
Defeat and death of Onomarchus.  
His brother Phayllus succeeds.

**Macedonia.**

- This kingdom, though founded by Caranus so far back as 814 B.C., was so inconsiderable among the neighbouring States as not to deserve the name of an independent country, being now under the protection of Athens, now of Sparta, now of Thebes. In the reign of Philip II., however, it became a powerful kingdom, and in that of his son Alexander III. it gave its name to a vast and almost universal empire.
- 359 Philip II., king of Macedon, aged 23.  
Philip, to conciliate the Athenians, declares Amphipolis free.  
He defeats his rival Argæus at Methone.  
Defeat and death of the veteran Bardyllis.  
Philip subdues Pœonia and Illyria.
- 358 Marriage of Philip with Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus of Epirus.  
Alliance of Philip and Olynthus, contrary to treaty with the Athenians.  
Philip lays siege to Amphipolis.
- 357 Philip obtains possession of Pydna and Amphipolis by force and craft; but He treats his prisoners with the utmost humanity and kindness.
- 356 Potidaea besieged; Philip takes it.  
The Illyrians and Thracians defeated by Philip's general, Parmenion.  
Birth of Alexander the Great.
- 353 Pagasæ seized by Philip.  
Siege of Methone commenced.
- 352 Fall of Methone; Philip loses an eye by an arrow, shot from Aster's bow.  
He advances into Thessaly; is repulsed by Onamarchus of Phæræ; who is afterwards defeated and slain.  
Philip drives the *tyrants* out of Phæræ.
- Sicily.**
- 357 Dion returns and seizes Syracuse.
- 356 Expulsion of Dionysius from Syracuse after twelve years reign.  
Philustus, who had espoused the cause of Dionysius, is defeated and slain (365.)
- 355 Jealousy between Dion and Heracleides; the latter is murdered by his colleague.
- 353 Calippus murders Dion.  
Oppressive rule of Calippus.
- Rome.**
- 359 Unsuccessful attempt of the Tiburtines to enter Rome at night.
- 358 The Gauls and Hernicans defeated.  
Fabius repulsed by the Tarquinenses.  
Alliance with Latium renewed.  
"Lex Poetalia" against canvassing and bribery at elections, proposed.  
The tribes increased to twenty-seven.
- 357 "Lex Julia," regulating the rate of interest.  
"Lex Manlia," imposing a tax on manumitted slaves.  
Invasion of Lower Italy by Alexander, the king of Epirus (352.)  
Privernum, in Latium, taken.  
Legal interest settled at 10 per cent.
- 356 C. Martius Rutilius, *first Plebeian Dictator*.  
The Etruscans defeated.
- 355 The two Consuls Patricians (367.)
- 354 The Consuls again Patricians (367.)  
Alliance with the Samnites.  
Etruscan prisoners put to death.
- 353 War with the Tarquinii.  
Truce of 100 years with Cære.
- 352 Appointment of the *Quinqueviri Mensarii* for a general liquidation of debts.

**Palestine.**

351 The Jews countenance the revolt of Sidon against Ochus, king of Persia.  
350 Jericho taken by Ochus; its inhabitants sent to Egypt and Hyrcania.

**Egypt.**

350 Egypt conquered; its temples pillaged, &c. and Nectanebus, its king, expelled by Ochus of Persia.

Egypt is again a *Persian Province*.

**Persia.**

351 Revolt of the Sidonians, Phœnicians, &c. Mentor of Rhodes leads 4,000 Greeks to the aid of the Sidonians.

Sidon besieged; Temnes, its king, betrays it into the hands of Ochus.

The Sidonians, in despair, fire their city, and perish in the flames.

Temnes, the traitor, rewarded with death. Mentor and his army join Ochus.

350 Invasion and subjugation of Egypt. Ochus returns with immense spoils.

349 Mentor mediates between Ochus and Artabazus and Memnon.

345 Duras destroyed by an earthquake.

344 Aristotle comes to Mitylene.

Embassy to Philip of Macedon; Alexander (the Great) then 12 years old.

**Greece.**

351 The poetess Erinna flourishes; also, The painter and statuary, Eclion.

350 Phocion, the Athenian general, in Eubœa; Battle and victory of Tamynæ.

The celebrated courtesan Lais at Corinth.

349 The Athenians aid the Olynthians in their war with Philip.

The sculptor Scopas flourishes.

348 Philip besieges Olynthus.

The poets Heraclides and Alectryon fl.

*Parysades*, king of Bosphorus (438.)

347 Philip takes Olynthus, and expels the Athenians from Eubœa.

Death of Plato, the philosopher, aged 82.

Spensippus succeeds Plato in the Academy.

Aristotle retires to Atarnæ near Athens.

Anaxandrides, the comic poet, exhibits.

Era of Diogenes the Cynic.

346 Athenian embassy to Philip at Pella.

Peace between Athens and Macedon.

The Phocians expelled the Amphictyonic council, at the instigation of Philip.

All the Phocian cities destroyed by Philip except the city of Abeæ.

End of the Sacred or Phocian War.

Oration of Isocrates and Demosthenes.

345 Æschines prosecutes Timarchus.

Æschines treacherously furthers the views of Philip against the liberties of Greece.

344 Sparta subdued by Philip.

Expedition of Timoleon to Sicily.

Aristotle removes to Mitylene.

Praxiteles, the painter, flourishes.

[The courtesan Phryne sat as a model for his "naked Venus." His colossal Venus has been esteemed as the most perfect specimen of Greek art; it was found at Milo in A.D. 1820.]

343 Athenian expedition into Acarnania, against Philip of Macedon.

Oration of Demosthenes and Æschines.

342 Thrace invaded by Philip, who entertains designs upon the Greek settlements on the Hellespont.

Diopeithes, the Athenian, opposes him.

**Greece.**

342 Menander, of new comedy, born. Aristotle invited to Macedon by Philip.

**Macedonia.**

351 Heraem on the Propontis attd. by Philip. The Macedonian gold mines in Thrace produce about 1000 talents annually.

350 Artabazus and Memnon, rebels against the Persian king, are received by Philip.

349 Philip, in the Chalcidian territory, augments his successes by bribery.

347 Through the treachery of Lasthenes and Euthyocrates, Olynthus is taken.

346 Philip is master of the Phocians; he assumes dictatorial authority over them.

344 Successful expedition against Illyria.

343 Philip's expedition into Acarnania.

342 Philip invades Thrace.

Aristotle at the court of Philip, as instructor to the young prince Alexander.

Stageira is rebuilt by Philip, at the request of Aristotle. From this time flourishes the famous school of Aristotle at Stageira.

**Magna Græcia.**

345 Twelve cities in Campania destroyed by an earthquake.

**Sicily.**

351 Calippus besieges Catania, during which time Hipparinus, son of Dionysius the elder, seizes Syracuse.

Murder of Calippus at Rhegium.

Tyranny of Hipparinus.

349 Interval of anarchy, till 347; wretchedness and desolation prevail; commerce is suspended; agriculture at a stand; property plundered; palaces and temples in ruins; the mercenary troops subsist by robbery; banditti every where abound.

347 Dionysius II. regains the govt. of Syracuse.

346 Apprehension of a Carthaginian invasion; the Sicilian states send an embassy to Corinth for a general; Timoleon is sent.

344 Defeat of Hicetas and his Carthaginian allies by Timoleon of Corinth.

343 Syracuse taken by Timoleon. Dionysius sent to Corinth.

**Rome.**

351 C. Martius Rutilus, *first Plebeian Censor*. Truce of forty years with Tarquinius.

350 Popilius, Consul, defeats the Gauls.

349 The Consuls again Patricians (367.) Camillus defeats the Gauls.

Single combat; Valerius Corvus, victor.

348 Treaty with Carthage renewed.

347 Interest on money reduced to 5 per cent.

346 Ludi Seculares.

The Volscians lose Satricum.

345 Twelve cities in Campania destroyed by an earthquake.

War with the Aurunci.

344 Dedication of the Ædes Monete.

343 The *Samnite Wars* commenced.

The Campanians under Roman protection.

Defeat of the Samnites by Valerius.

342 The army at Capua rebel—general insurrection of the Plebs.

Concessions of the Patres to the Plebs:—

"Lex Genucia," abolishing interest on money; Valerius, Dictator, &c.

**Northern and German Nations.**

349 The Gauls attack the Venetians and other northern Italian States.

**Carthage.**

344 The Carthag. allies of Hicetas dtd. in Sicily.

**Palestine.**

- 341 Jaddua succeeds John, high priest (373.)
- Persia.**
- 338 Oeclus poisoned by Bagoas, who also destroys all the royal family, except
- 338 Arses, whom he raises to the throne.
- 336 Arses deposed and murdered by Bagoas, who confers the crown upon Darius III. (Codomanus.) Bagoas executed by order of Darius. Mithridates II., king of Pontus. Intrigues of Darius for effecting the murder of Philip of Macedon and Alexander.
- 334 War with Macedon; Asia invaded by Alexander with only 3,600 men. Battle of Granicus; defeat of the Persian provincial governors.
- 333 Death of Memnon before Mitylene. Unjust execution of Charisidemus. Battle of Issus; Darius defeated. Darius makes proposals to Alexander for the ransom of his wife, &c.

**Greece.**

- 341 Defence of Diopithes (commander at the Chersonesus) by Demosthenes. Birth of Epicurus, the philos., the founder of the Epicurean philosophy, according to which Pleasure is the "*summum bonum*."
- 310 Byzantium, &c. besieged by Philip. Ephorus ends his history this year.
- 339 *The Second Sacred War*—agt. the Loerians. The Athenians compel Philip to raise the siege of Byzantium, &c.
- Spensippus is succeeded in the Academy by Xanthippus (347.)
- 338 Philip obtains the appointment of General of the Amphictyons; he occupies Elatea. Athens and Thebes unite against Philip. Battle of Chæronea; the confederated Greeks defeated; Grecian liberty lost. Congress at Corinth; war declared against Persia in the name of Greece. Death of Isocrates, orator, aged 98.
- 337 Alexander of Epirus, brother-in-law of Alexander the Great, reigns.
- 336 Philip is slain at *Ægæ*. Timocles, the comedian, flourishes. Calippus, the Athenian, first calculates the revolution of eclipses. Dinarchus begins to flourish.
- 335 The Thebans revolt from Macedon; Alexander defeats them and destroys their city. He demands certain Athenian orators to be delivered up; Demades pacifies him. Aristotle removes fr. Macedonia to Athens. Philippides, the comic poet, flourishes.

**Macedonia.**

- 340 Alexander governs in Macedon in the absence of his father—who this year Besieges Byzantium, Selymbria, Perinthus.
- 339 Expedition agt. the Scythians under Atheas.
- 338 The Macedonian phalanx. Victories at Elatea and Chæronea. Philip master of Greece; he deals leniently with Athens, but on Thebes his vengeance falls heavily.
- 337 Philip marries Cleopatra, daughter of Attalus, one of his generals; this causes Olympias and her son Alexander to quit the court of Philip in disgust (358, 319.)
- 336 Marriage of Alexander, of Epirus, with Philip's daughter at *Ægæ*. Philip assassinated at the nuptials, by a youth named Pausanius.

**Macedonia.****THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.**

- 336 Alexander succeeds his father Philip, at the early age of twenty years. ["No feeling of animosity or deed of violence stained the commencement of the brilliant career which Alexander was about to run. His forgiveness and confidence were extended to all who had candour enough to acknowledge their misdoings, and generosity sufficient to rely on the exercise of it in their prince."] Recall of Harpagus, Laomedon, Nearchus, Ptolemy, son of Lagos, and others who had incurred his father's anger. Alexander is elected generalissimo of the Grecian army about to invade Persia.
- 335 Macedon threatened by the Thracians, Illyrians, and Triballii. Alexander attacks and conquers them. Revolt of Thebes; it is captured and destroyed by Alexander; the house of Pindar alone left standing. ["Thebes expiated her revolt with the loss of 6000 of her people slain in the battle, 30,000 sold into slavery, and, in a word, with the extinction of her existence as a separate and independent state."] The Athenians send an embassy of congratulation to Alexander. Preparations for invading Persia.
- 334 First campaign of Alexander; he crosses the Hellespont with an army of 35,000 men. Battle of Granicus; the satraps of Darius defeated with great loss. Dascylium, Sardis, and other places in Asia Minor surrender to Alexander. Miletus and Halicarnassus taken.
- 333 Second campaign of Alexander. Conspiracy of Alexander, the son of Aëropus, and prince Amyntas. The Marmarians plunder Alexander's baggage; he returns and disperses them. The Lacedæmonians intrigue with Memnon against Alexander. Death of Memnon, the Rhodian. At Gordium, Alexander unties or cuts the Gordian knot (see Asia Minor, B.C. 1449.) Cilicia subdued by Alexander. Alexander is taken ill of fever in Tarsus. Battle of Issus; Darius defeated. Parmenio takes Damascus.
- Sicily.**
- 339 Timoleon obtains a victory over the Carthaginians at the Crimessus.
- 337 Death of Timoleon at Syracuse.
- Rome.**
- 341 Peace with the Samnites.
- 340 War with the Latins; self-devotion of Decius, and defeat of the enemy. War with the Latins renewed.
- 339 "*Leges Publiciæ*;" 1. the plebiscita made binding; 2. the decrees of the Comitia Centuriata rendered independent of the vote of the Comitia Curiata; 3. one of the Censors to be a Plebeian.
- 338 The Latins and Campanians subdued.
- 337 Q. Publius Philo, *first Plebeian Prætor*. The Vestal Misurtia buried alive, on a charge of incontinence.
- 335 Peace with the Gauls. Capture of Cales in Campania.
- 334 Cales a Roman colony.

**Palestine.**

- 332 Judea invaded by Alexander.  
Jaddua leads a procession to meet the conqueror; peace results, and forthwith Privileges are granted to the Jews. Gaza taken; cruel treatment of Betis by the conqueror, who proceeds into Egypt.
- 331 Andromachus killed by the Samaritans. Alexander returns, and expels the inhabitants of Samaria, who settle at Shechem.
- India.**
- 327 Alexander's invasion of the Punjab; Porus submits to the conqueror. Seven castes exist in India at this time.

**Egypt.**

- 332 Egypt conquered by Alexander. Alexandria built (see Macedonia.)

**Persia.**

- 331 Battle of Arbela, Oct. 1; Darius again defeated; he flees into Media.
- 330 Alexander pursues after Darius. Treachery of Bessus; he assassinates his royal master Darius. Alexander honourably inters the body of the murdered king.

*Persia added to the Macedonian Empire.*

**Greece.**

- 332 *Æacides*, son of *Arymbas*, succeeds Alexander, king of *Epirus*. *Stephanus*, the comic poet, flourishes. Caustic painting invented by *Gausias*, of *Sicyon*, about this time.
- 331 Defeat and death of *Agis* in battle with *Antipater*.
- 330 *Antipater's* pacification of Greece. Orations of *Æschines* and *Demosthenes*. *Æschines* withdraws to Athens. *Menander*, *Philemon*, and *Diphilus*, of new comedy, about this time. The *Peripatetic* school founded by *Aristotle*. [He had been a disciple of *Plato*.]
- 328 *Lysistratus* invents moulds for the casting of wax figures. *Crates*, the Cynic philosopher, flourishes. *Apelles*, the painter, flourishes.

**Macedonia.**

- 332 Third campaign of Alexander. Siege and fall of *Tyre*; 8000 of its inhabitants slain, and 30,000 sold into slavery. Gaza taken by assault; *Syria* and *Phœnicia* conquered by Alexander. *Palestine* and *Egypt* subdued. City of *Alexandria* founded, as the centre of commerce between the east and west. Alexander visits the temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; fable of the serpents.
- 331 Fourth campaign of Alexander; he crosses the *Euphrates*, and marches towards the river *Tigris*. Battle of *Arbela*; *Darius* defeated. Battle of *Gaugamela*; defeat and flight of *Darius*; Alexander pursues him. Surrender of *Babylon*; *Persia* also submits to the conqueror. Honourable conduct of Alexander towards the wife and family of *Darius*. Invasion of *Persia Proper*; brave resistance of *Ariobarzanes*. Alexander enters *Persepolis*. Banquet; infamous proposal of *Thais*; Alexander sets fire to the royal palace. War of *Antipater* agnst. the confederacy of Alexander's hereditary states—successful. Alexander winters in *Persepolis*.

**Macedonia.**

- 330 Fifth campaign; Alexander marches his army into *Media*. Flight of *Darius* from *Ecbatana*; rapid pursuit of Alexander. Conspiracy of *Bessus* and another satrap. Alexander pursues them for the rescue of their royal prisoner, *Darius*. Murder of *Darius* by his rebellious satraps; they escape further eastward. Alexander treats the remains of *Darius* with respect, and has them sent into *Persia* for honourable interment in the royal sepul. at *Persepolis*; age of *Darius* 50 yrs.

*Transfer of the seat of government from Macedonia to Susa in Babylon.*

- Assumption of the royal dignity by *Bessus*, under the title of *Artaxerxes*. Execution of the generals *Philotas* and his father *Parmenio* for a treasonable consp. Pursuit after *Bessus* further eastward. Alexander crosses the *Cabul* mountains in the winter, and receives the submission of *Hyrkania*, *Aria*, and *Aornos*. The *Mardians* and *Zarangians* defeated.
- 329 Sixth campaign; against the *Bactrians*. Alexander crosses *Mount Paropamisus* and enters *Bactria* in pursuit of *Bessus*. Alexander crosses the *Oxus*. *Bessus* is betrayed by *Spitames*, cruelly mutilated, and then put to death. Alexander claims divine honours. He founds *Alexandria* on the *Jaxartes*. *Spitames* revolts; he is defeated by *Cœnus*, and murdered by his own people. The stronghold of *Oxyartes* reduced. Marriage of Alexander and *Roxana*, a *Bactrian* princess (? in 328.) See 323. Alexander passes the *Tanais*, and engages in war with the *Scythians*. He builds *Paropamisus* and other towns. Alexander winters in *Nautica* (? *Bactra*.)
- 328 Seventh campaign; *Sogdiana* reduced. Alexander winters in *Bactra* (? *Nautica*.) In a drunken revel he kills *Cleitus* (? 329.) Conspiracy of the band of pages; *Calisthenes*, the philosopher, put to death.
- 327 Eighth campaign; the *Paropamisus* mountain-ridge is re-passed in the spring. Division of the army; *Hephaestion* sent forward with troops to cross the *Cophenes*. Conflict of Alexander with the barbarous tribes inhabiting the country. Alexander winters between the rivers *Cophenes* and the *Indus*.

**Rome.**

- 332 The *Ascerrani* made citizens; but are denied the *Suffragium*. The Roman tribes increased to twenty-nine. War of the *Samnites* and *Lucanians* with Alexander of *Epirus*. Romans make a treaty with Alexander. Alexander of *Epirus* slain in *Lucania*.
- 330 *Fundi* and *Privernum* rebel.
- 329 Capture of *Privernum*; the *Civitas* conferred upon its inhabitants. Another colony sent to *Anxur*.
- 328 *Fregellæ* colonized.
- 327 The *Samnite* war renewed.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 332 *Fergus I.* founds the Celtic *Caledonian* monarchy in *Scotland*.

**Greece.**

- 324 Olymp. 114; Meinas, victor.  
Proclamation at the Olympic games for the restoration of the exiles.  
Hegiasias, archon at Athens.  
Harpalus is admitted into Athens.  
He bribes certain of the orators—Demades, Charicles, Demosthenes, &c.  
Demosthenes, accused of having accepted a bribe, is fined 50 talents; he leaves Athens.  
Timocles, the comic poet, flourishes.  
Death of Lyceurgus.  
Athens mistress of the sea.

**Rome.**

- 326 War with Palæopolis; it is taken.  
"Lex Poetelia Papiria," preserving to debtors their civil freedom and status.  
324 The Samnites defeated.

**Macedonia.**

- 326 Ninth campaign; Alexander crosses the Indus at Taxila.  
Submission of Taxilus, king of the Punjab, and other Indian princes.  
Alexander advances to the Hydaspes; Porus, an Indian king, disputes his passage.  
Defeat of Porus; he is reinstated in his throne, and his kingdom is extended.  
Bucephalia and Nicæa founded.  
Alexander leaves a division, under Craterus, for building and fortifying the new cities, and then crosses the river Acesines.  
Another king Porus subdued. (?)  
Alexander passes the river Hydrates.  
War with several confederate independent tribes of Indians; they are defeated.  
Siege of Sangala; 17,000 Indians killed, and 70,000 made prisoners by Alexander.  
Sangala razed to the ground.  
325 Tenth campaign; Alexander prepares to pass the Hyphasis, but his Macedonian troops refuse to proceed further.  
Army divided; Hephæstion and Craterus lead two divisions down the banks of the Hyphasis; a third division, under Alexander, sails down the river.  
Conflicts with the Malli, and other native tribes inhabiting either shore.  
Narrow escape of Alexander at the storming of the Mallian citadel.  
Alexander reaches the mouth of the Indus in the month of August.  
Nearchus despatched with the fleet on a voyage of discovery along the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.  
Alexander leads the army along the coast, through the Gedrosian desert.  
The army arrives at Pura in October, and proceeds through Carmania and Persis towards Babylon.  
324 Meeting of Alexander and Nearchus at Susiana in the spring.  
Proclamation for the return of the exiles.  
Alexander marries the eldest daughter of the deceased Darius (see 329.)  
Hephæstion marries her younger sister.  
Nearchus marries the daughter of Mentor.  
Marriage of eighty commanders to wives provided for them by Alexander.

**Macedonia.**

- 324 Alexander sails down the Eulæus, and ascends the Tigris, for the purpose of examining their maritime capabilities, &c.  
The obstructions of those rivers removed, and their beds deepened.  
Mutiny among Alexander's troops at Opis.  
Alexander marches into Media; he visits Ecbatana, at which place his friend Hephæstion is carried off by fever.  
Celebrated colossal monument erected in pyramidal terraces, by Deinocrates, to the memory of Hephæstion, by order of the emperor Alexander.  
*The Cossæan war.*  
Plan of Alexander for a geographical survey of the Caspian Sea.  
323 Alexander arrives in Babylon, and instantly proceeds to beautify it, &c.  
Maritime projects, &c. of Alexander.  
Arrival of embassies from various parts of Africa and Europe.  
Magnificent sacrifice, preparatory to Alexander's intended southern expedition.  
Alexander dies in Babylon of fever, in the 33d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months; May or June.  
[According to Arrian, "Alexander was very handsome, his figure stately, his body well-proportioned, his mind brisk and active, his courage wonderful. He possessed the rare tact of exciting the courage of his soldiers; his unwearied vigilance secured to him many advantages; he was never imposed upon either by craft or by perfidy, and never himself used these bad arts against any one. As to his vices and infirmities—let it be considered to what a pitch of glory he arrived, that he governed indisputably as king of both continents, and that his name, even in his own lifetime, was spread through every part of the habitable world; let these things be kept in mind, and it will readily be granted, that in comparison of his great character and astonishing exploits, his vices and infirmities were trifling, and ought hardly to be regarded as casting a shade on the bright annals of his eventful reign."]  
Dispute respecting the succession.  
[The children born to Alexander by Asiatic women were not held entitled to enjoy the sovereignty of his European states.]  
Rivalry of Meleager and Perdicæas, for the regency of the empire; the former attempts the life of the latter.  
The army divided; civil war averted by a compromise—both parties consenting to set up Arrhidæus, Alexander's brother.  
Arrhidæus proclaimed king by the army.  
Perdicæas is appointed regent of the empire; Meleager next in command.  
Perdicæas treacherously effects the murder of Meleager, and the slaughter of 300 of the infantry who had supported him in the contest for the regency.

["The history of Alexander," observes Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, "forms an important epoch in the history of mankind. Unlike other Asiatic conquerors, his progress was marked by something more than devastation and ruin; at every step of his course the Greek language and civilization took root and flourished; and after his death Greek kingdoms were formed in all parts of Asia, which continued to exist for centuries. By his conquests the knowledge of mankind was increased;

**Macedonia.****Macedonia.**

the sciences of geography, natural history, and others, received vast additions; and it was through him that a road was opened up to India, and that Europeans became acquainted with the products of the remote East."]

["What Alexander achieved," says Dr. Hales, "in the short compass of his reign is altogether astonishing. When asked once, by what means he had effected such wonderful things, he answered, 'By postponing nothing.' His measures, indeed, were all planned with the soberest and most deliberate circumspection, and then executed without delay, and with all the rapidity of 'the double-winged leopard' in prophecy. What he accomplished, however, fell infinitely short of what he intended. He meditated the conquest of Africa and the rest of Europe; and in his tablets were found memorandums for building new cities in Europe and Asia—peopling the former with Asiatics, the latter with Europeans. The vast and capacious mind of this mighty conqueror was likely indeed to have produced a grand revolution in the state and manners of the ancient world, by promoting general intercourse among the several branches of his mighty empire," had he not been so prematurely cut down by the hand of death. "He seems," adds the same author, "to have had a strong presentiment of the ensuing dissensions and convulsions after his death, kindled by the ambition of his generals; and to have despaired of his children's succession. He told his friends, 'that he was more troubled on their account than on his own; for he was afraid that after his death fortune would throw the empire into the hands of some obscure and weak man.' When they inquired to whom he left the kingdom, he answered, 'to the most worthy;' and he gave his ring, when speechless, to Perdiccas."]

*Dismemberment of the Macedonian Empire, and Division  
of its several Provinces among the principal  
Generals of Alexander's army.*

**Palestine.**

323 Judea under the dominion of Laomedon of Mitylene.  
Ptolemy, of Egypt, desires to possess Judea.

**Egypt.**

323 *Ptolemy I.* (Soter) restores the independence of Egypt; he makes Alexandria the capital of his kingdom. In order to effect his object, Ptolemy procures the murder of Cleomenes, seizes the treasury of Alexandria, augments his army, and wages war against Perdiccas.

**Asia Minor.**

At the dissolution of the Macedonian empire several petty kingdoms sprung into existence in this portion of the dismembered territory:—in *Cappadocia* Eumenes is made king; Antigonus reigns over *Phrygia*, *Lycia*, and *Pamphylia*; the king of *Pontus* is Mithridates II. (Ctistes), descended from the Persian line of royalty; he also reigns over *Paphlagonia*; Zipeates reigns in *Bithynia*, and *Mysia* falls to Leonatus.

323 *Leonatus* quits Mysia and passes into Europe, attracted by the hope of obtaining Cleopatra, and with her the kingdom of Macedonia (see Greece, B.C. 337.)  
Epicurus leaves Samos for Athens.

322 *Ariarathes*, of Cappadocia, defeated by Perdiccas, made prisoner, and put to death.  
*Eumenes* invested with the government of Cappadocia by Perdiccas.

**Greece.**

323 *The Lamian war*; Greece agnst. Macedon. Leosthenes defeats Antipater, and shuts him up in Lamia.

Death of Leosthenes before the walls.  
Return of Demosthenes to Athens.  
Demades impeaches Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Hyperides of corruption.  
Epicurus comes to Athens, aged 18.

**Greece.**

323 Death of Diogenes at Corinth.  
Epicurus removes to Colophon.  
322 Death of Leonatus (see 323, Asia Minor.)  
Battle of Cranon: the Greeks defeated.  
Submission of Athens; and  
*End of the Lamian war.*  
Flight of Aristotle from Athens to Eubœa, where he soon after dies.  
Hyperides, orator, put to death by Antipater.  
Death of Demosthenes.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

323 *Philip II.*—Arrhidæus, an imbecile half-brother of Alexander, is proclaimed king of Macedon, under the name of *Philip*.  
*Alexander*, son of Roxana, is born, and united, nominally, in the government.  
Perdiccas appointed regent of Macedon.  
*The Lamian war*, Macedon against Greece.  
*Lysimachus*, governor of Thrace (287.)  
Antipater defeated by Leosthenes.

322 Leonatus, with a large army, comes to the aid of Antipater; he is killed.  
Craterus marches an army to the assistance of Antipater.

The Macedonians occupy Munychia.  
War between Perdiccas and Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia; the latter is defeated and crucified.

Cappadocia taken by Perdiccas.  
Revolt of the Greek soldiery in the upper provinces of the empire.

They surrender to Pithon, and are pardoned; but Perdiccas has them cruelly murdered by the Macedonian army.

Arrhidæus marries Eurydice, grand-daughter of Perdiccas III. (Greece, 359.)

Antigonus comes to Macedon, and reveals the ambitious designs of Perdiccas.

[For Syria see page 56.]

**Rome.**

323 League with the Apulians and Lucanians.  
322 The Samnites again defeated.

**Palestine.**

- 321 Death of Jaddua, the high priest; his son Onias I. succeeds him in the priesthood. The Jews resist the approach of Ptolemy.
- 320 Jerusalem treacherously taken by Ptolemy; 100,000 captives carried into Egypt; of these, 30,000 are selected for military service, while others are settled in Lybia and Cyrene, &c.

**India.**

- 315 *Chandragupta*, or Sandrocottus, defeats and slays the last sovereign of the Nauda dynasty in India.

**Egypt.**

- 321 Ptolemy defeats Perdiccas, of Macedon. Perdiccas murdered by his own officers. Lybia, Cyrene, and Cœle-Syria added to the kingdom of Egypt.
- 321 Phœnicia revolts against Egypt. A diving bell introduced. About 100,000 Jews brought into Egypt.

**Asia Minor.**

- 321 Antipater and Craterus come into Asia Minor to fight with Perdiccas. Eumenes defeats Craterus; the latter falls in the battle. The provinces of Triparadisi divided.
- 320 *Antigonus*, of Phrygia, defeats Eumenes of Cappadocia; he besieges him in Nora.
- 318 Eumenes escapes from Nora.
- 317 Polysperchon appoints Eumenes commander in the East.
- 316 Battle of Gabiene; defeat of Eumenes by Antigonus.

The Argyraspidæ betray Eumenes to Antigonus, who kills him.

- 315 *Zipetes*, of Bithynia, (who succeeded *Bas* in 326) is at war with Chalcedon (278.) Antigonus opposed by Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy. Mithridates of Pontus an ally of Eumenes.

**Greece.**

- 321 Departure of Antipater and Craterus from Ætolia into Asia Minor. Theophrastus succeeds Aristotle (322.) [According to the will of Aristotle, who died at Chalcis the previous year, his library, and the originals of his own works, fell to his friend and pupil, Theophrastus. He intimated also, by a symbolic allusion to the superiority of the wine of Lesbos to that of Rhodes, that the same distinguished scholar was the one most qualified to succeed him in the Lyceum.]

Dinarchus, the philosopher, flourishes. Menander, "prince of middle comedy," fl.

- 319 Cassander puts Demades, the Athenian orator, to death (323.)
- Aristoxenus, a Greek writer of music, fl.
- 318 Nicanor seizes the Piræus. Cassander marches towards Athens.
- 317 Phocion is condemned unheard, and immediately put to death. Cassander conquers Athens. Demetrius Phalereus, governor of Athens. Census of Athens taken: citizens, 127,660; slaves, 400,000.
- 316 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
- 315 Xenocrates succeeded by Polemon at the Academy in Athens.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 321 Perdiccas at war with Ptolemy. He carries Arrhidæus and Ægus with him. Perdiccas is slain in Egypt.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 321 Eurydice demands a share in the governmt. Antipater succeeds to the regency, which effectually silences Eurydice.
- 320 Antipater conveys the joint kings, with Roxana and Eurydice, to Macedon. Death of Antipater; he names
- 319 Polysperchon as his successor, thus excluding his own son Cassander. Rebellion of Eurydice, in which she compels her husband to join (322, 317.) War between Polysperchon and Cassander.
- 318 Polysperchon, aided by Æacides of Epirus, marches against Eurydice; her army deserts her; she is made prisoner. *Olympias* recalled by Polysperchon (337.)
- 317 Murder of Eurydice and Arrhidæus by order of Olympias. Approach of Cassander; Olympias flies to the citadel of Pydna. Cassander besieges Olympias in Pydna. Commerce with India through Egypt.
- 316 *Cassander* takes Pydna; he puts Olympias to death; and recovers the bodies of Arrhidæus and Eurydice, which he buries with regal pomp. Cassander reigns. Marriage of Cassander and Thessalonice.
- 315 Cassander at war with Antigonus.

**Syria.**

"According to the new distribution of the Macedonian empire by the aged 'Protector,' Antipater, the splendid government of Babylonia was granted to Seleucus, who had performed an important service in quashing the late sedition in the army. Thus was gratified the most eager desire of a young and ambitious chief, who, of all Alexander's officers, best understood the views and appreciated the magnificent designs of his master."

- 321 Seleucus Nicator receives the government of the province of Babylon.
- 320 He opposes the views of the viceroy Polysperchon and his general Eumenes. Python, satrap of Media, takes refuge in the court of Seleucus.
- 316 Antigonus (aided by Python and Seleucus) is defeated by Eumenes, near the river Coprates. Second battle, indecisive; Antigonus retires to Gamorga in Media. Defeat, betrayal, and death of Eumenes—the result of treachery.
- 315 Antigonus breaks up the battalion of the Argyraspidæ. He puts Python to death, on suspicion of participating in a treasonable conspiracy. Antigonus visits Babylon. Seleucus, dreading his intention, quits Babylon, and escapes to Egypt. Python, son of Agenor, placed over the provinces of Syria by Antigonus.

**Sicily.**

- 317 *Agathocles* usurps the government. Syracusans and Carthaginians at war.

**Rome.**

- 321 The Roman army surrender to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.
- 320 Aristoxenus, esteemed the best Greek writer on music, fl. at Tarentum.
- 319 Papirius defeats the Samnites.
- 318 A two years' truce with the Samnites. The Roman tribes increased to 31.
- 315 The Samnites defeat Fabius.

**Palestine.**

- 314 Antigonus makes himself master of Judea, Palestine, and Syria.  
Colonies of Jews settle in various parts of Egypt and elsewhere.

**India and China.**

- 307 Date of the book *Atthakatha*.  
305 Sandrocottus, of India, at war with Seleucus Nicator of Syria.  
Alliance betw. Seleucus and Sandrocottus.

**Egypt.**

- 314 Phœnicia wrested from Ptolemy by Antigonus of Asia Minor.  
313 Ptolemy captures Cyprus.  
312 He defeats Demetrius at Gaza.  
307 Naval defeat off Cyprus.

**Asia Minor.**

- 314 Antigonus, of Phrygia, seizes Phœnicia.  
312 *Ariarathes* III., king of Cappadocia (? 315).  
Defeat of Demetrius, son of Antigonus, at Gaza, by Ptolemy and Seleucus.  
311 General peace.

- 310 Outbreak between Ptolemy and Antigonus.  
Epicurus flourishes at Mitylene, &c.

- 306 Demetrius, son of Antigonus, defeats Ptolemy of Egypt in a sea-fight off Salamis.  
Antigonus assumes the regal title (320.)  
He unsuccessfully invades Egypt.

- 304 Demetrius besieges Rhodes.

**Greece.**

- 314 Death of Æschines, aged 75.  
313 War between the Ætolians and Cassander.  
312 *Pyrrhus* II., king of Epirus.  
310 Ptolemy espouses the cause of Greece.  
*Satyrus* II., king of Bosphorus (438.)  
Agathocles lands in Africa.

- 309 *Prytanis*, king of Bosphorus (438.)

- 308 Ptolemy's expedition into Greece.  
*Pyrrho*, the philosopher of Elis and founder of the Sceptic school, flourishes.

- Eumulus* succeeds in Bosphorus.

- 307 Athens freed by Demetrius Poliorcetes;  
Demetrius Phalereus expelled, and democracy restored.

- Exile of Deinarchus, the orator.

- 306 Demetrius departs for Asia.  
Epicurus comes to Athens a second time;  
he is now 35 years old.

- 304 *Spartocus* III., king of Bosphorus (438.)

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 314 Roxana and her son, Alexander IV., kept in custody by Cassander (329, 323, 320.)

- 313 Cassander at war with the Ætolians.

- 311 Murder of Roxana and Alexander IV.

- 310 Heracles claims the throne.

- 309 Polysperchon murders Heracles.

**Syria.**

- 314 Confederation of princes agnst. Antigonus.  
Antigonus rejects the demands of the confederates, and prepares for war.

- War of Antigonus with the confederates, in Lesser Asia, Greece, &c.

- 313 The confederates desire peace, but Antigonus declines negotiation.

- Ptolemy determines to oppose the ambitious projects of Antigonus.

- 312 Battle of Gaza; Ptolemy and Seleucus are victorious.

- One of the results of this battle was the Return of Seleucus to Babylon, at the head of 1000 infantry and 300 horse, confided to him by Ptolemy, after having defeated Evagoras and Nicanor, who had opposed his progress.

**Syria.**

- 312 *Foundation of the kingdom and dynasty of the Seleucide.*

A kingdom consisting of seventy-two satrapies, and bounded by the Euphrates, Indus, and Oxus.

[The commencement of the dynasty of the Seleucide took place in the first year of 117th Olympiad.]

*Seleucus* (Nicator) ascends the throne.

- 305 War with Sandracottus of India; Seleucus crosses the Indus.

Peace; league with Sandracottus.

**Magna Græcia.**

- 308 Battle of Lacus Vadimonis; the Romans victorious.

**Sicily.**

- 310 Agathocles is defeated in battle, and then besieged in Syracuse.

Agathocles (during the siege of Syracuse) goes over to Africa, carrying war into the Carthaginian territory.

Defeat of the Carthaginians by Agathocles.  
Immolation of the Carthaginian children.

- 306 Peace with the Carthaginians.

**Rome.**

- 314 The Samnites defeated.  
Revolt of the Campanians; subdued.

- 313 Capua, Saticula, Suessa, and the isle of Pontia, colonized by Romans.

- 312 New war with the Etruscans.

Appius Claudius constructs the *Via Appia*, the first of the Roman military roads; also, the Gnomon and Aqua Appia.

He distributes the "Libertini" among all the Roman tribes.

Calendar of the *Fasti* and *Nefasti*, drawn up by Cn. Flavius, and exhibited in the Forum; who also publishes a formula of legal actions for the information of the people (? 304.)

- 311 Victories over the Etruscans and Samnites.  
310 Etruscans and Samnites defeated, though at first victorious.

Claudius retains his censorship contrary to the Lex Æmilia (433.)

- 309 Victories over the Samnites and Etruscans, by Lucius Papirius, who enriches himself with the bucklers of gold worn by the Samnites.

- 308 League with the Umbrians.  
War against Peligni and Marsi.

Further victories over the Etruscans, &c.

- 307 Battle of Allife; Samnites defeated.

- 306 Revolt of the Hernicans subdued; and the Samnites defeated.

- 305 Bovianum taken fr. the Samnites; a truce.

- 304 Defeat of the Æquians.  
Peace with the Samnites, Marsians, &c.

The "Libertini" classed with the four tribes of the city.

Dedication of temples without the consent of the Senate forbidden.

Calendar of the *Fasti* and *Nefasti*, and the "Civile Jus" published (? 312.)

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 307 The Scythians invade Caledonia.

- 306 Having driven the Picts into the highlands, they settle in the low country.

**Carthage.**

- 310 Agathocles, after being defeated in Sicily, comes into Africa, and ravages the Carthaginian territory.

- 306 Peace with the Syracusans.

**Palestine.**

- 301 Judæa under Ptolemy (Soter) of Egypt.  
 300 Onias the high priest dies; his son Simon (the just) succeeds him. He adds the "Chronicles" to the canon of the Old Testament Scriptures. The Jews patronized by Seleucus; he settles colonies of them throughout his kingdom.  
 291 Death of Simon the high priest (292 Hale.) Eleazar, his brother, succeeds. He surrenders the presidency of the council to Antigonus of Socho.

**China.**

- 300 Great Chinese wall built (? 214.)

**Egypt.**

- 301 Decisive battle of Ipsus; the independence of Egypt secured.  
 301 Phœnicia finally united to Egypt. Flourishing period of the cotton trade, and other manufactures of Egypt.  
 300 The golden age of the Ptolemies. Alexandria celebrated for its museum and library; literature encouraged. Euclid, Aristarchus, Aristophanes, Apollodorus, and other philosophers fl. Four schools of science founded:—1, Criticism; 2, Mathematics; 3, Astronomy; and 4, Medicine.

**Asia Minor.**

- 303 Demetrius returns to Greece having concluded a peace with the Rhodians.  
 302 Antigonus murders Ctistes of Pontus. *Mithridates III.*, of Pontus, succeeds *Mithridates II.*, who began to reign, 337 (266.)  
 301 Demetrius joins his father Antigonus. Battle of Ipsus; Antigonus defeated and slain (aged 81) by Seleucus and Lysimachus. *Demetrius Polioretetes*, king of Phrygia, &c.  
 300 Demetrius master of Cilicia. Lycon, the Peripatetic, born at Troas.  
 299 Stratonicæ married to Seleucus.  
 298 Colossus of Rhodes begun by Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus (? 292.)  
*Mithridates III.*, of Pontus, seizes on Paphlagonia and Cappadocia (284.)

**Greece.**

- 303 Return of Demetrius to oppose the progress of Cassander. Demetrius Polyoretetes, is appointed general of the Grecian states.  
 302 Demetrius gains upon Cassander. Exile of Demochares. Archedicius, the poet, supports the Macedonian party in Athens.  
 301 Recall of Demetrius into Asia.  
 300 The Epicurean philosophy founded about this time, by Epicurus of Gargettus (341.) Berosus, the Babylonian historian, flourishes till about 280.  
 299 Zeno, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, which teaches that Virtue is the *summum bonum*, is born at Citium in Cyprus about this time.  
 297 Unsuccessful attempt of Demetrius upon Athens.  
 296 Demetrius again besieges Athens.  
 295 Athens taken by Demetrius.  
 294 Defeat of Pyrrhus at the walls of Sparta.  
 293 Apollodorus and Posidippus, of new comedy, flourish about this time.  
 292 Deinarchus returns to Athens (367.)  
 291 Death of Menander.  
 290 Demetrius celebrates the Pythian games at Athens.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 301 The historian Hieronymus, of Cardia, fl.  
 297 *Philip* succeeds his father, Cassander, for the short period of about four months.  
 296 Philip dies; his brothers, *Antipater* and *Alexander* succeed. Demetrius Phalerius, the orator, withdraws into Egypt.  
 294 Civil war between Alexander and Antipater. Pyrrhus obtains a victory for Alexander. Demetrius Polioretetes comes to the aid of Alexander; but he has him assassinated, and then seizes upon the throne.  
 293 *Demetrius* reigns in Macedon.  
 292 Revolt and subjugation of Thebes.  
 291 Defeat of Lysimachus by the Getæ; he is made prisoner; but soon after he regains his liberty. Thebes again revolts—now agnst. Demetrius. Demetrius drives Pyrrhus out of Thessaly.  
 290 Subjugation of Thebes by Demetrius.

**Syria.**

- 302 Confederacy against Antigonus renewed.  
 301 Battle of Ipsus, which results in adding to the dominions of Seleucus, Syria, Cappadocia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia.  
 299 Seleucus, jealous of the power of Lysimachus, marries the daughter of Demetrius Polioretetes, with whom he forms a league. Antioch, in Syria, and other cities, built. Commercial intercourse with India.  
 294 Upper Asia ceded to Antiochus, son of Seleucus.

**Rome.**

- 303 Institution of the Tribus Urbaneæ. Colonies of Alba and Sora.  
 302 The Æquians defeated.  
 300 The first Plebeian Priests, by virtue of the "Lex Ogulnia," which increased the Pontiffes to eight, and the Augurs to nine. "Lex Valeria," for the protection of Plebeian magistrates, ratified.  
 299 Two tribes added; now numbering 33. Narnia colonized.  
 298 The third Samnite war. Samnites and Etruscans defeated; the former at Bovianum, the latter at Volaterræ. Carseoli colonized.  
 295 The Gauls, Etruscans, Samnites, and Umbrians defeated at Sentinum. Self-sacrifice of Decius Mus.  
 294 Truce for 40 years with the Etrurian cities—Arretium, Perugia, and Volsinii.  
 293 Census taken: citizens, 272,300. First sun-dial seen at Rome; the day is divided into hours. Famine and pestilence prevail.  
 292 The Samnites defeat the younger Fabius. Victory of the elder Fabius; the Samnite general, Pontius, taken.  
 291 Cominium taken from the Samnites. Venusia a Roman colony. Unjust execution of the general Pontius.  
 290 Final victory over the Samnites; they sue for peace (see 342.)  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 299 New hordes of Gauls, from beyond the Alps, cross the Apennines, pour down into Etruria, and invade the Roman territories. They ravage Umbria, and recross the Apennines, carrying with them great booty.  
 297 The Gauls in upper Italy assist the Etruscans in their war with Rome.  
 295 Defeat of the Gauls, &c. at Sentinum.

**Palestine.**

- 289 Schools of Divinity established by Antigonus Sochæus, and the traditions of the elders first taught to the people.  
 286 Sadok, a disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, and founder of the Sadducean sect, fl.  
 284 Sect of the Sadducees established.

**Egypt.**

- 285 Soter unites his son in the government. Magnificent coronation festival of the younger Ptolemy.  
 Dionysius the astronomer fl. at Alexandria; he settles the length of the solar year at 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.  
 284 The Septuagint commenced (? 277.) The "Pharos" of Alexandria commenced. Temple of Serapis; removal of the image from Pontius to Alexandria.

- 283 Death of Soter, aged 84.  
 [\* The dominions which Soter bequeathed to his son were extensive and powerful. Besides Egypt, Philadelphus found subjected to his authority the important provinces of Phœnicia, Cœle-Syria, Arabia, Lybia, Ethiopia, Cyprus, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycia, Caria, and the Cyclades.]"  
*Ptolemy II.* (Philadelphus) succeeds. Murder of Demetrius Phalerius. The "Pharos" of Alexandria completed. Magnificent buildings erected—obelisk, &c.  
 282 Theocritus at the court of Ptolemy. Timosthenes the admiral, and author of a work on harbours, flourishes.

**Asia Minor.**

- 288 Colossus of Rhodes finished (? 280.) [Those who place the beginning of this magnificent work at B.C. 300 are correct in assigning this date for its completion. See, however, B.C. 290 and 280.]  
 Affinity between Ariamnes of Cappadocia and the Seleucidæ.  
*Ariarathes IV.*, king of Cappadocia.  
 286 Zipeates of Bithynia at war with Lysimachus of Thrace.  
 Demetrius captured by Seleucus of Syria.  
 284 *Ariamnes II.*, king of Cappadocia.  
 283 *Phileterus*, of Pergamus, asserts the independence of Mysia.  
 He patronizes the arts—architecture, &c.  
 281 Defeat and death of Lysimachus by Seleucus.

**Greece.**

- 289 Posidippus, the comic poet, flourishes.  
 288 Death of the philosopher Pyrrho.  
 287 Athens revolts from Demetrius.  
 286 Demetrius, of Epirus, expelled his kingdom by Lysimachus.  
 Theophrastus, the philosopher, flourishes.  
 285 The kingdom of Bosphorus annexed to the Bithynian kingdom.  
 284 The Ætolian league against Macedon.  
 283 Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.  
 282 The Peloponnesus invaded by Ætolians.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 289 Demetrius and Pyrrhus at war. Marriage of Demetrius and Lanassa, dau. of Agathocles, and wife of Pyrrhus.  
 288 The immense armaments of Demetrius excite the suspicion of Ptolemy and Lysimachus.  
 287 Expulsion of Demetrius from Macedon; the kingdom is divided between Lysimachus and Pyrrhus.  
*Pyrrhus* reigns for about seven months. War between Pyrrhus and Lysimachus; Pyrrhus expelled.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 287 *Lysimachus* commences his reign over Macedonia, in the thirty-seventh year of his rule in Thrace (323.)  
 286 Ptolemy Ceraunus, elder brother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, quits Egypt and comes to reside with Agathocles.  
 284 Arsinoe, the wife of Lysimachus, impels her husband to murder his son Agathocles. Lysandra, and her brother Ceraunus, and other royal relatives escape to Seleucus.  
 283 Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.  
 282 Philelærus and other governors unite with Seleucus against Lysimachus.  
 281 War with Seleucus; defeat and death of Lysimachus at Cyropedium. Murder of Seleucus, by *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, who now succeeds to the vacant throne of Macedon. He murders the sons of Lysimachus. Ceraunus at war with Antigonus.

**Syria.**

- 286 Surrender of Demetrius to Seleucus.  
 284 Death of the captive Demetrius.  
 281 Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus defeated and slain.  
**Magna Græcia.**  
 283 Etruria finally subdued to Rome. *End of the Etruscan state.* [Hostilities, however, did not finally cease in Etruria till about the year 280, after the deft. of the Romans by Pyrrhus, near Heraclea. From this time Etruria continued a faithful ally to Rome for at least 200 yrs.]

**Sicily.**

- 289 Agathocles poisoned by Mænon. Hieetas expels Mænon, and rules in Syracuse as Prætor.

**Rome.**

- 289 Institution of the *Triumviri Capitales*. Hadria and Castrum colonized. Painting introduced by Fabius.  
 286 "Lex Hortensia," extending popular prerogatives; the *Comitia Tributa* independent of the Senate; to Plebeians and Patricians equal rights. Thus ending the great struggle between Patricians and Plebeians of more than 300 yrs. duration (500.)  
 285 Defeat by the Gauls at Arretium.  
 283 The Gauls and the Etrurians defeated. Annexation of Etruria to the Roman dominions; extension of Roman power.  
 282 War with the Boii; a peace. Defeat of the revolted Samnites, the Lucanians, and Bruttians. War with the Tarentines.  
 281 Pyrrhus, of Epirus, aids the Tarentines.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 285 The Scythians invade Bosphorus.  
 284 The Sennonian Gauls attack the north of Italy, and obtain a great victory over the Romans; Metellus, seven military tribunes, and 13,000 men are killed.  
 283 The Sennonian Gauls defeated by the Romans, under the consul P. Dolabella. [The victory of the Romans was complete; and the Gauls who survived the battle slew themselves in despair. The Senate resolved to plant in their country a Roman colony without delay.]  
 282 The Boian Gauls pour into Etruria, and commit fearful ravages in retaliation. Battle near the Lake Vadimon, in the valley of the Tiber; the Gauls defeated.

**Palestine.**

- 277 Ptolemy shows favour to the Jews.  
**Egypt.**  
 277 Septuagint commenced.—Aristeas (? 284.)  
 276 Eratosthenes born at Cyrene.  
 273 Ptolemy sends ambassadors to Rome for the first time.  
 272 An embassy from Rome to Philadelphus comes to Alexandria.  
 Memphis the capital of the kingdom.  
**Asia Minor.**  
 280 Birth of Chrysisippus, the Stoic.  
 Colossus of Rhodes finished by Laches (290.)  
 Rhodes the most beautiful city of all the Grecian cities at this period.  
 Murder of Seleucus. (? 281.)  
 278 *Nicomedes I.*, king of Bithynia (246.)  
 The Gauls, discomfited at Delphi, come into Galatia on the invitation of Nicomedes of Bithynia; they enter his service.

**Greece.**

- 280 Olymp. 125; the Achaean league; renewal of the federation of Patræ, Pharæ, Tritæa, and Dyme (joined by other cities in 276, 256, 243, 204, and 191. See also 146.)  
 Pyrrhus invades Italy.  
 The orator Cineas accompanies Pyrrhus.  
 Gorgias, archon at Athens.  
 Aristarchus, of Samos, Duris, Lynceus, and Sotades, flourish.  
 Statue of Demosthenes.  
 279 Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus; they are defeated, and Brennus killed, at Delphi.  
 Anaxicrates, archon at Athens.  
 Timon, Philiasus, Colotes, Idomenus, and Manetho, flourish.  
 The Gauls pass over into Asia.  
 278 Democles, archon at Athens.  
 Homerus, Philiscus, and Sosithus, fl.  
 Zeno, of Citium, being shipwrecked off the Piræus, settles in Athens (299.)  
 Arcesilaus founds the Middle Academy.  
 277 League betw. Athens, Sparta, and Egypt.  
 Death of Metrodorus, the Epicurean.  
 276 Union of other cities in the Achaean league.  
*The Four Schools of Philosophy:—*  
 The *Peripatetic* school—presided over by Strato; the *Stoic*, by Zeno; the *Epicurean*, by Epicurus; the *Academic*, by Arcesilaus.  
 274 Birth of Euphoriou, the grammarian, at Chalcis in Eubœa.  
 273 Death of Polemo, the Platonic philosopher.  
 272 Siege of Sparta and Argos by Pyrrhus.  
 Pyrrhus falls before Argos.  
*Alexander II.*, king of Epirus.  
 271 Pytharatus, archon at Athens.  
 Aratus, of Sicyon, born.  
 Zenodotus, of Ephesus, flourishes.  
 [He was a celebrated grammarian, and the first superintendent of the great Library at Alexandria.]  
 270 Death of Epicurus, the philosopher, aged 72.  
 Theocritus, Antagoras, Bion, Moschus, &c. fl.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 280 Invasion of the Gauls; they commit the most frightful ravages.  
 279 War with the Gauls; defeat and death of Ptolemy Ceraunus.  
*Meleager* succeeds Ptolemy.  
*Antipater*, king of Macedonia for 46 days.  
 Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus.  
*Sosthenes*, the successor of Antipater, obtains a victory over them.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 279 The Gauls are a second time repulsed by Sosthenes, who falls himself in the battle.  
 Interregnum for two years.  
 277 *Antigonus Gonatus*, son of Demetrius, now becomes king of Macedon.  
 He marries Phylla, sister of Nicomedes, ruler of Bithynia (see Asia Minor.)  
 274 War with Pyrrhus and the Gauls.  
*Antigonus Gonatus* expelled by Pyrrhus.  
*Pyrrhus* (usurper) king of Macedon.  
 The royal sepulchres of *Ægæ* plundered.  
 273 Cleonymus, the Spartan, solicits the aid of Pyrrhus against his countrymen; he assembles a large army at Megalopolis.  
 272 Pyrrhus invades Sparta; killed at Argos.  
 Restoration of *Antigonus Gonatus* (274.)  
 ["This happy turn of affairs replaced Antigonus at the head of his government; over which, from this period, he reigned 27 years, with little molestation at home, and without embroiling himself in the contending claims of Egypt and Syria."]  
**Syria.**  
 280 Seleucus assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus; he is succeeded by (? 281.)  
*Antiochus I.* (Soter) son of Seleucus.  
 Ptolemy Ceraunus seizes Pella, and is declared king.  
 278 Antiochus invades Bithynia, but is repulsed by Nicomedes and the Gauls.  
 276 Macedonia ceded to Antigonus.  
**Sicily.**  
 278 Thymon and Sostratus's usurpation.  
 Pyrrhus, of Epirus, lands in Sicily.  
 He defeats the Carthaginians, and gets possession of their towns.  
 275 Pyrrhus quarrels with the Sicilian princes; hence he departs for Italy.  
 270 Defeat of the Mamertines by Hiero.  
*Hiero II.* reigns in Syracuse.  
**Rome.**  
 280 Battle of Pandosia, near Heracleia; Pyrrhus victorious.  
 279 Battle of Asculum; Pyrrhus victorious.  
 Pyrrhus goes into Sicily.  
 278 Roman arms victorious.  
 275 Pyrrhus returns; he is defeated at the decisive battle of Beneventum.  
 [In this war the Romans learned from Pyrrhus the plan of fortifying a camp.]  
 Quæstors increased in number to eight.  
 274 Pyrrhus places a garrison in Tarentum, and quits Italy.  
 The Vestal Sextilia buried alive (357.)  
 273 Embassy from Alexandria arrives; treaty concluded with Ptolemy.  
 Posidonia and Cosa colonized.  
 272 Tarentum conquered, which concludes the war in southern Italy.  
 271 Rhegium taken.  
 The Campanian soldiers who had seized Rhegium executed at Rome.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 279 The Gauls, under Brennus, invade both Greece and Macedon.  
 278 The Gauls, defeated at Delphi, pass into Asia Minor; where they found the kingdom of Galatia.  
 Settlement of tribes of Gauls (the Galli Scordiscæ and others) near the confluence of the Sarus with the Danube.  
 Byzantium plundered, and the kingdom of Tyllis founded by the Gauls.

**Palestine.**

- 261 Manasses, brother of Eleazar, succeeds to the high priest's office.  
The citizenship of Syria granted to the Jews by Antiochus (Theos.)

**Egypt.**

- 264 Aristophanes the grammarian flourishes.  
259 Aratus and Lycophron flourishes.  
256 Callimachus fl. at Alexandria.

**Asia Minor.**

- 266 *Ariobarzanes* III., king of Pontus (240.)  
He is unsuccessful against Sinopë.  
263 *Eumenes* I., king of Mysia (Phrygia, &c.)  
He defeats Antiochus, king of Syria, and possesses himself of Æolis.  
262 Antiochus defeated at Sardis.  
252 The Gauls in Asia Minor (see 278.)  
They besiege Mithridates III. in Pontus.

**Greece.**

- 258 Athens falls before Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedonia.  
265 Dionysius and Timæus finish their writings.  
261 Diognetus, archon at Athens.  
Last date of the Parian marbles.  
The "Preparation of Polybius" begins.  
263 Death of Zeno: Cleonthes succeeds him.  
Dionysius, of Heraclea, flourishes.  
262 Death of Philemon, comic actor, aged 97.  
259 Lycophron, the Alexandrian poet, fl.  
258 Erasistratus, the physician, flourishes.  
256 Aratus restores liberty to Athens; hence The Athenians join the Achaean league.  
Callimachus, the Alexandrian poet, fl.  
255 Marcus, the first Achaean prætor.  
The Spartans assist Carthage.  
The "Armillary Sphere" invented by Eratosthenes (see also 250 and 240.)  
252 Birth of Philopœmen, "the last benefactor of Greece."—Pausanias.

- 251 Sicyon, liberated by Aratus, joins the Achaean league (256.)  
Sosibius flourishes.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 251 Antigonus withdraws from his conflict with Aratus and retires to Macedonia.

**Syria.**

- 264 Antiochus aids the revolt of Magas against Ptolemy Philadelphus.  
War with Ptolemy, disadvantageous to Antiochus, by sea and land.  
263 Antiochus defeated by Eumenes.  
262 Invasion of the Gauls.  
261 Battle with the Gauls at Ephesus; Antiochus defeated and killed.  
*Antiochus* II. (Theos) ascends the throne.  
War against the Gauls unsuccessful.  
256 Ptolemy defeated and Caria subdued by the arms of Antiochus.  
Berosus, the historian, flourishes.

**Sicily.**

- 233 Hiero renounces his alliance with Carthage, and joins the Romans.  
262 Agrigentum taken by the Romans.  
Archimedes, the greatest mechanic of his age, and the discoverer of statics and hydrostatics, flourishes.  
260 Lipara lost to Carthage.

**Rome.**

- 260 The Denarius (silver) first coined.  
263 Defeat and submission of the Picentines.  
Ariminum and Beneventum colonized.  
257 Brundisium taken by the Romans.  
All Italy subdued to Rome.  
Great extension of Roman power,

**Rome.**

- 266 The defenders of Voisni put to death, and the city rased to the ground.  
Lower Italy (Magna Græcia) occupied.  
Census: Roman citizens, 292,224.

- 264 Popular decree for aiding the Mamertines in Sicily, which leads to the *First Punic War*.  
Claudius defeats the Carthaginians and Syracusans in Sicily.  
Messina occupied.

- First Gladiatorial exhibition in Rome, at the games "Ludi Funebres."  
[The origin of Gladiatorial amusements is attributed to the Etruscans.]

- 263 Peace with Hiero of Syracuse.  
The expenses of public games and festivals to be liquidated by the Ædiles.  
262 Agrigentum in Sicily taken.

- 261 The coasts of Italy ravaged by the Carthaginians.  
First Roman fleet built.

- 260 First Naval victory—Duilius defeats the Carthaginian fleet. In commemoration of this great national event "Columna Rostrata" is built.  
Interment of dead bodies within the city of Rome forbidden by the senate.

- 259 The Consuls carry on war in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia.

- 278 War in Sicily continued.  
257 Second naval victory; Attilius defeats the Carthaginians off Tyndaris.

- 256 Third Naval Victory—off Ecnomus.  
Regulus and Manlius proceed to Africa.  
Manlius returns to Rome.

- 255 Regulus made prisoner in Africa.  
Roman fleet sent to Africa; defeated.  
Naval disasters; the fleet is wrecked on its return from Africa.

- 254 Second Roman fleet of 220 ships built.  
253 *First Plebeian High Priest*—T. Coruncanius.  
Panormus (Palermo) besieged and taken by the Romans.

- New fleet wrecked returning from Africa.  
Decree of the Senate against building another fleet (250.)

- 252 Census: Roman citizens, 297,797.  
War in Sicily continued.

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 268 The Gauls again invade Macedonia.

**Carthage.**

- 264 *The first Punic War*.  
260 Naval defeat by the Roman Duilius.  
258 Naval defeat of Hannibal; he is murdered by his own mariners.

- 255 Victory off Cape Hermeum.  
Defeat of Regulus by Xanippus the Spartan, general of the Carthaginians.  
Regulus thrown into prison.

- 251 Defeat of Hasdrubal by Metellus.  
Regulus is sent to Rome by the Carthaginians on an embassy of peace.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- These kingdoms sprang into existence at the same time, both being the offspring of revolt against the dominion of Syria. The history of Bactria is but little known, for the records respecting it have nearly all been lost; but we are better supplied with the details of the history of Parthia. [The chronology of the two kingdoms may, with no great impropriety, be included in one category.] Continued on p. 62.

**Palestine.**

- 270 Onias II., son of Simon, high priest.  
245 Ptolemy Evergetes visits Jerusalem.

**China.**

- 250 Lee Quee's compilation of the Chinese penal code.  
246 All the Chinese books burnt by order of the emperor.

**Egypt.**

- 247 Death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, aged 63.  
*Ptolemy III.* (Evergetes) succeeds.  
War with Seleucus Callimachus, king of Syria, in which he is victorious; he brings home immense spoils, including 2500 statues, and vessels of gold and silver.  
Expedition into Ethiopia; the army penetrates as far as Axium.

**Asia Minor.**

- 250 Hieronymus, of Rhodes, flourishes.  
248 *Ariarathes III.*, king of Cappadocia.  
246 *Zielus*, king of Bithynia, † 250 (228.)

**Greece.**

- 250 Eratosthenes makes the first attempt to ascertain the length of a degree.  
249 Heraclitus, of Halicarnassus, and Philostephanus, of Cyrenë, flourish.  
246 Euphantes, of Olynthus, flourishes.  
244 Reformation of Sparta begun by Agis III.; the laws of Lycurgus having fallen into comparative disuse.

He endeavours to introduce Agrarianism.

- 243 Leonidas abdicates the Spartan throne. The citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus) seized by Aratus.  
Corinth, Epidaurus Megara, &c. join the Achaean league; Ptolemy also joins it.

**Syria.**

- 250 Revolt of Theodotus; he founds *The kingdom of Bactria*.  
Arsaces founds *The kingdom of Parthia*.  
249 Antiochus finding he cannot retain his possessions while at war with Ptolemy, speedily concludes a peace with him. He also puts away Laodice, and marries Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy. The succession settled upon the issue of this latter marriage.  
246 Antiochus puts Berenice away after the death of her father; Laodice restored. Laodice poisons Antiochus, in order to secure her present position. Her son, *Seleucus II.*, (Callinicus) succeeds. Berenice and her infant son assassinated by order of Laodice. Great indignation.  
War with Egypt is the result.  
245 Antiochus Hierax, the brother of Seleucus, forms an alliance with the Gauls. He goes to war with his brother for his dominions in Asia Minor.  
244 Defeat of Seleucus; he shuts himself up in Antioch. A change of policy succeeds.  
243 Seleucus, now assisted by Hierax, compels Ptolemy to consent to a Ten years' truce; Ptolemy, therefore, withdraws his army from Syria.  
242 War renewed between Antiochus and his brother Hierax. Loss of territory occasioned by the successes of Eumenes, king of Pergamus.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

"The Parthians, a rude tribe of mountaineers from the eastern shores of the Caspian

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- Sea, wearing large loose caps upon their heads, and armed with short javelins and bows, marched in company with the neighbouring tribes of the Chorasmians and Sogdians, amidst that countless multitude of nations whom Xerxes led against Greece." Such is the earliest notice of the Parthian name to be found in history. "Arsaces," says Mr. Pines Clinton, "first acquired Parthia and then Hyrcania. His successors gradually extended their dominion over the adjacent provinces, until it included almost all the countries east of the Euphrates, which had belonged to the old Persian monarchy."  
250 Arsaces kills Agathocles, and expels the Macedonians from Parthia. [Parthia consisted of eighteen satrapies.]  
*Arsaces*, first king of Parthia.  
*Theodotus*, first king of Bactria.  
248 *Arsaces II.* (Tiridates I.) king of Parthia. He extends his kingdom by conquest. [Each of the Parthian kgs. assumed the name of the founder of the kingdom—Arsaces.]  
244 Seizure of Hyrcania by *Arsaces II.*  
243 *Theodotus II.*, king of Bactria. He forms a league with *Arsaces II.*

**Sicily.**

- 248 Mount Eryx (in Sicily) is now occupied by the Romans.  
247 Arrival of Hamilcar Barca. [The Romans are now masters of the whole island, with the exception of two fortresses, Drepanum and Lilybæum.]

**Rome.**

- 250 Regulus appears before the senate; he recommends the Romans to prosecute the war against the Carthaginians. Metellus's victory at Panormus. Third fleet built; the army increased; war vigorously carried on. The Romans resort to Greece for the study of science and the arts. Revolt of the Falisci; subdued. Census: Roman citizens, 251,000.  
249 The fleet, under Claudius, defeated; while that under Junius Pullus is wrecked.  
248 The dictator Atilius in Sicily.  
247 Carthaginians make a descent upon Italy. Lilybæum and Drepanum besieged. The Italian coasts ravaged by Hamilcar. Census: Roman citizens, 251,222.  
243 Fundanius defeats Hamilcar.  
242 A second Prætor appointed in Rome. Malta taken from the Carthaginians. Another fleet built.

**Carthage.**

- 250 Regulus returns and is crucified. (?)  
249 Roman fleets defeated off Drepanum by Adherbal, before Lilybæum by Carthalo.  
247 Hamilcar Barca is appointed commander of the Carthaginians. [It would be difficult to find any single family, which in only two generations, produced three such men as Hamilcar, and his sons Hannibal and Hasdrubal; if his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, be added to the number, the talent concentrated in the house of one man may be well considered unparalleled.]  
Hannibal born about this time.  
The Carthaginians in Italy under Hamilcar.

**Palestine.**

28 Onias II. refuses to pay to Ptolemy Euergetes the usual annual tribute.

**China.**

40 End of the Chou or Teheou dynasty. The Tsin dynasty in China begins (? 220.)

**Egypt.**

40 The Apocryphal book of "Jesus the son of Sirach," about this time.

**Asia Minor.**

41 Attalus I., king of Pergamus (Mysia.)

40 Mithridates IV., king of Pontus (? 242.)

39 The Gauls, from Galatia, invade Mysia, but are repulsed by Attalus (278.)

28 Prusias I., king of Bithynia (180.)

**Greece.**

41 Lacydes, Euphorion, Lysimachus, Nearchus, &c. flourish.

40 Agis III., while prosecuting his scheme for an Agrarian law and other reforms at Sparta, is destroyed and all his family by Leonidas.

Magnitude of the earth calculated by Eratosthenes.

Nymphis, of Heraclea, flourishes.

Cleanthus, the Stoic, starved to death.

236 Cleomenes III., king of Sparta.

Ister, the disciple of Callimachus, flourishes.

233 The MSS. of *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, and *Sophocles* pledged to Ptolemy for 15 talents.

230 Macho, comic poet, fl. at Alexandria.

229 Athens joins the Achaean league.

Euphantes, of Olynthus, still flourishes.

228 First Roman embassy into Greece.

The Achaean fortress of Athenæum built.

227 Aratus, general of the Achaean league, defeated by Cleomenes of Sparta.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

230 Death of Antigonus, aged 80 years.

*Demetrius II.* (son) succeeds.

[The united power of the Achæans continued, during the whole of this reign, to oppose the ascendancy of Macedon.]

229 Death of Demetrius; he bequeaths the kingdom to his infant son Philip.

*Antigonus Doseon* succeeds Demetrius II.; first as guardian to the young prince,

Philip, and afterwards (by marrying the queen) in his own right, as sovereign of

Macedon, till the boy should be qualified by age to succeed him.

The kingdom prospers under his sway.

**Syria.**

40 Hierax leads 100,000 Gauls into the province of Babylonia.

Seleucus defeats them; and Hierax escapes to Egypt, where he is detained a prisoner for thirteen years.

End of the war with Hierax.

38 First war against Arsaces of Parthia.

36 Second war against Arsaces; Seleucus made prisoner and detained until his death.

27 Hierax being liberated in Egypt, sets off for Syria, but is killed in the Arabian desert.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

38 War of Arsaces with Seleucus Callinicus; great victory of the Parthians.

36 Arsaces takes Seleucus prisoner.

**Rome.**

41 Naval Victory off the *Ægean* Islands.

Peace with the Carthaginians.

40 Plays having a regular and connected plot first introduced by Livius Andronicus.

Spolegium in Umbria colonized.

**Rome.**

240 Revolt of the Sardinians from the Carthaginian yoke.

239 Birth of Ennius the poet—denominated "the father of Latin song."

238 Seizure of Corsica and Sardinia.

The Corsicans oppose the Romans.

Hamilear proceeds into Spain.

War with the Boii and Ligurians.

The festival "Florales Ludi" instituted.

236 Irruption of the Gauls; they disagree with the Boii and return home.

War with the Corsicans and Ligurians.

235 Revolt of Sardinia; subdued.

Temple of Janus shut the second time.

Nævius, the poet, fl.

234 War with the Corsicans, &c. continued. Cato born.

232 Agrarian law of C. Flaminius.

231 Conquest of Corsica and Sardinia.

Divorces for adultery first introduced by Spurius Carvilius; 3,000 prosecutions enrolled within a few weeks.

230 Regular intercourse established with the Greeks from this period.

229 War with Illyria; successful.

Death of Hamilear; Hasdrubal succeeds to the command in Spain.

228 Submission of Teuta, Queen of Illyria.

Treaty with Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian.

First Roman embassy to Greece.

227 The number of Prætors increased to four.

**Northern and German Nations.**

229 Defeat of the Gauls in Mysia by Attalus.

**Carthage.**

241 Victory of Lutatius over the Carthaginians, who now sue for peace; a treaty succeeds.

End of the first Punic War.

Hamilear resigns his command to Giseo at Lilybæum.

Dispute respecting the pay of the soldiery.

Foreign mercenaries removed to Sicca; a proposal to them to remit part of their pay produces dissatisfaction.

Rebellion of the mercenaries.

Giseo appeases the mutineers; but is seized, and all with him, on the sug. of Spendius.

War with the African mercenaries.

Hanno's sanguinary defeat.

Hamilear takes the command.

Narava, a Numidian chief, joins him.

The rebels defeated.

Giseo and seven hundred of his fellow-prisoners murdered by the rebels.

Utica and Hippo join the rebels.

Spendius and nine rebel officers seized and put to death by Hamilear.

Battle: 40,000 rebels killed.

Hannibal crucified by the rebels.

The rebels finally defeated.

238 The Romans seized Sardinia.

[ "This conduct, on the part of Rome, betrayed not only an alarming, but an insulting and ungenerous ambition." ]

237 Hamilear Barca sent into Spain; his son, Hannibal, (aged 9 years,) accompanies him, having first sworn eternal hatred to Rome.

Hamilear brings many of the native tribes under the Carthaginian rule.

231 The Carthaginians lose Corsica.

227 Hamilear slain in battle with the Vettonics. Hasdrubal (son-in-law) succeeds.

Carthagena, in Spain, built by Hasdrubal.

**Palestine.**

226 Athenion comes to Jerusalem to demand twenty-four years' arrears of tribute. Mediation of Joseph, nephew of Onias, between Euergetes and the Jews.

225 Joseph farms the revenues.

223 Joseph marries his niece.

**Egypt.**

222 Death of Euergetes; accession of Ptolemy IV. (Philopater.)

He treats the family of Cleomenes with revengeful cruelty.

**Asia Minor.**

224 Earthquake; the celebrated Colossus of Rhodes thrown down (? 222.)

222 Marriage of Antiochus with Laodicæ, daughter of Mithridates of Pontus (220.)

220 Prusias at war with Byzantium. Mithridates at war with Sinopé.

*Ariarathes* IV. (a child) kg. of Cappadocia.

Marriage of Achæus with Laodicæ, another dau. of Mithridates, of same name as 222.

**Greece.**

226 Revolution in Sparta; Cleomenes III. overthrows the Ephori, augments the number of the citizens, and restores the almost obsolete laws of Lycurgus.

The Achæans are defeated by Cleomenes; Lyseades is killed.

Death of Lycon, the peripatetic.

225 Antigonus, of Carystus, flourishes.

Second Roman embassy; the ambassadors are made freemen of Athens, and permitted to share in the Isthmian games.

224 Cleomenes still at war with the Achæans.

223 At Thermopylæ the Ætolians dispute the passage of the Macedonians.

Megalopolis taken by Cleomenes.

222 Battle of Sellasia; Cleomenes defeated by the Achæans, aided by Antigonus Doso of Macedonia.

Cleomenes escapes to Egypt.

The Heraclidean line extinct at Sparta.

Rhianus (contemporary with Eratosthenes) fl.

221 The Ephori murdered by the Spartans.

Timoxenus, the Achæan prætor.

Euphoriou flourishes.

220 War between the Achæan and Ætolian leagues; the former defeated.

Philip II. aids the Achæans.

The Social war begun.

History of Aratus ends and the history of Polybius begins.

Cleomenes dies in Egypt.

Agesipolis and Lycurgus, kings of Sparta.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

224 Doso aids the Achæans against Sparta.

222 Victory of Antigonus at Sellasia.

221 The Illyrians invade Macedonia.

220 Antigonus defeats the Illyrians; he dies.

*Philip* V. succeeds his uncle, aged 17.

He tries to promote peace between the Ætolians and Achæans; failing in which, He assists the Achæans.

**Syria.**

226 Seleucus Callinicus (in captivity) falls from his horse and is killed.

*Seleucus* III. (Ceraunus) succeeds.

War with Attalus.

223 Aparturius and Nicanor treacherously procure the murder of Seleucus; he is succeeded by his brother,

*Antiochus* III. (the Great) under the guardianship of the general Achæus.

**Syria.**

222 Treasonable conduct of Hermeias. Rebellion of Molon and Alexander, satraps of Media and Persis.

Xenon and Theodotus are sent against the rebels, but suffer defeat.

Antiochus is defeated in Cœle-Syria.

Xenatas and his army cut to pieces by Molon, who then seizes Babylon.

Marriage of Antiochus (see Asia Minor.)

220 Antiochus marches against the rebels. Defection of the rebels; they desert to their sovereign, Antiochus.

Molon, Alexander, and Niolans commit suicide; the rebellion quelled.

Revolt of Achæus, occasioned by the craft and malice of Hermeias.

Hermeias put to death.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

221 *Euthydemus* deposes Theodotus II. king of Bactria; and ascends the throne.

He opens commercial relations with India.

**Sicily.**

226 The celebrated Archimedes flourishes.

224 A *planetarium* constructed by Archimedes; by whom the measuring of solids, conic sections, &c., the properties of the lever, &c., is demonstrated.

[According to Plutarch, Archimedes was a relation of Hiero. He was born about B.C. 287, and lived to the age of 75. See 212.]

**Rome.**

226 The Gauls invade Italy.

225 War with the Gauls; they are defeated at Clusium, and driven across the Po by Æmilius; the Consul Atilius killed.

Fabius Pictor, the historian, flourishes.

224 Submission of the Boii (238.)

223 The Gauls (Insubrians) defeated by the Consul Flaminius.

222 Battle of Clastidium; Marcellus defeats the Gauls; they sue for peace.

Conquest of Insubria and Liguria.

The "Spolia Opima" gained by Marcellus.

Plautus, the comic poet, fl.

221 War with the Istri; successful.

Cincius Alimentus the historian, fl.

220 Census: Roman citizens, 270,213.

The "Via Flaminia" constructed, and the "Circus Flaminius" built.

The "Libertini" are again classed among the four city tribes.

Birth of the tragedian Pacuvius (? 219)

**Northern and German Nations.**

226 Italy invaded by the Gauls.

[The swarms which now descended into Italy from the north, were like those of the Cimbrians in after times.—*Niebuhr*.]

225 Repulse of the Gauls in Etruria. The Boians (Gauls) are subdued.

[According to Cato, the Boians consisted of 120 tribes, which in his days had ceased to exist.]

224 The Gauls in the territory of Milan (Insubrians) attacked by Romans.

223 The Insubrian Gauls defeated, though supported by the Transalpine Gauls.

222 The Gauls are defeated by Marcellus at Clastidium, and their leader, Viridomarus, slain; the Gauls sue for peace.

Roman province, *Gallia Cisalpina*, formed.

**Carthage.**

220 Assassination of Hasdrubal.

**Palestine.**

- 218 Palestine surrendered to Antiochus by Theodotus the governor (245, 217.)  
 217 Simon II. succeeds as high priest. Antiochus defeated at Raphia, near Gaza.  
 216 Philopater visits Jerusalem; he attempts to force an entrance into the temple, but is resisted by Simon the high priest; hence he becomes a persecutor of the Jews.  
 213 The Jews assist Philopater of Egypt to suppress a rebellion in his kingdom.

**China.**

214 The great wall of China (? 300.)

213 Chinese records dest. by Chi Hong Ti (? 213.)

**Egypt.**

- 217 War with the king of Syria; victory of Raphia, by which Cœle-Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia are brought into subjection.  
 216 The Jews at Alexandria persecuted.

**Asia Minor.**

- 217 Victory of Ariarathes over the Parthians.  
 216 Prusias of Bithynia defeats the Gauls. Attalus of Mysia forms an alliance with Antiochus of Syria.  
 214 Achæus falls into the power of Antiochus.

**Greece.**

- 219 The Peloponnesus ravaged by Ætoliens. Aratus, the younger, Achæan prætor. Dorimachus, Ætolian prætor. Death of Pyrrhus III.; succeeded by Queen Laudamia (no male issue.) Phylarchus (cotemporary with Aratus) fl. Philip victorious over the Ætoliens.  
 218 Eperatus, Achæan prætor. The Ætoliens cede Acarnania to Philip to purchase peace. Agetas, Ætolian prætor. Samius, the poet, flourishes. Ætolia and Laconia invaded.  
 217 Agesilaüs, prætor of the Ætoliens. Aratus, Achæan prætor. Mnesiptolemus and Epimicus, poets, fl.  
 215 The Athenians join the Ætoliens against Macedon; Roman aid solicited. Evander flourishes.  
 214 Battle of Lania; defeat of the Ætoliens under Pyrrhus by Philip.  
 213 Aratus poisoned at Ægium at the instance of Philip (? 212.) He is succeeded by Philopœmen.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 219 Philip's arms successful in Greece; he reduces Elis and other places. The Ætoliens sack Diium. Philip retaliates by plundering Thermæ.  
 218 Philip celebrates the Nemæan games.  
 215 Treaty with Hannibal.  
 213 Philip is suspected of having caused the death of Aratus, by having him poisoned. [There seems no sufficient ground for believing this suspicion to be well-founded.]

**Syria.**

- 219 War with Ptolemy for Cœle-Syria. Antiochus reduces most of the strongholds of Cœle-Syria; he also gets possession of Selencia Pieria.  
 218 Negotiations for peace broken off by the Egyptians.  
 217 Battle of Raphia; Antiochus defeated; Cœle-Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia restored to Egypt. Peace with Egypt. Antiochus at war with Achæus, who is now in alliance with Mithridates, k. of Pontus.

**Syria.**

- 216 Antiochus is joined by Attalus. Defeat of Achæus; he shuts himself up in the citadel of Sardis.  
 215 Siege of Sardis; it is captured by stratagem in the night.  
 214 Achæus, in the citadel, is betrayed by Balis into Antiochus's hands. Achæus put to death. Laodice encourages the garrison in the citadel to hold out. Surrender of the garrison.

213 War against the Parthians and Bactrians.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- 217 War of Arsaces with Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, in which Arsaces is slain.  
 216 Arsaces III. (Artabanus I.)—Parthia.

**Sicily.**

216 Hieronymus succeeds Hiero.

215 War with Rome.

214 Marcellus besieges Syracuse.

**Rome.**

- 219 War with the Illyrians; the Consul Æmilius defeats Demetrius Phalaris. Saguntum taken by Hannibal. Archagathus, from the Peloponnesus, the first professed surgeon in Rome. [His practice consisted, in a great measure, in the use of the knife and powerful caustic applications. Indeed, so rigorous was his system of cure that he produced in Rome a general disgust against the surgical profession.]

218 *Second Punic War*; Hannibal arrives in Italy, and is victorious at the battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia.

Cn. Scipio successful in Spain.

217 Battle at the lake Thrasymene; Hannibal defeats Flaminius. Hannibal winters in Apulia.

216 The two Scipios victorious in Spain. The Romans, under Varro, defeated at Cannæ by Hannibal.

Capua and other cities revolt.

215 Hannibal defeated at Nola by Marcellus.

Victories in Sardinia and in Spain. "Lex Oppia," restraining the extravagant expenditure of Roman ladies.

Treaty between Philip of Macedon and Hannibal known to the Romans.

214 First war with Philip of Macedon as an ally of Carthage.

Operations in Sicily and Spain.

213 Hannibal's camp near Tarentum.

War in Africa, Sicily, &c.

**Carthage.**

219 Hannibal victorious in Spain.

218 *The second Punic War.*

Hannibal defeats the Romans at Ticinus and Treboa.

217 Hannibal's great victory over Flaminius at Thrasymene.

216 Hannibal's victory at Cannæ. Maheral urges Hannibal, in vain, to push on without delay towards Rome.

**Northern and German Nations.**

216 The Gauls defeated in Bithynia.

214 *Teuman*, chieftain of the Huns (? 252.)

[Those fierce and warlike people occupied, it is said, Eastern Tartary for nearly 1200 years. In the year A.D. 93 the Chinese nearly exterminated them; the remnant proceeded into Europe and settled on the Volga. See A.D. 376.]

**Palestine.**

204 The Jews submit to Antiochus "the Great," after the death of Philopater.

**China.**

211 Completion of the great wall of China.  
206 or 202 Dynasty of *Han* in China

**Egypt.**

212 Birth of Carneades at Cyrene.  
205 Death of Philopater, aged 37.  
*Ptolemy V.* (Epiphanes) 4 years old.  
Sosibius and Aristomenes ministers.  
223 Alliance with the Romans.  
Judea lost to Egypt (217.)

**Asia Minor.**

208 Attalus, as an ally of Rome, joins the *Ætoli-ans* against Philip, &c.  
207 Prusias of Bithynia invades Mysia.  
Apollonius, of Pergamus, mathematician.  
206 Zeno, of Tarsus, philosopher, fl.  
205 General treaty and peace.

**Greece.**

212 The *Ætoli-ans* seize Oreum, Tribon, &c.  
Democratic government in Epirus.  
211 Arrival of a Roman fleet in port of Athens.  
Treaty between the *Ætoli-ans* and Romans.  
210 Mechanidas, king of Sparta, abolishes the power of the Ephori.  
Scopas, *Ætoli-an* prætor.  
*Ægina* taken by the Romans.  
Polybius, the historian, ambassador, and general, till about 124.

209 Pyrrhias, prætor of the *Ætoli-ans*.  
Anarchy in the kingdom of Epirus.  
Elis invaded by Philip.  
208 Battle of Mantinea; Mechanidas, the Spartan, defeated and slain by Philopæmen.  
Cycliadas, Achæan prætor.  
207 Usurpation of Nabis in Sparta who overthrows the Ephori.  
Nicias, prætor of the Achæans.  
Death of Chrysipus; Zeno succeeds.

204 The *Ætoli-an* league re-organised by Dornachus and Scopas.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

211 Alliance of Philip and Hannibal (215.)  
210 Philip captures *Ægina*; and the next year  
209 He again invades Elis.  
208 Philip in the Peloponnesus.  
205 Peace between Philip and the *Ætoli-ans*.  
Treaty of Philip with the Romans.

**Syria.**

211 Antiochus defeats Arsaces, and compels him to join against Euthydemus.  
207 Victory of Antiochus on the Arius.  
Euthydemus successfully negotiates for peace with Antiochus.  
Peace with Parthia and Bactria.  
206 Expedition into India for elephants.  
Antiochus returns, having obtained 150 of those animals and immense booty.  
205 War with Egypt after the death of Ptolemy Philopater.

[“The circumstance of Ptolemy Epiphanes being a mere child, appears to have suggested to the king of Syria and to Philip, of Macedon, the ungenerous project of seizing upon his dominions. The former at the head of a victorious army, and the latter, having under his command the finest fleet at that time on the sea, proceeded without delay to accomplish their scheme of partition.”]

203 Antiochus invades and reduces Cœle-Syria and Palestine.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

212 Invasion of Parthia by Antiochus the Great, and expulsion of Artabanus.

211 Artabanus, after much vicissitude of war, regains his throne; next year

210 All claims on Parthia and Hyrcania are renounced by Antiochus.

League with Antiochus the Great.

[From this time much uncertainty prevails for about 100 years, respecting the kings of Parthia—their number, names, and periods being much confused.]

207 Euthydemus defeated by Antiochus.

206 *Menander* reigns over the Indian and other eastern provinces of Bactria.

He carries on successful wars against Media and other countries.

205 Renewed invasion of Parthia by Antiochus. Arsaces resists him with an army of 20,000 horse and 100,000 foot.

Treaty of Arsaces with Antiochus.

**Sicily.**

212 Syracuse taken by the Romans.

Death of Archimedes.

*Sicily* a part of the Roman empire.

**Rome.**

212 Tarentum taken by Hannibal.  
Death of the two Scipios in Spain.  
Institution of the “*Ludi Apollinares*” to propitiate the god Apollo.

211 Capua recaptured by the Romans.  
Treaty with the *Ætoli-ans*, who had renounced their alliance with Macedon.

210 P. N. Scipio victorious in Spain.  
Marcellus brings from Sicily much of the treasures of Grecian art.

Census: Roman citizens, 137,108.

209 Fabius retakes Tarentum.

Scipio's successes in Spain.

208 Defeat near Venusia by Hannibal; Marcellus is killed.

207 Italy entered by Hasdrubal; he is defeated and slain near the Metaurus.

Ennius, the poet of Calabria, fl.

Gold coin first struck in Rome.

206 Bruttii occupied by the Consuls.  
Spain conquered; Scipio crosses into Africa; his league with Syphax.

Plantus, the comic poet of Umbria, fl.

205 P. N. Scipio elected Consul.

Peace with Philip of Macedon.

204 Scipio goes into Africa.

Hannibal defeated near Croton.

Scipio defeats Syphax and Hasdrubal.

Census: Roman citizens, 214,000.

“*Lex Cincia Munalis*” forbidding advocates to receive gifts, &c.

203 The Carthaginians and Syphax defeated; Syphax made prisoner.

Hannibal leaves Italy for Africa.

“*Ludi Megalenses*” in honour of Cybele.

**Carthage.**

211 Reverse at Capua.

210 Fall of New Carthage in Sicily.

207 Defeat of Hasdrubal in Italy.

206 Arrival of the Carthaginian fugitives from Spain.

204 Scipio lays siege to Utica.

The camp of Hasdrubal and Syphax taken.

203 Recall of Hamibal.

Sophonisba poisoned by Masinissa.

**Northern and German Nations.**

211 First mention of the *Germani* (warlike men) by the Roman historians.

**Palestine.**

- 200 Ecclesiasticus written. (?)  
 199 Battle near the source of the Jordan; Scopas recovers Palestine, &c., to Ptolemy.  
 198 Scopas and the Egyptian troops driven from Jerusalem by the joint efforts of Antiochus and the Jews.  
 Antiochus transports 2,000 Eastern Jews into Phrygia and Lydia; the Jews are granted many privileges.  
 The Sanhedrim first mentioned.

**China.**

- 202 Literature encouraged. The art of printing known in China at this period.

**Egypt.**

- 201 M. Lepidus regent of Egypt.  
 198 Syria lost to Egypt (217.)  
 197 Ptolemy Epiphanes crowned at Memphis.

**Asia Minor.**

- 200 Attalus, of Mysia, visits Athens.  
 198 Attalus introduces books with vellum leaves; now adopted instead of rolls (? 175.)  
 197 Eumenes II., king of Pergamus, Mysia. He joins Rome against Syria.  
 Prusias of Bithynia goes against Hieraclea.

**Greece.**

- 202 Lysippus, Achaean prætor.  
 Attempt of Nabis upon Messina.  
 201 Butchery of the people of Therna, Xenia, and other cities, by the Ætoliens.  
 200 The Ætoliens, Athenians, Athamenes, Dardanians, and Pergamians, join Rome against Philip.  
 The Achæans espouse the cause of Philip. Attalus comes to Athens.  
 197 Sparta besieged by the Romans; the tyrant Nabis sues for peace.  
 196 The Isthmian games; at which Flaminius, the Roman, declares Greece free from the Macedonian power.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 202 War of Philip with Rhodes, &c.  
 201 Philip in Asia Minor.  
 200 War of Philip with Rome.  
 197 Defeat of Philip at Cynocephale.  
 He is compelled to accept peace on terms proposed by the Romans—to surrender Thessaly, Achaëa, Phthiotis, &c.; to satisfy the demands of Attalus and the other allies; to surrender his navy, and to pay Rome one thousand talents.  
 196 The Thracian Chersonesus seized by Hannibal for Antiochus.

**Syria.**

- 201 Alliance of Attalus, of Pergamus, with the Rhodians, Romans, and Egyptians, for resisting both Antiochus and Philip.  
 199 Scopas, an Ætolian chief, prepares to attack Cœle-Syria, &c.  
 Embassy from Rome to Antiochus.  
 The Syrian army is withdrawn from Asia Minor, and sent against Scopas.  
 198 Antiochus defeats Scopas at Panium; who first takes refuge in Sardis, and then surrenders with his army.  
 Antiochus conquers Palestine and Phœnicia.  
 197 War for the lost provinces in Asia Minor and the lost cities of Greece.  
 Ardyes and Mithridates besiege Sardis.  
 Antiochus proceeds with a fleet of 100 galleys to Ephesus.  
 Alliance with Egypt; treaty of marriage between Antiochus's daughter, Cleopatra, and Epiphanes.

**Syria.**

- 196 Antiochus, assisted by the military skill of Hannibal, seizes the Thracian Chersonesus. The hostility of Rome provoked by the conquests of Antiochus.  
 Rebuilding of Lysimachia commenced.  
 Conference between the Roman ambassador and Antiochus at Lysimachia; the latter rejects the interference of the former.  
**Parthia and Bactria.**  
 196 Arsaces IV. (Priapatius)—Parthia.  
 His sons are Phraates (181), Mithridates (174), and Artabanus (129.)

**Rome.**

- 202 Decisive victory of Zama; the Carthaginians agree to a peace advantageous to Rome, but ruinous to Carthage.  
 Dictatorship ceases till B.C. 82.  
 All the legal formulæ devised by the Senate since the year 312, and kept secret by the Senate, are published by Sex. Ælius Catus, jurist.  
 201 Great extension of the Roman dominion over Italy, Sicily, part of Spain, &c.  
 Ptolemæus Epiphanes placed under the guardianship of the Senate.  
 The Carthaginian fleet delivered up to the Romans (196, 84.)  
 200 Second war with Philip of Macedon.  
 War with the Insubrians.  
 Venusium colonized.  
 The Vine and Olive cultivated in Italy.  
 199 Wars with Philip and the Gauls continued.  
 Narnia a Roman colony.  
 198 T. Q. Flaminius induces the Achæans to join the Roman interest.  
 197 Battle of Cynocephale.  
 Victory of Flaminius over Philip.  
 The number of Prætors increased to six.  
 "Lex Porcia," exempting citizens from capital punishment and scourging.  
 196 Peace with Philip of Macedon.  
 Hannibal at the court of Antiochus.  
 The Boii and Insubrian Gauls defeated.  
 Institution of the *Triumviri Epulones*, to preside over the ecclesiastical corporation, denominated *Epulum Jovis*.  
 The Macedonian fleet surrendered to the Romans (201, 84.)  
**Carthage.**  
 202 Battle of Zama; defeat of the Carthaginians; loss of the Carthaginians, in killed and prisoners, 40,000; the Romans lost but 2000 men.  
 201 Peace on ignominious terms.  
 Circa and the greater part of the territories which had belonged to Syphax granted by the Romans to Masinissa.  
 199 Treaty with Masinissa of Numidia.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 200 *Mete*, king of the Huns, invades China and makes it tributary (? 213.)  
 The Insubrians, Boians, and other Gallic tribes at war with Rome.  
 ["The fate of the Boians is very remarkable; the towns which they once inhabited in Gaul proper, were scarcely known in aftertimes. One branch of them had marched into Italy, and another to the countries on the Danube. In the Cimbric war this latter branch was extirpated, and their country subsequently occupied by the Marcomanniens."—*Niebuhr*.]  
 199 The Gauls conquered by the Romans.

**Palestine.**

- 195 Onias III. high priest.  
Gradual spread of Atheistical principles.
- 193 Judea transferred to the government of Egypt (see Egypt.)
- 187 Embassy of Hyrcanus to Egypt.  
The brothers of Hyrcanus waylay him on his return; he defeats them.  
Hyrcanus compelled to retire to the east of Jordan, where he builds a fortress.

**Egypt.**

- 193 Marriage of Ptolemy with a daughter of Antiochus (the Great.)
- 187 Alliance with the Achæans renewed.

**Asia Minor.**

- 192 Marriage of Ariarathes IV., of Cappadocia, with Antiochus, daughter of Antiochus.  
He joins Antiochus against Rome.
- 191 Eumenes and the Romans victorious in a sea-fight with the Syrians.
- 190 Pharnaces I., king of Pontus (157.)
- 188 Large accessions to the territory of Eumenes at the close of the war with Syria.

**Greece.**

- 195 Invitation of the Ætolians to the kings of Sparta, Macedon, and Syria, to form a coalition against Rome.
- 194 Naval defeat of Philopœmen by Nabis.
- 192 Nabis defeated by Philopœmen; the Ætolians obtain Sparta.  
Nabis, odious for his cruelty, is assassinated.  
Antiochus comes to the aid of the Ætolians against Rome.
- 191 Sparta joins the Achæan league.  
Battle of Thermopylæ; Antiochus and the Ætolians defeated by Acilius Glabrio.
- 190 The Ætolians lose Lamia and Amphissa.  
Battle of Magnesia; Antiochus defeated by the Roman L. C. Scipio.  
Peace between the Ætolians and Romans.
- 189 The Ætolian league falls into desuetude by the treaty with Rome.
- 188 Carneades, founder of the Third Academy, fl. Philopœmen conquers Sparta, and abrogates the laws of Lycurgus.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 192 Chalcis and other cities taken by Antiochus.  
Philip resolves on aiding the Romans.
- 191 Conference between Philip and M. Acilius Glabrio, in Epirus, for concerting measures against Antiochus.  
Philip facilitates the march of the Romans.
- 187 Demands of Eumenes, the Thessalians, and Perrhæbians, for cities and territories possessed by Philip.

**Syria.**

- 195 Antiochus continues to pursue his war policy in Asia Minor.
- 193 Conference at Rome, between ambassadors from Antiochus and the Senate.  
The Ætolians solicit the aid of Antiochus against the encroachments of Rome.  
Hannibal counsels Antiochus to carry war into Italy; but his courtiers urge a different course:—hence in the next year
- 192 Antiochus invades Greece.  
Antiochus reduces Chalcis and obtains possession of several other cities.  
Antiochus winters in Chalcis.  
He marries the daughter of Cleoptolemus.
- 191 War with Rome commenced. Antiochus is opposed in Greece by the consul, M. A. Glabrio. Being defeated, He returns to Asia Minor.

**Syria.**

- 190 Naval defeat off Corycus.  
Antiochus invades Pergamum.  
Naval defeat off Pamphylia.  
Antiochus negotiates for peace; but the Romans reject the proposal.  
Battle of Magnesia; total defeat of Antiochus by the consul L. C. Scipio.  
Peace with Rome; conditions:—Antiochus to resign all pretensions to Europe, to pay to Rome 15,000 talents within twelve yrs., to pay Eumenes 400 talents and a large quantity of corn; to deliver up Hannibal and others, and to give twenty hostages.
- 189 Armenia revolts.
- 188 Distressed condition of Syria.
- 187 Death of Antiochus. The treasury of Antiochus being exhausted, he attacks by night the temple of Elymais, the great emporium of the merchants, and is killed in the fray (see 165.)  
*Seleucus IV.* (Philopater) succeeds.  
Antiochus, the king's younger brother, a hostage at Rome (190.)  
Syria a dependency of Rome.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- 188 Armenia formed into a kingdom under the patronage of Antiochus the Great.  
*Artaxias I.*, first king of Armenia.  
*Demetrius* (son of Euthydemus, 221) king of India, *i.e.* the Bactrian provinces of India.

**Rome.**

- 195 War with Nabis, tyrant of Sparta.  
Cato restores order in Spain.  
The "Lex Oppia" repealed (see 215.)  
Birth of Terence, the comedian.  
Plautus, the comedian, flourishes.
- 194 Triumph of Flamininus and Cato.  
Colonies in Apulia, Bruttii, Campania, &c.  
Census: Roman Citizens, 143,704.
- 193 Ambassadors sent to Philip of Macedon.  
"Lex Sempronia de Fenore," forbidding citizens to lend money to foreigners in the name of the Socii.
- 192 War with Antiochus of Syria.
- 191 Victory of Acilius at Thermopylæ.  
Defeat and submission of the Boii.  
"Ludi Megalenses" regularly established.
- 190 Scipio Asiaticus victorious at Magnesia.  
Bononia a Roman colony.  
Peace with Antiochus of Syria (188.)  
Eumenes, king of Pergamum, comes to Rome.
- 189 Defeat of the Ætolians; a peace succeeds.  
Manlius victorious over the Galatians.  
Census: Roman citizens, 258,318.
- 188 The peace with Antiochus ratified.  
The Thracians attack the Romans under Manlius on their return from Asia.  
Total eclipse; three days' supplication.  
The Capitol destroyed by lightning.
- 187 The two Scipios accused of embezzlement; the one by Cato, the other by Naevius.  
Through popular favour, Scipio Africanus is not brought to trial.  
His brother is condemned (though innocent); his property confiscated, &c.  
Voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus.

**Carthage.**

- 193 Masinisa, of Numidia, harasses the Carthaginians, and greatly injures their cause.  
[He acted as a spy for the Romans, and had secret instructions to annoy and provoke the Carthaginians.]

**Palestine.**

- 177 Dispute between Onias the priest and Simon governor of the temple.  
Simon stirs up the king of Syria to seize upon the temple treasures.
- 176 Heliodorus comes to Jerusalem to rob the temple of its treasures.  
He departs without effecting his purpose.
- 175 Heathenish high priests are appointed at this period:—  
Jason, brother of Onias, high priest, ingratiates himself with Antiochus.  
Onias III. deposed; Jason succeeds him, having purchased the priesthood by a bribe.  
Powers conferred upon Jason for the erection of a gymnasium and an ephabum at Jerusalem, and authority to confer the freedom of Athens upon his countrymen.
- 174 Jason sends a donation to the heathen sacrifices (offered during the quinquennial games now being celebrated at Tyre.)

**Egypt.**

- 184 Ptolemy murders Aristomenes.
- 183 Insurrection; quelled by Polycrates.
- 181 Death of Epiphanes; he is deified.  
*Ptolemy VI.* (Philometer) 6 years old.  
Cleopatra, his mother, regent.
- Asia Minor.**
- 184 Prusias, of Bithynia, at war with Eumenes, the war being instigated by Hannibal.
- 183 Pharnaces of Pontus reduces Sinopë.  
Ariarathes IV., of Cappadocia, an ally of Eumenes against Pharnaces of Pontus.  
Death of Hannibal at the court of Prusias of Bithynia (? 182.)
- 182 Pharnaces at war with Eumenes II. of Pergamus, till 179.
- 180 *Prusias II.*, king of Bithynia (149.)
- 179 *Muzes*, king of Paphlagonia.  
Peace between Pharnaces and Eumenes.
- 175 Eumenes II. establishes a library and museum at Pergamus.  
Parchment introduced as a new discovery (? in 198, or in 137, which see.)

**Greece.**

- 183 Revolt of the Messenians from the Achæan league.  
Philopœmen poisoned by the Messenians.  
A comet visible eighty days.
- 182 Messenia overrun by the Achæans.
- 179 The Macedonians masters of Epirus.
- 177 The Achæans attach themselves to Rome.
- Macedon and Thrace.**
- 186 Philip appeals to Rome.  
The Senate decides against Philip.  
Philip sends his son, Demetrius to Rome, to appeal against the Senate's decision.  
The former judgment confirmed; Philip is therefore compelled to withdraw his garrisons from the towns in dispute.  
Jealousy between Demetrius and his elder brother, Perseus, heir to the throne.  
Demetrius poisoned by order of Philip.
- 178 Death of Philip; his elder son, *Perseus*, succeeds; he is obnoxious to the Roman Senate (186.)  
Foreseeing that war with Rome is inevitable, Perseus conciliates the affections of his subjects by acts of justice and generosity.

**Syria.**

- 186 City of Artaxata, in Armenia, built.
- 180 Seleucus desirous of relieving the irksome confinement of his bro., a hostage at Rome, sends his son, Demetrius, as his substitute.

**Syria.**

- 176 Heliodorus sent by Antiochus to plunder the temple of Jerusalem.
- 175 Philopater poisoned by Heliodorus, who aims at usurping the throne.  
He is expelled the kingdom by *Antiochus IV.* (Epiphanes) who ascends the throne, with the concurrence of Eumenes and Attalus, to the prejudice of his nephew, Demetrius.  
Antiochus adopts a trifling behaviour, and is despised for meanness and frivolity.
- Parthia and Bactria.**
- 181 *Arsaces V.* (Phraates)—by revolt—king of Parthia (Howlett, 175.)  
*Eucratidas*, king of Bactria—during whose reign Bactria flourished.
- 178 Arsaces gains a victory over the Mardians.  
At his death his brother obtains the kgdm.
- 174 *Arsaces VI.* (Mithridates)—Parthia (Blair, 164.)—a wise and virtuous prince.  
Prosperous condition of the Parthian kingdom in this reign.

**Rome.**

- 186 Discovery of the existence, and prompt suppression of, the Bacchanalian orgies.  
Restoration of Scipio Asiaticus (187.)
- 185 War in the territory of the Celtiberi.  
Death of Scipio Asiaticus.
- 184 Flaminius expelled the senate by Cato.  
Degradation of Manilius, by Cato, for kissing his wife in his daughter's presence.  
Philip of Macedon summoned before the Roman ambassadors.  
The erection of a theatre in Rome prohibited by the Senate.  
Death of Plautus the comedian.
- 183 Death of Scipio Africanus.  
First law prohibiting sale of offices of state.
- 182 Continuation of the Ligurian war.
- 181 "Lex Cornelia Baebia" against "canvassing" at elections.  
"Lex Orchia," limiting the number of guests at entertainments (160.)  
The sacred books of Numa discovered in a stone coffin (? 179.)
- 180 Pisa a Roman colony.  
"Lex Annalis," fixing the ages at which a Quæstor and Consul might be elected.
- 179 Fulvius victorious over the Ligurians.  
The Celtiberians in Spain, defeated by Tiberius Gracchus.  
Census: Roman citizens, 273,294.
- 178 The Sardinians and Corsicans rebel.  
Cæcilias, the comic poet, fl.
- 177 Roman arms vict. in Istria under Claudius, and in Sardinia under Tiberius Gracchus.  
Roman colonies of Lucea and Luna.
- 176 Defeat by the Ligurians; the Consul Petillias killed in the battle.  
The Sardinian revolt quelled.
- 175 Victory over the Ligurians.  
Triumph of Gracchus at Rome.
- 174 The streets of Rome paved.  
Census: Roman citizens, 269,015.  
The first public bakery in Rome (170.)
- Carthage.**
- 182 Masinissa seizes Emporia, &c.
- 174 Cato's embassy to Carthage to inquire into complaints against Masinissa.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 174 *Laoschang*, king of the Huns.  
Wars with the Chinese.

**Palestine.**

- 172 Menelaus, Jason's younger brother, purchases the high priesthood from Epiphanes.

Jason resists him—at first successfully. Menelaus abjures Judaism.

He is assisted by a Syrian army; Jason flees from Jerusalem to the Ammonites. Sacrilege of Menelaus; Onias reproves him.

- 171 Murder of Onias III. at Daphne (Menelaus being the instigator) by Andronicus; who is himself soon after executed by order of Antiochus.

Lysimachus slain in the treasury.

- 170 "Ominous appearances at Jerusalem."

- 169 Jason attacks Jerusalem; Menelaus shuts himself up in the fortress of Zion.

Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.

The city plundered; 40,000 inhabitants massacred; an equal number made slaves.

Swine offered in the temple, Menelaus officiating as high priest on the occasion.

Flight of Jason to Arabia, &c.

Mattathias retires with his family to Modin.

- 168 Apollonius plunders Jerusalem on the Sabbath-day; many Jews slain.

The "daily sacrifices" discontinued.

- 167 Antiochus persecutes the Jews; he enforces heathen observances in Jerusalem.

The Samaritans send to Antiochus, disclaiming any connection with the people and religion of Judea.

Great apostasy among the Jews.

Apelles comes to Modin to enforce the king's decree for the worship of idols, &c.

Revolt of Mattathias; he kills an apostate. Mattathias and his five sons flee to the mountains.

Assassination of about 1000 Jews in the wilderness, on the Sabbath-day, by the Syrian soldiery.

*The Maccabean Wars commenced:—*

Mattathias resolves to defend himself on the Sabbath-day.

The Assideans, Zaddukeans, Essenes, and many other Jews, join him.

Religious reforms enforced in several towns by Mattathias.

**China.**

- 170 Irruption of the Tartars into China.

**Egypt.**

- 173 Death of the Queen mother.

Eulaeus, a favourite eunuch, regent

- 171 War with Antiochus Epiphanes; defeat of Eulaeus; he is made prisoner.

- 169 *Physcon* made king by the Egyptians, but degraded by Antiochus.

- 167 Jewish colony at Heliopolis.

**Asia Minor.**

- 169 Secret correspondence of Eumenes with Perseus of Macedonia.

[He thus loses the friendship of Rome.]

**Greece.**

- 172 The Bœotian confederacy dissolved through the influence and exertions of Rome.

- 167 Epirus ravaged by the Romans; seventy towns destroyed.

Arrest of more than 1000 Achæans, who are sent to Rome, through the treachery of some of the Ætolian league.

Calliarches heads the Achæan league.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 172 Eumenes visits Rome, to stir up war between the Romans and Perseus.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 171 Perseus at war with the Romans.

He is accused of attempting the life of his rival, Eumenes.

Licinius Crassus invades Macedon, but gains no advantages.

- 170 Hostilius defeated in Thessaly.

Perseus successfully resists the invasion of Marcus Philippus.

- 169 Lucius Æmilius enters Macedonia.

Perseus fails in his efforts to obtain allies.

Cautious war-policy of Æmilius.

- 168 Battle of Pydna; defeat and flight of Perseus, who is made prisoner by the Romans, and sent captive to Alba.

[Thus by one decisive battle, Æmilius stripped Perseus of his kingdom, put an end to his dynasty, and blotted Macedonia from the list of nations.]

Partition of Macedonia into four provinces.

**Syria.**

- 171 Epiphanes, renewing the Syrian claim for Cœle-Syria and Palestine, invades Egypt. Battle of Pelusium; Antiochus victorious.

- 170 Antiochus again victorious; Philometer defeated and made prisoner.

Egypt, as far as Alexandria, subdued by the arms of Antiochus.

- 169 Siege of Alexandria.

Antiochus liberates Philometer in order to thwart the views of Euergetes.

- 168 Roman interference; Epiphanes surrenders Cyprus and Pelusium.

- 167 Epiphanes provokes a revolt of the Jews (see Palestine.)

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- 168 Eucratidas defeats Demetrius of India, and annexes his dominions to Bactria proper.

[So confused are the brief notices which exist of the kings of Bactria, that it is doubtful whether Menander (206) lived before Eucratidas or not.]

Defeat of the Bactrians by Arsaces.

Victories of Arsaces over the Elymæans and other barbarous tribes.

**Rome.**

- 172 Eumenes visits Rome a second time; he complains against Perseus of Macedon.

- 171 Third war with Macedon—against Perseus. Licinius commands the army.

Terence, the comedian, flourishes.

- 170 Hostilius Mancinus in Macedonia.

Bread-baking a public profession at Rome.

- 169 Marcus commands in Macedonia.

"Lex Voconia," regulating legacies, &c.

Gracchus places the "Libertini" in the four city tribes.

Census: Roman citizens, 312,805.

Death of the poet Ennius (? 167.)

- 168 Victory of Æmilius at Pydna.

Illyria subdued after a 30 days' war.

Death of the poet Cæcilius.

Taxes on the citizens removed, the treasury being now supplied by heavy imposts on the conquered provinces, and on the Italian allies, by national lands, customs, mines, and duties on enfranchised slaves.

- 167 Death of Ennius, aged 72 years (239.) Polybius, and about 1000 Achæan captives, arrive at Rome.

The first public library at Rome; composed of books brought from Macedon.

Limitation of the Tribunitian power by the Rufian and Ælian law.

**Palestine.**

- 166 Death of Mattathias; his son Judas "Maccabeus," takes the command. *The Maccabean princes*, and rise of the Asmonean power.  
 ["The Asmonean family being descended from Mattathias, the father of Judas Maccabeus, a priest of the course of Joarib, united in their own persons the civil and ecclesiastical authority."—Hale.]  
 Judas defeats Apollonius, governor of Samaria; and afterwards defeats Seron, governor of Cælo-Syria.
- 165 Nicanor invades Judea; he is routed by Judas Maccabeus at Emmaus.  
 The Jews divide the immense spoil.  
 Timotheus and Bacchides invade Judea, but are defeated with a loss of 20,000.  
 Lysias advances with a large army. He is defeated by Judas at Bethsura. Judas cleanses the temple of Jerusalem. The "daily sacrifices" resumed, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Daniel (xii. 7.) The temple and Bethsura fortified.
- 164 League of neighbouring nations (Edomites, Ammonites, &c.) against Judea.
- 163 The Jews in Galilee remove to Judea. Lysias again invades Judea, and is again defeated at Bethsura; upon which He makes peace with the Jews. Maccabean expeditions against the Idumeans and other enemies on the borders. Two hundred Jews drowned at Joppa. Judas retaliates; he destroys the city of Joppa and all its inhabitants. Acre, on Mount Zion, besieged by Judas. A Syrian army marches to its relief. Siege and surrender of Bethsura; Eleazar, brother of Judas, slain. Jerusalem besieged; a peace. Antiochus treacherously violates the conditions of the peace.  
*The Asmonean dynasty.*—Hale.  
 Judas is appointed governor of Judea. Menelaus, the high priest and traitor, smothered in ashes by Lysias' orders. Alcimus (an apostate) appointed by Lysias to the high priest's office. The Jews refuse to acknowledge him. Onias, the lawful successor of Onias III., high priest, retires to Heliopolis. Alcimus accuses Judas of hostility to the king's party and interest.
- 162 Bacchides is sent with an army to establish Alcimus in the priest's office. Sixty Assideans entrapped to their ruin. Judas renews his reforms. Flight of Alcimus from Jerusalem. Judas and Nicanor at War.
- 160 Nicanor defeated, and slain at Bethoron.  
*First treaty of alliance with Rome:*—Embassy to Rome; the Jews are admitted as friends and allies. Judas, with only 800 men, attacks the Syrians under Bacchides; he and most of his army perish; Judas buried at Modin. The insolence and tyranny of the apostates revive; Alcimus is restored. Jonathan's revolt; the Jews overpowered by the army of Bacchides, near Jordan. Death of Alcimus, the high priest. The office remains vacant for seven years.
- 159 Bacchides departs for Syria.

**Palestine.**

- 158 Return of Bacchides, and unsuccessful attempt to secure Jonathan. Jonathan retires to Bethbasi.
- 156 Bacchides fails at the siege of Bethbasi. Peace between Bacchides and Jonathan.  
**Egypt.**
- 164 The kingdom divided; Physcon recalled by Antiochus, and placed over Lybia.  
**Asia Minor.**
- 166 *Prusias III.*, king of Bithynia.  
 164 Irruption of the Trocmi into Cappadocia. Discoveries at Pergamus.
- 162 *Ariarathes V.* (Mithridates Philopator) king of Cappadocia (158, 155.)  
 160 Embassy from Ariarathes to Rome.  
 159 *Attalus II.*, king of Pergamus (Mysia.)  
 158 *Holophernes* having driven Ariarathes from his kingdom, reigns in his stead (162.) Ariarathes takes refuge at Rome.
- 157 *Mithridates V.* (Euergetes) k. of Pontus (120.)  
 156 Mithridates of Pontus becomes an ally of Rome against Aristonichus.  
**Greece.**
- 165 Achaia invaded by the Romans.  
**Syria.**
- 165 Expedition into Upper Asia. Antiochus makes a sacrilegious attack upon the temple of Elymais (187.) He is defeated and escapes to Ecbatana. News of his losses in Palestine reach Antiochus at Ecbatana.
- 164 Death of Epiphanes at an obscure village on his way to Babylon. His successor is *Antiochus V.* (Eupator) nine years old. [Eupator, on ascending the throne, found that the kingdom of Syria had been reduced within narrow limits—Babylonia, Persia, and all the countries between the Euphrates and the Indus having been lost.] Lysias, guardian of the young king.
- 162 Revolution in Antioch in favour of Demetrius, who had escaped from Rome. *Demetrius I.* (Soter) succeeds. ["The nation at large conceiving that Demetrius could not have left Rome without the concurrence of the Senate, hailed his accession with joy."] Eupator and Lysias slain by the army.
- 161 War with the Jews of Palestine.  
**Parthia and Bactria.**
- 165 Artaxias, of Armenia, defeated by Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes), and made prisoner.  
**Rome.**
- 164 The heir of Syria a prisoner at Rome. Census: Roman citizens, 327,032. Rapid decline in public morals.
- 163 Revolt and subjugation of the Corsicans. Greek philosophy, manners, &c. prevail.
- 162 Hipparchus of Nice lays the foundation of the science of Trigonometry.
- 161 Banishment of the philosophers and rhetoricians from Rome.
- 166 "Lex Faunia," limiting the expenses of entertainments, &c. (151.) The Pontine marshes drained. Terence performs his last play at the funeral games of *Æmilius Paulus*.
- 159 Census: Roman citizens, 338,314. Water-clock of P. C. Scipio. Death of Terence, the comedian (195.)
- 157 Visit of Philopator to Rome.
- 156 War with the Dalmatians. The erection of theatres at Rome for bidder

**Palestine.**

- 154 Jonathan settles peacefully at Michmash.  
 153 Demetrius and Alexander Balas (Bala) respectively send presents to Jonathan.  
 Demetrius appoints him the king's general.  
 Balas grants him the high priesthood, &c.  
 152 Liberal offers of Demetrius to Jonathan.  
 150 Jonathan attends the marriage of Alexander Balas and Cleopatra at Ptolemais.  
 148 Jonathan marches 10,000 men against Joppa, which he captures.  
 He defeats Apollonius's army.  
 146 Jonathan again defeats Apollonius.

**Egypt.**

- 154 Physcon, with the aid of Rome, makes war against Ptolemy Philometor.  
 Is made prisoner, pardoned, and restored.  
 152 Reigns of Philometor and Physcon.  
 150 Philometor's daughter marries Bala.  
 Philometor assists Bala against Demetrius.  
 146 Ptolemy sides with Demetrius against Bala, but falls in battle.  
 Physcon, under the title of *Ptolemy VII.*, (Euergetes II.) seizes on the throne.  
 He marries his brother's widow, and murders his infant nephew, the rightful heir.

**Asia Minor.**

- 155 Attalus assists Philopator (Ariarathes V.) against Holofernes, who is dethroned.  
 Philopator re-ascends the throne (162, 158.)  
 154 War between Attalus and Prusias.  
 153 Peace; the result of Roman mediation.  
 Attalus of Pergamus patronizes literature.  
 149 Prusias of Bithynia murdered by his son, *Nicomedes II.* (Epiphanes)—Bithynia (91.)  
 Alliance betw. *Nicomedes* and *Mithridates*.

**Greece.**

- 155 Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus, sent to Rome, to solicit the remission of the fine of 500 talents.  
 151 The Achæan exiles return (167.)  
 150 Dissensions of the Achæans and Spartans.  
 The Romans interfere for the purpose of dissolving the Achæan league.  
 War with Rome.  
 147 Metellus invades Greece; Sparta subdued by the Roman arms.  
 146 The Achæans defeated by Metellus.  
 Corinth falls before Mummius.  
 Dissolution of the Achæan league.

**Macedon and Thrace.**

- 149 Andriscus the pretender.  
 148 Metellus defeats Andriscus.  
 147 *Macedonia a Roman province.*

**Syria.**

- 153 Rise of Alexander Balas. A Rhodian youth named Balas, personates the character of a son of Epiphanes, now dead some years.  
 The Romans give ear to Balas' pretensions, and render him military aid.  
 152 Balas takes possession of Ptolemais.  
 151 The Jews assist Alexander Balas.  
 150 Battle between Balas and Demetrius; the latter is defeated and killed.  
*Alexander Balas*, the Rhodian swindler, ascends the throne of the Seleucidae, by the aid of his father-in-law, Ptolemy.  
 [Philometor had given his daughter, Cleopatra, as wife to Balas, see 147.]  
 Balas disgusts his subjects by his vanity, voluptuousness, and profligacy.  
 148 Arrival of Demetrius Nicator from Crete.  
 Ptolemy so disgusted with Balas, that he deprives him of Cleopatra, and turns agst. him.

**Syria.**

- 147 Ptolemy espouses the cause of the rightful heir to the throne—Demetrius; to whom he gives his daughter, Cleopatra, as wife.  
 146 Ptolemy and the young Demetrius defeat Balas near Antioch.  
 Balas murdered in the Arabian desert.  
*Demetrius II.* (Nicator) succeeds.  
 Ptolemy dies of his wounds.  
 Feeble and versatile conduct of Demetrius.  
 He also disbands his mercenary troops; which causes much dissatisfaction.

**Rome.**

- 155 The Dalmatians conquered.  
 Arrival of an embassy from Athens.  
 Pacuvius, the tragedian, flourishes.  
 154 War with the Gauls.  
 Census: Roman citizens, 324,000.  
 153 War in Spain with the Celtiberians.  
 Cato accused of a capital crime.  
 152 Marcellus succeeds Nobilior in Spain.  
 Cruelty of Lucullus to a tribe of Celts.  
 151 Lucullus and Galba in Spain.  
 The former is victorious over the Cantabri; but Galba, in a battle with the Lusitanians, suffers a signal defeat.  
 The Achæan hostages sent back.  
 150 Galba treacherously murders the Lusitanians who had surrendered.  
 149 *Third Punic War.*  
 Cato's Harangue, "*Delenda est Carthago.*"  
 Cato's speech against Galba.  
 The "*Lex Calpurnia.*" providing for the recovery of moneys obtained by the extortion of provincial magistrates.  
 Fourth Macedonian war:—Philippus.  
 The Achæan war.  
 Death of Cato, aged 85.  
 148 Metellus victorious in Macedon.  
 Birth of Lucilius, father of Roman satire.  
 Defeat by Viriathus in Lusitania.  
 147 War with the Achæans.  
 P. Corn. Scipio (the younger) in Africa.  
 Census: Roman citizens, 322,000.  
 146 Epirus subdued to Rome.  
 Carthage overthrown by Scipio.  
 Corinth, Colchis, and Thebes taken and destroyed by Mummius.  
 The dominion of Rome extended by the conquest and annexation of Epirus, Carthage, Greece, and (143) Macedon.  
 War with the Lusitani continued.  
 Civil dissensions between Patres and Plebs.  
 The first fine paintings seen in Italy are received from Mummius—being part of the spoils of Corinth.  
 Æmilius Paulus brings much of the Greek treasures of art from Macedon and Greece.  
 The temple of Jupiter Stator and Juno at Rome.

**Carthage.**

- 152 Defeat by Masinissa.  
 149 *The third Punic War.*  
 Death of Masinissa, aged 90.  
 146 Destruction of Carthage.  
*Carthage a Roman province.*  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 154 The Consul Opimius defeats the Gauls (the Sali and Ligures) and opens up a way into Transalpine Gaul.  
 153 The Lusitanians and Celtiberians in Spain at war with Rome.  
 148 War of Viriathus, leader of the southern Lusitanians against the Romans.

**Palestine.**

- 45 Jonathan besieges the Syrians in Acra. He conciliates Demetrius Nicator, who remits many of the national burdens. Perfidy of Demetrius Nicator to his engagements made to Jonathan.
- 44 The Jews assist Antiochus Epiphanes. Embassy to Rome, and treaty. Jerusalem strengthened and improved. Tryphon invades Palestine; he treacherously murders a thousand Jews, and makes Jonathan prisoner. Simon raises an army; he, like Jonathan, is deceived by the invader. Murder of Jonathan at Bascama. Simon erects a family mausoleum.
- 43 Jewish nation declared independent (63.) Simon rules both as prince and priest. He fortifies Jerusalem and Judea, and encourages foreign commerce.
- 42 The Syrians in Acra surrender, and the levelling of the hill is commenced.
- 41 Simon builds a stronghold near the temple for his residence; he appoints his son, John, (Hyrcanus,) general of the forces. Public memorial of the acts of Simon. Alliance with Rome renewed. Simon aids Antiochus Sidetes, of Syria.
- 39 Faithlessness and treachery of Antiochus. He invades Judea, but is defeated.
- 38 Murder of Simon and his two sons, Judas and Matthias, by his son-in-law Ptolemy. Attempt of Ptolemy to take John Hyrcanus prisoner. Hyrcanus takes refuge in Jerusalem, and rules as priest and king.
- [The three principal sects of the Jews—Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes, date their rise from the reign of Hyrcanus.] Hyrcanus attacks Ptolemy's castle of Docus.
- 35 Ptolemy murders the mother and brothers of Hyrcanus, and then flees to Zeno.
- 34 Antiochus Sidetes, besieges Jerusalem.
- 33 Terms of peace offered and accepted. End of the Apocryphal writings.
- Egypt.**
- 43 Scipio Africanus comes to Alexandria.
- Asia Minor.**
- 38 Attalus III., king of Pergamus (Mysia.)
- 37 Books having leaves of vellum invented by Attalus of Pergamus (? 198 or 175.)
- 35 Birth of Mithridates (the Great.) Two Comets for 72 consecutive days.
- 34 Attalus of Pergamus bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans (129.)
- 33 Aristonicus claims the sovereignty of Pergamus (Mysia) (129.)
- Greece.**
- 45 Mummius settles the affairs of Greece. Greece, being subject to Rome, is named *The province of Achaë.*
- Syria.**
- 43 Rebellion of Diodotus Tryphon, who sets up the son of Alexander Balas.
- 42 Defeat of Demetrius near Antioch. Antiochus VI. (Balas' son) proclaimed. Demetrius escapes for refuge to a fortress of Selencia Pieria. Tryphon murders the young king Antiochus, and usurps the entire government.
- 41 Demetrius's grant to the Jews (? 142.)
- 40 Demetrius quits his retreat to assist the Parthian insurgents in Upper Asia. Antiochus Sidetes marries Cleopatra, the

**Syria.**

- wife of his brother Demetrius, by virtue of which union he claims the throne.
- 139 War between Antiochus and Tryphon; the latter is defeated and pursued into Phœnicia, and thence into Apamea. Death of Tryphon, the usurper.
- 138 Demetrius defeated and made prisoner by Mithridates; sent captive into Hyrcania. He marries the daughter of Mithridates.
- 137 Antiochus VII. (Sidetes) succeeds.
- 134 Expedition of Sidetes against Judea.
- 133 Peace granted to Judea.
- Parthia and Bactria.**
- 143 Eucratides, of Bactria, assassinated by Eucratides II. (son) who succeeds. Alliance with Demetrius II. king of Syria. Arsaces' dominions extend to the Euphrates, west, and to the Hydaspes, east. Eucratides and Demetrius invade Parthia.
- 140 Revolt of the Parthian provinces; aided by Demetrius of Syria.
- 138 Defeat of the confederated kings by Arsaces; loss to Bactria of several provinces; Demetrius taken prisoner; he remains ten years in captivity in Hyrcania.
- 137 Marriage of Demetrius and Rhodogyne, daughter of Mithridates (128.)
- 136 Arsaces becomes master of Babylonia and Mesopotamia, &c.
- 134 Arsaces VII. (Phraates II.)—Parthia.
- Rome.**
- 145 Triumph of Mummius, "whose procession formed an epoch in the history of Roman art and civilisation." Fabius Æmilianus sent against Viriathus, commander of the Lusitani. Standing armies in the provinces.
- 143 *The Numantine War* (133.) Roman arms victorious over the Numantines; unsuccessful against the Lusitani. "Equites Publicani" in the provinces. Hipparchus's new cycle of the moon. Birth of M. Antonius, the orator.
- 142 Census: Roman citizens, 328,440.
- 141 Peace with Viriathus in Spain. The first "Meridian"—referred to the Fortunate (Canary) isles by Hipparchus.
- 140 Cæpio succeeds Fabius in Spain. Viriathus treacherously murdered. Birth of Crassus, the orator.
- 139 "Lex Gabinia," against bribery at elections. Pompeius succeeded in Spain by Popillius.
- 138 Cæpio and Popillius succeeded by Brutus and Mancinus in Spain. Brutus defeats the Lusitanians. Lusitania annexed to Rome.
- 137 Peace with the Numantinians:—invalidated by the Senate.
- 136 Census: Roman citizens, 323,023. Defeat of Lepidus in Spain.
- 134 *Servile War in Sicily*; revolt of 70,000 slaves. Scipio proceeds against Numantia.
- 133 Pergamus bequeathed to Rome; it is henceforth a Roman province. Numantia destroyed; end of the war (143.) *Spain a Roman province.* Civil disturbances; Tiberius Gracchus proposes the revival of the "Lex Licinia." Aristocratic tumult, headed by Scipio Nasica; Gracchus and 300 citizens are slain. The Equestrian order instituted.
- 132 End of the Servile War in Sicily (134.) Scipio's triumphant return.

**Palestine.**

- 131 Hyrcanus assists Antiochus Sidetes in his war against Parthia.
- 130 Hyrcanus independent of Syria.  
He destroys the temple on Mount Gerizim, and brings Samaria under his rule.
- 129 The Edomites subdued, circumcised, and incorporated with the Jews.
- 128 Embassy to Rome, which obtains a Roman decree against the hostile aggressions of Syria upon Palestine.
- 127 Second embassy and presents to Rome:—Another decree confirming the former.
- 126 Alliance of Zebina of Syria with Hyrcanus.
- 125 Prosperous wars of John Hyrcanus.  
Dissensions of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

**Egypt.**

- 131 Ptolemy repudiates Cleopatra, and marries her daughter by his own brother.
- 130 The cruelties of Ptolemy occasion a rebellion in Alexandria.
- 129 Ptolemy flees to Cyprus, where he makes arrangements for recovering his power.  
Cleopatra, the younger, queen of Egypt.  
Physcon's second crime of infanticide; he murders his two sons by Cleopatra.  
Hegolochus, Physcon's general, defeats Marsyas; Physcon is restored.
- 128 Pestilence in Egypt, arising from the putrefactions of immense swarms of locusts; computed that 800,000 persons perished.

**Asia Minor.**

- 131 *Pilamenes* I., king of Paphlagonia.  
He is an ally of the Romans.  
Crassus at war with Aristonicius.  
Mithridates of Pontus an ally of Rome.
- 130 Phrygia Magna bestowed on Euergetes of Pontus by the Romans.  
Crassus defeated and killed by Aristonicius.  
*Ariarathes* VI. (a minor) k. of Cappadocia.
- 129 Aristonicius of Nysia taken prisoner and put to death by the Romans (133.)  
*Pergamus* annexed to the Roman empire.

**Syria.**

- 129 Expedition into Parthia; Antiochus obtains many advantages.
- 128 Antiochus and his army cut off in Parthia.  
*Demetrius* II. (Nicator) having returned from exile, either by accident or intention, resumes his troubled reign.  
[“Demetrius's marriage with the Parthian princess, Rhodogyne, not only alienated his wife Cleopatra (138), but brought upon him the indignation of the friends of Egypt in Syria.”]
- 126 Demetrius imprudently involves himself in a war with Egypt, in support of the pretensions of the queen regent.  
Intrigues against Demetrius in Egypt.
- 125 Alexander Zebina, the son of an Alexandrian broker, is stirred up by the Egyptian king to claim the throne of Syria, as son of Alexander Balas; hence—Civil war.  
Demetrius being defeated escapes to Tyre.  
Demetrius murdered at the instigation of his profligate wife, Cleopatra (121.)  
*Alexander* II. usurps the throne.  
*Seleucus*, the eldest son of Demetrius, disputes Alexander's claim for a few months.  
He falls a victim to his mother's rage and his brother's jealousy (121.)
- 125 *Antiochus* VIII. (Grypus) succeeds.  
He marries the daughter of Physcon; and receives powerful support from Egypt.

**Syria.**

- 124 Cleopatra assumes a share of the government.  
Civil war between Antiochus and the pretender, Alexander II.
- 123 Cleopatra puts forward the claims of her son, Cyzicenus, by Sidetes (140, 114.)  
War against Alexander continued.  
Defeat and flight of Alexander.  
He attempts to rob a temple of its treasure and is killed (? 122.)

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- 130 Bactria overrun by the nomadic hordes of Central Asia.—Fall of Bactria (? 120.)  
War of Parthia with the eastern nomadic tribes—Scythians, &c.  
Great battle with the Scythians; defeat and death of Phraates II.
- 129 *Arsaces* VIII. (Artabannus II.) Parthia.  
War with the Scythians continued.  
Syrian invasion under Antiochus Sidetes—at first disastrous to Parthia.
- 128 Total destruction of Antiochus' army; Antiochus himself is also slain.
- 126 Artabannus defeated and killed in battle with the Scythians (Thogarii.)
- 125 *Arsaces* IX. (Mithridates II.) also known as Pacorus I.—Parthia.
- 124 Mithridates is victorious, in successive years over the Scythians, with whom several sanguinary battles are fought.

**Rome.**

- 131 War in Asia with Aristonicius.  
Census: Roman citizens, 317,823.  
Caius Gracchus advocates popular rights.  
Contest between the Plebs and Patricians.
- 130 Elevation of the Tribunes to the Senate.  
Death of Pacuvius, the tragedian.
- 129 Suspension of the “Lex Licinia” (365.)  
Death of Scipio Africanus (minor) aged 50.  
Pergamus a Roman province.
- 126 C. Gracchus sent as Questor to Sardinia.  
“Lex Junia Pergrinis,” for the removal of aliens from the city.
- 125 Census: Roman citizens, 590,736.  
Flaccus defeats the Gauls.  
Fregellæ revolts; it is destroyed.
- 124 C. Gracchus returns from Sardinia; he renounces military life, and devotes himself to the advocacy of popular rights and privileges, at Rome.
- 123 Caius Gracchus appointed Tribune.  
The Agrarian law revived (365.)  
Carthage rebuilt, and a colony sent thither.  
Metellus conquers the Balearic isles.
- 122 Aix, the first Roman colony in Gaul, erected into a province of Rome.  
Gracchus appointed Tribune a second time.  
He extends his reforms, and is popular.  
Corn distributed to the poor, &c.  
He submits a proposal for admitting the Italian allies to the freedom of Roman citizens; and suggests a plan for establishing colonies beyond Italy.  
The “Sempronian” law, rendering the knights eligible to the offices of judge, &c.  
Determined opposition of the Optimates to the popular measures of Gracchus.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 129 The eastern nomadic hordes ravage Parthia and Bactria (? 130.)
- 128 The Huns and other tribes overrun Bactria and overturn the kingdom (? 120.)
- 122 Colony of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul founded, by C. Sextius Calvinus, proconsul

**Palestine.**

- 110 Hyrcanus forsakes the Pharisees and joins the Sadducees.  
 109 The Greek colony of Samaria uprooted, and its site laid under water by Hyrcanus. The "Bath Col." about this period. Translation of Ecclesiasticus. Prosperous period of Judæa.  
 108 Castle of Baris built; the residence of the Asmonean princes.

**Egypt.**

- 117 Cyrenaica lost to Egypt.  
*Ptolemy VIII.* (Soter II. or Lathyrus.) Cleopatra, by a wicked stratagem, compels Lathyrus to flee to Cyprus.  
 107 *Cleopatra* and *Alexander* (her younger son) joint rulers of the kingdom of Egypt.

**Asia Minor.**

- 120 Euergetes of Pontus is slain at Sinopë.  
*Mithridates VI.* (Eupator).—Pontus (63.)  
 114 Ariarathes VI. marries Laodicë, sister of Mithridates Eupator.  
 112 Mithridates drives the Scythians from the Tauric Chersonese.  
 108 Mithridates (Eupator), having formed an alliance with the Germans and others, seizes upon Paphlagonia.

**Syria.**

- 121 Grypus, fearing the intrigues of his mother, Cleopatra, effects her murder.  
 114 Antiochus Cyzicenus, instigated by his intriguing Egyptian wife, raises an army to dislodge his half-brother from the throne.  
 113 Civil war, between Antiochus Grypus and Antiochus Cyzicenus; the former withdraws to Aspendus.  
 Grypus defeated and dethroned.  
*Antiochus IX.* (Cyzicenus) succeeds.  
 His vices and folly insult his people.  
 112 Return of Grypus; he defeats Cyzicenus, who retreats into Cœle-Syria.  
 111 Accommodation between the brothers; the kingdom partitioned; Grypus reigns in Antioch over Upper Syria; Cyzicenus rules at Damascus over Cœle-Syria.  
 The Euphrates now forms the boundary of the Syrian kingdom.  
 Loss of Upper Asia; annexed to Parthia.  
 Revolt of Judea from the Syrian yoke.

**Parthia.**

- 108 Tranquillity is restored by Mithridates.

**Rome.**

- 121 *War of Classes in Rome*; C. Gracchus and 3,000 citizens slain (see 133.)  
 ["Both brothers had staked their lives for the noblest object that a statesman can propose to himself—the rights of the people; and so long as these rights are preferred to the privileges of a few, so long will the names of the Gracchi be hallowed in history."—*Dr. L. Schmitz.*]  
 The Aristocratic party triumphant.  
 A temple to "Concord" dedicated.  
 Law prohibiting the transfer of divided lands repealed.  
 Further divisions of land forbidden.  
 The Allobroges twice defeated.  
 120 Optimus, the murderer of C. Gracchus, accused of high treason.  
 119 Accusation of Carbo by Crassus. Carbo commits suicide.  
 118 Micipsa, king of Numidia, dies. Jugurtha assassinates Hiempsal. Dalmatia a Roman province.

**Rome.**

- 117 Escape of Adherbal, son of Micipsa, from Numidia to Rome.  
 He is restored to his kingdom.  
 116 The "Libertini" restored by the "Lex Æmilia" to the four city tribes.  
 Varro, the Roman historian, born.  
 115 The Liguës (Genoa) submit to Rome.  
 Census: Roman citizens, 394,336.  
 Era.—of Anthemon, the philosopher; of Castor of Rhodes, and Apollodorus of Athens, chronologists; of Lucilius, the satirist, and of L. C. Antipater, historian.  
 114 Birth of Q. Hortensius L. F. the orator.  
 113 *The Cimbrian War*: several tribes of Cimbrians and Teutones, amounting to more than 500,000 men, pursue the course of the Danube, and approach Illyria.  
 Consul P. Carbo defeated in Styria.  
 112 Jugurtha murders Adherbal at Cirta.  
 The Cimbrians in Gaul.  
 War against Thrace successful.  
 Further decline in public morals.  
 111 *The Jugurthine War* commenced.  
 Calpurnius makes peace with Jugurtha.  
 "Lex Thoria"—an Agrarian law.  
 Nicander, Hipparchus, Agatharchides, Greek poets, flourish.  
 110 Gaul invaded by the Cimbrians.  
 Murder of Massiva.  
 Jugurtha secretly quits Rome.  
 War with the Thracians.  
 109 The Cimbrians defeat Junius Silanus.  
 Jugurtha defeats Aula, who thereupon makes peace; which is not ratified.  
 Birth of Atticus Pomponius (32.)  
 108 Campaign of Metellus in Numidia; Jugurtha evades a general action with him.  
 107 C. Marius succeeds Metellus.  
 Jugurtha defeated by Marius.  
 Longinus and Scaurus defeated by the Cimbrians and Teutones; Longinus slain.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 118 The Roman province *Gallia Narbonensis*—the Allobroges, Avernaus, Ædui, and other Gallic tribes being finally subdued.  
 113 *The Cimbrian war*; the Cimbrians and Teutones make a descent upon Illyria.  
 Carbo vainly endeavours to resist their further progress; he is defeated in Styria.  
 ["The Cimbrians were not real Gauls, but Cymri, of the same stock to which belonged the Welsh, the Basbretones, the early inhabitants of Cumberland, and the whole western coast of England. The Picts of Scotland were likewise Cymri, and the Belgæ belonged to the same race."—*Nieb.*]  
 112 The Cimbrians cross Helvetia; many Celts join them; they invade Gaul.  
 The Scythians expelled from the Tauric Chersonese by Mithridates of Pontus.  
 110 Gaul again invaded by the Cimbrians, &c.  
 [They threw themselves into Gaul like a horde of nomades, with an immense number of waggons, loaded with women and children.]  
 109 Victory over Marcus Silanus Junius.  
 [That the Teutones were Germans, is as certain as that the Cimbri were Cymri, or, more generally speaking, Gael.]  
 108 Alliance of the Germans and Cimbrians, &c. with Mithridates (Eupator) of Pontus.  
 107 Victory over Longinus and Scaurus.

**Palestine.**

- 103 Death of John Hyrcanus; his son, *Aristobulus*, becomes priest and *kina*. Imprisonment of *Aristobulus's* mother and his three younger brothers. Death of his mother from starvation. *Antigonus* united in the government. *Aristobulus* invades *Iturea* (*Auronitis*.) Assassination of *Antigonus*.
- 105 Death of *Aristobulus*; his brother, *Alexander Janneus*, the third son of *John Hyrcanus*, succeeds as king. *Janneus* puts his brother to death on suspicion of treason.
- 104 War with *Lathyrus*, king of *Cyprus*; *Alexander* defeated; *Judea* ravaged.
- 103 *Cleopatra* of *Egypt* assists the *Jews*. *Janneus* takes *Gadara*. He is repulsed at *Amathus*, and returns to *Jerusalem* in disgrace.
- 102 Great opposition of the *Pharisees* to the government of *Alexander Janneus*.
- 98 *Alexander Janneus* besieges *Gaza*.
- 96 *Gaza* reduced by *Alexander Janneus*. The *Pharisees* greatly excited.

**China.**

- 98 *Sematzin* emperor of *China*. ["*China* is still seen to be subject to the *Han* dynasty."]

**Asia Minor.**

- 96 *Mithridates* of *Pontus* puts his brother-in-law, *Ariarathes* of *Cappadocia*, to death. *Laodice* marries the aged *Nicomedes* (149.)

**Syria.**

- 96 Civil war renewed between the brothers. *Grypus* murdered by an ambitious retainer who aspires to the crown.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 97 The kingdoms of *Armenia*, *Major* and *Minor*, rise into notice at this time, under the celebrated *Tigranes*.
- 96 *Tigranes* I, kg. of *Armenia*, &c. son-in-law of *Mithridates*, the Great, kg. of *Pontus*. *Tigranes*, a descendant of *Artaxias*, the original founder of the *Armenian* kingdom (188), asserts his independence of all patronage, establishes an unshackled regal government, wars with neighbouring States, and extends the limits of his kingdom by conquest. Hence

*The Armenian kingdom* fnded. by *Tigranes* I.

**Rome.**

- 106 *Jugurtha* captured; end of the war. *Numidia* a Roman province. *Boethus*, *Hiarbas*, and *Himysal* (the younger) divide *Numidia* between them. "Lex *Servilia* *Judicaria*." Births of *Cicero* and *Pompey*.
- 105 The *Cimbrians* defeat the *Consuls* *Cn. Manlius Maximus* and *Q. Servilius Cæpio*. They next proceed towards *Spain*.
- 104 *Jugurtha* starved to death after adorning the triumph of *Marius*. "Lex *Domitia*," giving to the people the privilege of electing the priests. Scarcity of corn at *Rome*. The *Cimbrians* repulsed in *Spain*. *Appuleius Saturninus*, *Quæstor* at *Ostia*, removed from office by the *Senate*.
- 103 The *Cimbrians* approach *Italy*. Death of *Lucilius* (148.) *Artimedorus*, the *Greek* poet, fl.
- 102 The *Standard of the Eagle* adopted. *Appulcius Saturninus*, *Tribune* (104.)

**Rome.**

- 102 *Marius* defeats the *Teutones* near *Aix*. *Second Servile war in Sicily*.
- 101 Defeat of the *Cimbrians* by *Marius* and *Catulus*, near *Verona*. Ambassadors from *Mithridates* at *Rome*. *Saturninus* and the *Plebs* arrayed against the *Aristocracy*.
- 100 *Marius*, *Consul* the sixth time, by purchase He admits the *proletarii* into the military legions—the first time since B.C. 550. [From this time the character of citizen and soldier, which were long inseparably connected, gradually became distinct. The military ranks were henceforward filled with men who were possessed of no property whatever; and as they were dependent for subsistence upon their pay, so they were regarded as *soldiers by profession*.] *Appuleius Saturninus*, *Tribune* (104, 101.) *Agrarian law* of *Appuleius*; *Metellus Numidicus* banished for refusing to sanction it. *Memmius* murdered by assassins hired by *Saturninus*. *Saturninus*, *Glaucius*, and *Saufeus*, murdered by the populace.
- Caius Julius Cæsar* born, July 12.
- 99 Return of *Metellus* (100.) Revolt in *Spain* (97.) *Lusitania* a Roman province. The slaves in *Sicily* subdued (102.) The public revenues are farmed in the provinces by knights from this time.
- 98 The orators, *Antonius* and *Cassius*, inveigh against the oppressors of the provinces. War with the *Celtiberians*. The Roman schools of oratory, founded on the *Greek* model, flourish.
- 97 *Didius* successful in *Spain* (99.) *Cappadocia* conquered by *Mithridates*.
- 96 *Apion* bequeaths *Cyrene* to *Rome*. *Cyrenaica* a Roman province.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 105 *Manlius* defeated by the *Cimbrians* on the *Rhone*; 81,000 *Romans* killed.
- 104 The *Cimbrians* invade *Spain*. They are repulsed by the *Celtiberians*.
- 103 *Italy* invaded by the *Cimbrians*. [The *Cimbri* separated from the *Teutones*, and, on their return from *Spain*, marched round the northern foot of the *Alps* towards *Noricum*, in order to invade *Italy* from that quarter. The *Teutones* remained in *Gaul*.]
- 102 The *Teutones* defeated by *Marius* at *Aque Sextie* in *Gaul*; 200,000 killed, and 70,000 made prisoners. ["The northern barbarians unable to bear the heat of the sun were defeated on the second day. The whole nation was literally annihilated."] *Catulus* retreats before the *Cimbrian* torrent in *Italy*, north of the *Po*.
- 101 Final overthrow of the *Cimbrians* by *Marius* and *Catulus* at *Verona*, 120,000 killed, 60,000 taken prisoners. [From the period of this signal overthrow, the *Cimbrian* name occurs but seldom on the page of history. The residue of the *Cimbrians* soon after merged into the *Teutonic* and *Saxon* races.]
- 99 The remnant of the *German* and other tribes, defeated by the *Romans*, are received into the pay of *Mithridates* of *Pontus*.

**Palestine.**

- 95 Insurrection of the Pharisees, 6000 Jews massacred by the hired troops.  
 94 War with Moab and Gilead.  
 Persecutions of the Pharisees continued.  
 92 War with Obodas, an Arabian king.  
 91 Alexander defeated at Gaulonitis.  
 90 The Pharisees again rebel.  
 89 *Civil war*: the Pharisees receive aid from Demetrius Eucherus of Syria.  
 Alexander defeated at Shechem; all his Greek mercenaries perish.  
 6000 Jews revolt from the Syrians, and join Alexander; the Syrians withdraw.  
 86 Civil war continued; the Pharisees defeated and their power broken at Bethone.  
 830 Pharisees crucified in one day, before the eyes of their wives and children, by command of Alexander Janneus.

**Egypt.**

- 89 Conspiracy of Cleopatra against her son Alexander, by whom she is killed.  
 Alexander banished.  
 88 *Civil War*: Lathyrus and Alexander.  
 Alexander defeated and put to death.  
 Ptolemy VIII. (Lathyrus) restored.

**Asia Minor.**

- 94 Mithridates destroys the son and successor of Ariarathes and Laodice of Cappadocia, and places his own son upon the throne.  
 93 *Ariobarzanes I.* appointed king of Cappadocia by the Romans (63.)  
 He is expelled by Mithridates (92, 90, 88, 84.)  
 92 Galatia conquered by Mithridates.  
 Sylla restores Ariobarzanes to his kgd. (93.)  
 91 Socrates murders his father, Nicomedes II., king of Bithynia (see 149.)  
*Nicomedes III.* (son) succeeds (88.)  
 90 Second expulsion of Ariobarzanes.  
 89 M. Aquilius has him restored (93.)  
 88 Nicomedes expelled by Mithridates, who supports the claims of Socrates the parricide.  
 Third expulsion of Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, by Mithridates.  
 Mithridates' first war with Rome, begun by Massacre of 80,000 Roman citizens in one day in Asia Minor, by his order.  
 87 Reverses of Mithridates (see Rome, 87, 86.)

**Syria.**

- 95 Seleucus, the eldest son of Grypus, defeats his uncle, Cyzicenus, who is slain.  
 Civil war, between Seleucus and Eusebes, the son of Cyzicenus.  
 94 *Antiochus X.* (Eusebes) assumes the sovereignty in opposition to Seleucus.  
 Seleucus defeated; flies into Cilicia, where he soon after perishes.  
 93 *Antiochus XI.*, the 2nd son of Grypus, contends unsuccessfully with his cousin Eusebes.  
 92 *Philippus*, another son of Grypus, at war with his cousin Eusebes.  
 The Parthians support Eusebes.  
 Philippus is defeated and expelled his kgd.  
 90 *Demetrius Eucherus*, the fourth son of Grypus, asserts his claim.  
 Advancing from Cnidus with an army, he is seized by the Parthians, and sent into captivity, and soon after dies.  
 86 *Antiochus XII.* (Minor) in Cœle-Syria.  
 For two years he maintains his throne against Eusebes, against his brother Philippus, and against the predatory Arabs.  
 Battle with the Arabs; Antiochus is defeated and slain.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 94 Arsaces at war with Tigranes I. of Armenia.  
 93 Tigranes is unable to maintain himself against Pacorus of Parthia; a peace succeeds.  
 92 First treaty of Parthia with Rome; ambassadors from Pacorus received by Sylla, Roman prætor of Cilicia.  
 Pacorus puts one of his ambassadors to death for having sat on Sylla's left hand.  
 87 *Arsaces X.* (Mnaseiras) king of Parthia.  
 War of succession; Sinatroces contends for the Parthian crown.

**Rome.**

- 95 Cappadocia declared free by Rome; Ariobarzanes elected king.  
 Lucretius, the Epicurean, born.  
 "Lex Licinia Mucia," &c. enjoining a rigid inquiry into the title of citizenship.  
 [The carrying out of this law caused discontent, and partly led to the Marsic war.]  
 92 Sylla settles the affairs of Asia Minor.  
 Meleager, the first collector of Greek anthropology, flourishes.  
 Communication opened with Parthia.  
 91 *Marsian War* commenced (88.)  
 [This was a struggle for the extension of the privileges of Roman citizenship to the other States of Italy; during which, the lives of 300,000 men were sacrificed.]  
 Sex. Julius Cæsar one of the Consuls.  
 Marcus Livius Drusus, Tribune of the Plebs, commences the struggle, by proposing certain popular leges; he is assassinated.  
 Death of Crassus, the orator.  
 90 Lucius Julius Cæsar, one of the Consuls.  
 "Lex Julia," extending the franchise.  
 89 Eight new tribes added.  
 88 The Marsian war ends in the concessions demanded by the Italian States.  
 "Leges Sulpicia," recalling the exiles, expelling Senators who were in debt, &c.  
 Project for forming Italy into a republic; its capital to be Corinium.  
 First *Mithridatic War*, (84,) which also involves the empire in  
*Civil War* between Marius and Sylla (82.)  
 The Athenians solicit aid from Mithridates against Sylla (87, 86.)  
 The command against Mithridates is conferred upon Sylla by the Optimates; while Marius obtains it by forming an alliance with Sulpicius and the Plebs.  
 Sylla leads six legions against Marius, who flees from Rome to Carthage.  
 Proscription of Marius and his friends.  
 87 Sylla victorious in Asia Minor.  
 He levies heavy war-contributions on the conquered provinces.  
 Return of Marius to Rome; Cinna joins him; they massacre Sylla's friends.  
 Rome pillaged; horrid tyranny.  
 Death of Antonius the orator, and the Consul Octavius.  
 Birth of the poet Catullus.  
 Sylla opposes Mithridates in Greece.  
 86 Death of Marius, aged 70; Flaccus succeeds.  
 Battle of Chæronea; Archelaus (Mithridates's lieutenant), defeated, with a loss of 110,000 men.  
 Sylla victorious in Greece; Athens reduced to famine—taken; its library sent to Rome.  
 Fimbria assassinates Flaccus in Numidia.  
 The Samnites receive the franchise.  
 Birth of Sallust at Anciternum.  
 I. C. Julius Cæsar, prætor.

**Palestine.**

- 85 Suppression of the Pharisaic revolt; 50,000 rebels having perished in the war.  
 84 Alexander takes Gaulan and Gamala. Border warfare continued for three years.  
 82 Return of Janneus to Jerusalem. He gives himself up to luxury, which brings on a quartan ague.  
 79 Siege of Ragaba; Alexander Janneus dies while engaged in it.  
 78 *Alexandra* (Janneus's widow) submits to the Pharisees, and quietly ascends the throne. The late king's advisers put to death.  
 Hyrcanus, son of Alexander, high priest.  
 76 Rigorous persecutions of the Pharisees against the former adherents of Hyrcanus.

**Egypt.**

- 84 Revolt of Thebes; it is besieged.  
 82 Capture and destruction of Thebes.  
 Marriage of Alexander, nephew of Ptolemy VIII., with Cleopatra his cousin.  
*Alexander and Cleopatra*, through the influence of Rome, reign conjointly.  
 Cleopatra murdered by her husband nineteen days after marriage.  
 Assassination of Alexander.  
 81 Death of Ptolemy VIII. (117.)  
*Berenice*, his daughter, succeeds.  
 [The difficulties connected with the affairs of Egypt at this period are chronologically inextricable.]  
 80 *Alexander III.* and *Ptolemy IX.* competitors for the throne.  
 Civil disturbances; Alexander abdicates and retires to Tyre.  
*Ptolemy X. (Auletes)* elected king.  
 He is tributary to the Romans.  
 Is compelled to relinquish Cyprus.

**Asia Minor.**

- 84 Peace between Mithridates and the Romans; Mithridates restores Bithynia to Nicomedes III., Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes, and Paphlagonia to Pylæmenes.  
 75 Nicomedes bequeaths his kingdom (Bithynia) to the Romans (see Rome, 74.)

**Syria.**

- 84 The people of Antioch, disgusted with the descendants of Seleucus Nicator, invite Tigranes to accept the sovereign rule.  
 Eusebes (94) escapes into Cilicia; and Selené, his wife, retires, with her two infant sons, into a fortress of Commagne.  
 Antiochus Asiaticus goes to Rome.  
 83 *Tigranes*, king of Armenia and Syria.  
 [“Tigranes governed Syria with more vigour than mildness for the space of fourteen years, after which period the country of the Selucidæ ceased to be a kingdom.”]

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 83 Tigranes, after several successive victories, becomes master of Syria, with its dependent province, Cilicia.  
 Tigranocerta, a new capital for the Armenian kingdom, founded by Tigranes.  
 77 Sinatoces, at the age of 80, with the assistance of the Scythians, deposes Arsaces, whom he succeeds as  
 \* *Arsaces XI.* king of Parthia.  
 War between Arsaces, of Parthia, and Tigranes, of Armenia.  
 Great commotion in Parthia.  
 76 Tigranes concludes a dishonourable peace with Arsaces; he cedes much territory to Parthia.

**Rome.**

- 85 Fimbria's horrid cruelties in Asia Minor. Sylla's victories over Archelaus and Orchochenos in Greece.  
 Mithridates conquers Bithynia and other provinces of Rome.  
 84 Sylla makes peace with Mithridates. He attacks the camp of Fimbria, who escapes to Pergamus, where he puts himself to a miserable death.  
 Death of the Consul Cinna.  
 The fleet of Pontus delivered up to Rome.  
 83 Sylla's return to Rome.  
*Civil War* between his adherents and the party of Marius.  
 Sertorius goes into Spain (78.)  
 The Capitol burnt.  
 Birth of Mark Antony.  
*Second Mithridatic War* (81.)  
 Murena commands in Asia Minor.  
 82 Total defeat of the party of Marius, and the Samnites under Telisinus.  
 Horrid massacre of the Samnites.  
 Rome captured by Sylla.  
 Proscriptions in Rome; 150,000 perish.  
 Sylla created perpetual Dictator.  
 Colonies for the veterans established.  
 Sylla plunders the Delphian Temple.  
 Pompey at war with the Marians.  
 81 Splendid triumph of Sylla.  
 His legislation; oligarchical government; colonial system, &c.  
 Valerius, Cato, and Cicero, flourish.  
 Grecian arts and sciences patronised at Rome from this time (68.)  
 Decline of agriculture in Italy: corn is supplied to Rome by the provinces.  
 80 *African War*: Domitius and king Hiabaras conquered by Pompey (106.)  
 C. Julius Cæsar at the siege of Mytilene.  
 Zeno, of Sidon, the Epicurean, flourishes.  
 79 Abdication of Sylla.  
 Metellus sent against Sertorius, in Spain.  
 The height of the atmosphere calculated by Posidonius to be 800 stadia.  
 Apellicon, flourishes at Athens.  
 78 *War with the Lusitani*, who are commanded by Sertorius (72.)  
 Valerian Antias, historian, and Alexander Polyphistor, grammarian, flourish.  
 Death of Sylla, aged 60.  
 Attempt of Lepidus to repeal Sylla's laws defeated by Catullus.  
 War with the Mediterranean pirates.  
 77 Pompey sent into Spain to join Metellus against Sertorius.  
 M. Brutus, one of the officers of Lepidus, and father of the assassin of Cæsar, put to death by Pompey at Mutina.  
 Q. Hortensius, orator, and Photius Gallius, rhetorician, flourish.  
 76 Sertorius, aided by M. Peperna, defeats Pompey and Metellus.  
 Great distress in Rome; the Consul, C. Cotta, obtains power from the Senate to sell the Sicilian tithes of wine, oil, and grain, in Rome, instead of in Sicily, as heretofore.  
 Birth of Asinius Pollio (54.)  
 75 The Isaurian pirates partially subdued.  
 Also the Dardani in Macedonia.  
 Birth of Mæcenæ, the minister of Augustus, patron of Horace and Virgil, introducer of pantomimes on the stage, and warm swimming bath into Rome, &c.

**Palestine.**

- 2 Aristobulus, a younger prince, obtains the command of the army.  
Aristobulus relieves Damascus from the incursions of Ptolemy Mannaëus.  
9 Death of Queen Alexandra, aged 73.  
*Hyrcanus*, high priest, declared king.  
*Aristobulus II.* claims the throne; he defeats *Hyrcanus*, who then resigns.  
6 Antipater, an Idumean, instigates *Hyrcanus* to struggle for the crown (see 47.)  
5 *Civil War*: Aretas, an Arabian prince, assists *Hyrcanus*; he shuts up *Aristobulus* in the temple.

**Egypt.**

- 5 Death of Alexander III.

**Asia Minor.**

- 4 *Bithynia* added to the Roman empire.  
Mithridates's third war with Rome.  
2 He is compelled to retire into Armenia.  
0 A Water Mill in operation near a residence of Mithridates in Asia Minor.

**Syria.**

- 0 Tigranes receives Mithridates at his court, and refuses to deliver him up to Lucullus on the demand of Appius Claudius.  
9 Lucullus drives Tigranes out of Syria.  
*Antiochus XIII.* (*Asiaticus*) son of Eusebes and Selene (82), prefers his claim, which Lucullus receives favourably.  
5 Pompey thwarts the plans of Lucullus, with reference to the restoration of the Syrian kingdom to *Antiochus Asiaticus*.  
The youth, *Antiochus Asiaticus*, driven from the tent of Pompey, and expelled the kingdom of his ancestors, as unworthy to reign, and as unentitled to any compensation for the loss of his hereditary dominions.  
*End of the reign of the Selucidæ.*

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 2 Mithridates, the Great, driven from Asia Minor, takes refuge with Tigranes.  
9 Lucullus crosses the Tigris, and invades Armenia; Tigranes opposes him.  
*Pacorus* renews his alliance with Rome.  
Battle of *Tigranocerta*; defeat of Tigranes and Mithridates by Lucullus.  
3 They are again defeated at Artaxata.  
Mutiny in Lucullus' army.  
Tigranes recovers his lost territory.  
*Arsaces XII.* (*Phraates III.*) Parthia.  
7 During the war between Mithridates and the Romans, the alliance of *Arsaces* is courted by both parties.  
3 Tigranes, of Armenia, defeated by Pompey near the Euphrates.  
*Phraates* protects the son of Tigranes.

**Rome.**

- 4 *Third Mithridatic War* (63.)  
Lucullus commands in Asia Minor.  
He relieves Cyzicus.  
*Nicomedes III.*, of Bithynia, having bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans; from henceforth it is a Roman province.  
Library of Lucullus the Consul.  
Lucullus introduces the Cherry Tree into Europe from Asia.  
[So excessive was the wealth of Lucullus, and luxurious his mode of living, that Pompey called him, in derision, the Roman Xerxes. To him belongs the honour of introducing among the Romans the luxuries of Asia.]  
3 Varro's Three Books on Agriculture.

**Rome.**

- 73 *Servile war in Italy*; Spartacus, Crixus, and Crinonatus, at the head of 70,000 slaves. (71.)  
[The leaders of the revolt urged their comrades rather to die in attempting to regain their freedom, than to be butchered for a Roman holiday.]  
Robberies of the Cilician pirates continued.  
[At no other period in the history of the world has piracy been carried to such a formidable height; even the exploits of the famous Buccaneers in America are less wonderful, for the pirates of Asia did not confine their ravages to a distant part of the Roman empire, but they ravaged the neighbourhood of the capital itself.]  
72 Sertorius murdered by the treachery of his ally, Perpenna.  
Perpenna defeated and killed.  
Spain conquered by Pompey.  
The Bessi conquered by Lucullus.  
Victory of Spartacus; Cossinius defeated.  
71 The Republic possesses mines of Gold in Sardinia, Gaul, Macedonia, and Asia Minor; and Silver mines in Spain.  
Crassus and Pompey end the Servile war; Spartacus is killed.  
War in Asia continued; Mithridates escapes into Armenia.  
Oriental luxury introduced at Rome.  
70 "Lex Aurelia," authorizing the election of Judges from among the Senators, Equites, and Tribuni Ærarii.  
The power of the Tribunes restored.  
Impeachment of Verres by Cicero.  
The Capitol destroyed by fire.  
Birth of Virgil at Andes, near Mantua.  
69 *War with the Cretans* (67.)  
The Capitol rebuilt and dedicated.  
Census: Roman citizens, 450,000.  
68 Lucullus successful against Mithridates.  
Damascus occupied by the Romans.  
Contest between the Tribune C. Cornelius and the Senate, respecting the priority of right for introducing a law for the suppression of bribery at elections, &c.  
Great tumults in Rome.  
The "dispensing power" which the Senate had assumed is attacked by C. Cornelius.  
The proposed law of C. Cornelius is amended and passed by the Senate.  
67 "Lex Gabinia," investing Pompey with extraordinary authority for three years.  
Metellus conquers Crete.  
Pontus becomes a Roman province.  
*Piratical war*: Pompey in forty days subdues the Sicilian and Isaurian pirates (78.)  
"Lex Roscia," giving special seats at the exhibitions to the Equites.  
66 Pompey succeeds Lucullus in Asia.  
Ebony first seen in Rome: obtained by Pompey after his defeat of Mithridates.  
First digest of the Roman laws, by Varro.  
65 Pompey in the Caucasus.  
*Cataline's Conspiracy* (62.)  
Cicero's orations against Cataline.  
Foreigners expelled Rome, according to the Papian law.  
Lucretius, the poet and philosopher, fl. (5.)  
Birth of Horace in Apulia  
The national religion still declines.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
72 Invasion of Gaul by the Helvetii and other tribes, under Ariovistus.

**Palestine.**

- 64 Roman interference; Anretas withdraws from Jerusalem; on his way home he is defeated by Aristobulus with great slaughter.

*Roman Domination* (see 143.)

The claimants for the crown plead their cause before Pompey at Damascus.

Aristobulus, suspecting Pompey to be favourable to Hyrcanus, hastens back to Jerusalem, and prepares it for a siege.

- 63 Pompey is admitted into Jerusalem by the party of Hyrcanus.

The temple taken, 12,000 having perished.

Aristobulus is sent prisoner to Rome.

Pompey profanes the temple; *he enters the Holy of Holies*—being the first man (except the priests) who had ever dared to do so.

*Judæa is made tributary to Rome.*

Hyrcanus reinstated by the Romans (47.)

Antipater, the king's principal adviser, is the actual (though not the nominal) ruler.

- 67 Escape of Alexander, son of Aristobulus.

*Civil War:* Alexander, with an army of 10,000 men, attempts the recovery of Judæa.

The forces of Antony, Antipater, and Hyrcanus, under the command of Gabinius, defeat Alexander.

Government changed from a monarchy to an aristocratical oligarchy; five supreme independent Sanhedrims established.

Samaria, Azotus, Zannia, Scythopolis, and other places rebuilt by Gabinius.

- 56 Antipater persuades the Jews in Egypt to assist the Roman general Gabinius. Alexander rebels; Gabinius being in Egypt.

**Egypt.**

- 59 Insurrection against Ptolemy Auletes.

He is compelled to quit his capital.

*Berenice and Tryphana* reign one year.

- 58 Ptolemy goes to Rome to solicit aid for the recovery of Egypt.

Berenice reigns two years.

**Asia Minor.**

- 64 *Dejotarius*, king of Galatia, extends his dominion over Armenia Minor.

- 63 *Pharnaces II.*, king of Pontus, having treacherously procured the death of Mithridates, is rewarded by the Romans with the kingdom of Bosphorus.

- 62 Pompey sails from Ephesus for Rome.

**Syria.**

- 62 *Syria* reduced into a Roman province.

**Parthia and Bactria.**

- 64 *Armenia Minor* seized by *Dejotarius*.

- 63 *Tigranes* having lost all his possessions except *Armenia*, submits to the Roman general. Marriage of *Tigranes*, the younger, with a daughter of *Phraates* (*Arsaces XII.*)

*Phraates* raises an army for the restoration of his son-in-law, but is compelled to abandon his design on Pompey's approach. Treaty with Rome renewed.

- 60 Assassination of *Phraates* by his sons, *Orodes* and *Mithridates*; the latter succeeds.

*Arsaces XIII.* (*Mithridates III.*) *Parthia*.

- 59 Expulsion of *Mithridates* for his cruelty.

War between *Orodes* and *Mithridates*.

- 58 *Mithridates* obtains possession of *Babylon*.

- 57 *Babylon* besieged by *Orodes*.

- 56 Surrender of *Babylon*; whereupon *Orodes* deposes and murders his brother, *Arsaces*, (*Mithridates III.*) and reigns as *Arsaces XIV.* (*Orodes I.*) king of *Parthia*.

**Rome.**

- 64 *Syria* conquered by Pompey.

"*Lex Amphibia*," conferring a crown of bay on Pompey at the games.

Earthquake in the Bosphorus; several towns laid in ruins.

- 63 Second conspiracy of *Cataline* disclosed by *Fulvia* (*Curius's concubine*) to *Cicero*.

[The corruption of public morals was at this time at a fearful height.]

Agrarian law for purchasing lands upon which to locate the poor, proposed by *Servilius Rullius*—lost.

Birth of *Octavius* (*Augustus*), Sep. 23.

- 62 *Syria* and *Phœnicia* united into one Roman province.

Defeat of *Cataline* in *Etruria* by *Antonius*. *Cataline* slain.

Return of *Pompey* to *Rome*.

- 61 *Pompey's* two triumphs, as the conqueror of 15 kingdoms and 400 cities, Sep. 30.

[After his triumph, Pompey displayed his clemency by sparing the lives of his prisoners, and dismissing them to their respective states, with the exception of *Aristobulus* of *Judæa* and *Tigranes* of *Armenia*. The public treasury greatly enriched by Pompey—by about 2½ millions sterling.

*Pompey's* theatre at *Rome*, capable of accommodating 40,000 persons.

*Clodius* tried for sacrilege; he bribes his accuser and judge, and is acquitted.

Enmity between *Clodius* and *Cicero*.

- 60 *The first Triumvirate*; *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, and *Crassus*, *Triumvirs*.

*Asinius Pollio's* history commences.

*Seiold* appointed first king of *Denmark*.

Era of—*Cicero*, orator; *Apollonius*, rhetorian; *Andronicus*, peripatetic ph. of

*Rhodes*; *Aristomedes*, grammarian, of *Crete*; *Sallust* and *Diodorus Siculus*, historians; *Lucretius* and *Catullus*, poets.

- 59 The two Gauls and *Illyria* conferred upon *Cæsar* for five years.

Birth of *Livy* at *Patavium*.

"*Lex Julia Agraria*," disposing the public land—*Ager Campanus*.

- 58 Splendid marble theatre of the *Ædile Scaurus*, which accommodates 30,000 persons.

Banishment of *Cicero* by *Clodius*; *Cicero* retires to *Athens*.

*Cæsar's Gallic campaigns* (50.)

The *Helvetia* repulsed; and the German driven out of *Gaul*.

"*Lex Gabinia*," forbidding the raising of loans at *Rome* by foreign embassies.

*C. Manlius* proposes to give the *Libertini* the privilege of voting.

- 57 Return of *Cicero* to *Rome*. *Cæsar* conquers the *Belgæ*.

*Pompey* superintendent of the *Annonæ*.

*Gylf* created king of *Sweden*.

The king of *Egypt* at *Rome*.

*Cæsar* subdues the *Aquitani*.

- 56 Disunion between the *Triumvirs*. Adjustment of their differences at *Luce*, where *Cæsar* winters.

"*Lex de Bonis Cedendis*," securing to those debtors their personal liberty who gave up their property for the benefit of their creditors.

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 58 The *Helvetii* defeated by *Julius Cæsar*. The *Germans* (*Celts*) subdued.

### The British Isles.

"The languages called Celtic, in modern times, are usually distinguished into two main dialects spoken respectively by the Cymry and the Gæl. To the former belong the Welsh, the Armoric, and the now extinct Cornish; to the latter, the Erse or Irish, and the Gælic or Highland Scotch. It is supposed that the Celtic tribes were among the first that spread from Asia to the west of Europe, preceded, if at all, by the Basque tribes only; that they were followed by the Goths, and that the Samartian or Slavonic tribes formed a later stream of population, diverging more to the north-east; but these are at best only probable conjectures, and relate to periods long anterior to any contemporaneous history."—*Stoddart's Introduction to Universal History.*

"In the time of Tarquinius Priscus the Celtæ occupied a third part of Gaul, and Diodorus Siculus confines the term *κελτικη* to Gaul. From his account of Britain, however, there is little doubt but that the inhabitants of that island agreed with the Celts of the neighbouring continent in race, and probably also in language, with partial differences of dialect."—*Ibid.*

"The vanity of being supposed to be sprung from the Trojans was common, in early times, to many of the European nations; but the English probably retained their belief in the notion to a later date than any of the rest. . . . The probability, notwithstanding, seems to be, that the whole of what is now called England, was first occupied by a Celtic population, which came over in successive swarms from the neighbouring country of Gaul."—*Pictorial Hist. of England.* The Silures were, probably, of Spanish origin, and not of Belgic or Gallic extraction.]

IRELAND.—"The popular tradition brings the progenitors of the people of Ireland immediately from Spain, making that country one of the principal resting-places of the Gælic or Milesian race in their progress from the east. This view, also, would sufficiently harmonize with the supposition, that Ireland was indebted for its earliest civilization and its language to the Phœnicians, who had settlements in Spain, and are expressly stated by Strabo and other ancient writers to have carried on a trading intercourse, from very remote times, with the British islands. The Irish traditional history, however, it is to be observed, brings the Spanish colonizers of the country, not from Gades, but from Galicia, at the opposite extremity of Spain. . . .

Little doubt, however, can be entertained that the great body of the Celtic progenitors of its present population was derived, not, as in the case of Britain, from Gaul, but from Spain."

SCOTLAND.—"As the south of Britain was, in all probability, chiefly peopled from Gaul, and Ireland chiefly from Spain, so it has been conjectured that the main source of the original population of North Britain was, in like manner, the part of the continent immediately opposite to it, namely, the north of what was then called Germany, and also Norway and Sweden, or the region anciently comprehended under the general name of Scandinavia. If this view be correct, the earliest occupants of North Britain were a people not of Celtic, but of Teutonic race."—*Ibid.*

### NAMES AND PROBABLE LOCALITIES OF THE BRITISH TRIBES, SOUTH AND NORTH, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ROMAN INVASION.

The enumeration is taken in lines, extending from east to west, commencing with the coast line on the south of England, and ending with Caithness in Scotland.)

The *Cantii*, Kent; *Regni*, Sussex, Surrey, and part of Hants; *Belge*, west of Hants, Wilts, and Somerset; *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire; *Cimbri*, Devonshire; *Dannonii*, parts of Devon and Cornwall; *Carnabii*, the extreme part of Cornwall.

The *Trinobantes*, Essex; *Atrebatii*, Berks, part of Bucks; *Dobuni*, Oxford and Glo'ster-shires. The *Canimagni*, Suffolk; *Simeni*, Norfolk; *Catiuchlani*, parts of Bucks and Northampton, with Bedford, Hertford, and Huntingdon-shires.

The *Coritani*, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and part of Northamptonshire; *Coravii*, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Cheshire, and Shropshire.

The *Situles*, Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor; *Demete*, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen; *Ordovices*, all North Wales, except Carnarvonshire, which the *Tangani* occupied.

The *Parisii*, the south-eastern part of Yorkshire; *Setantii*, Lancashire.

The *Brigantes*, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Lancashire. The wall of Adrian formed their northern boundary.

Between the walls of Adrian and Antoninus the following were located:—The *Otadeni*, Berwick, East Lothian, Roxburgh, and part of Northumberland; *Gadeni*, Selkirk, Peebles, West Lothian, with parts of Mid Lothian, Northumberland, and Roxburgh; *Selgove*, Dumfries, and part of Kirkcudbright; *Novantæ*, Wigton, and parts of Kirkcudbright, and Ayrshire.

The *Dannii*, Lanark, Rentrew, and Stirling, with parts of Ayrshire, Dumbarton, and Perth. The wall of Antoninus lay across their territory.

The *Epidii*, from the Frith of Clyde to the Island of Islay, including Cantyre and part of Argyleshire.

The *Venicones*, Fife, Forfar, Kinross, Clackmannan, and parts of Perth, Kincardine, and Aberdeen-shires; *Texati*, the greater parts of Kincardine and Aberdeen-shires; *Caledonii*, parts of Inverness, Argyle, and Perth.

The *Vacomagi*, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, and part of Inverness; *Cerones*, parts of Inverness and Argyleshire.

The *Cantæ*, the eastern part of Ross-shire; *Creones*, from the boundary of the Cantæ they stretched across the greater part of Ross-shire, to the Western Coast.

The *Logi*, south-eastern part of Sutherland and part of Caithness; *Mertæ*, central part of Sutherland; *Carnonacæ*, western part of Sutherland.

The *Cornavii*, east and north parts of Caithness; *Carenii*, western part of Caithness, and northern coast of Sutherland.

**Palestine.**

- 55 Alexander's army of 30,000 men defeated by Gabinus near Mount Tabor.  
 54 Crassus plunders the temple of two millions pounds sterling (10,000 talents.)  
 53 The party of Aristobulus (Aristobulus is now in Rome) excite a revolt in Judea, which is soon suppressed.  
 52 Alexander again rebels; he is defeated.

**India.**

- 56 or 57 Era of Vikramaditya I.  
 [He was killed in a battle with Salvahana, king of Pratisht'hana.]

**Egypt.**

- 55 Auletes restored by Gabinus, according to the command of Crassus and Pompey.  
 Berenice put to death.

**Asia Minor.**

- 53 *Ariobarzanes II.*, king of Cappadocia.  
**Parthia and Armenia.**  
 55 *Arduasdes I.* (or Artavasdes) k. of Armenia. Mesopotamia overrun by Crassus on his approach towards Parthia.  
 54 Parthia invaded by the Romans, under Crassus—"an expedition undertaken not for military reputation, nor political ascendancy, but from a rapacious love of wealth."  
 53 Crassus is misled by his guide, Ariamnes, an Arabian chief.

Dreadful slaughter of the Romans; the younger Crassus and his officers, seeing no hope of escape, commit suicide.

Retreat of Crassus; the Parthians, under their able commander, Surena, pursue. Crassus again deceived by a guide.

Cassius escapes to Syria with 500 cavalry. Assassination of Crassus, and destruction of his army; the Roman standards taken.

[In this unfortunate manner, and with effects so disastrous to the arms of Rome, terminated the expedition of Crassus—with the loss of 30,000 men; 20,000 of whom perished in the campaign, and 10,000 were made prisoners. It has been said that the Persians, in order to pour contempt upon the motive by which Crassus was actuated, poured melted gold into his mouth after his decapitation.]

- 52 Orodes sends Surena to invade Syria; he is repulsed by Cassius.  
 Orodes becomes jealous of the fame and popularity of Surena; he puts him to death.

**Rome.**

- 55 Roman oppression in Gaul unbearable. Splendid palaces of the Roman nobles. Luxury, refinement, excesses, vice.  
 Pompey and Crassus consuls a second time (B.C. 70); the former governs Spain, the latter is appointed to Syria.  
 Crassus leaves Rome for Syria.  
 Pompey resides at Rome; he governs Spain through his lieutenants.  
 Cato sues for the censorship—suit rejected.  
 Gabinus restores Ptolemy to Egypt.  
 Cesar's Alauda, or Gallic legion.  
 He heads an expedition agst. the Germans.  
*Cesar's first invasion of Britain.*  
 The Veneti introduce iron chain cables.  
 Flourishing period of Roman literature.  
 The Trebonian Law, giving a military command for ten years to the consuls.  
 Law of Pompey, for retaining Cesar three (or five) years longer in Gaul.  
 Death of Lucretius. (? 52.)

**Rome.**

- 55 Virgil, the poet, assumes the Toga Virilis.  
 54 *The Parthian war*; Crassus proceeds towards Parthia (53.)  
 Domitius and Appius Claudius, censors.  
*Cesar's second invasion of Britain.*  
 Asinius Pollio accuses C. Cato.  
 Infamous agreement of the consuls with Pompey, Mennius, and Calvinus, disclosed.  
 Gabinus accused; defended by Cicero; condemned; goes into exile.  
 Cicero and Cesar reconciled.  
 Restoration of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.  
 Death of Julia, wife of Pompey, and daughter of Julius Cesar, in child-birth.  
 Crassus plunders the temple of Jerusalem.  
 53 Total annihilation of the army in Parthia. [The hoarded property of Crassus has been estimated at two millions sterling.]  
 Revolt of Alesia and Vercingetorix in Gaul. Popular disturbances at Rome.  
 Clodius a candidate for the pratorship (58.)  
 Digest of Roman laws by Servius Sulpicius.  
 Rivalry between Clodius and Milo.  
 Milo's cause strengthens daily.  
 52 Fray between their respective slaves and gladiators; Clodius is killed (Jan. 20.)  
 Riot in Rome, occasioned by the murder of Clodius; the populace burn the body in the senate house, which is itself burnt.  
 Pompey sole consul; he is entitled "defender of the Republic."  
 "Lex Pompeia," agnst. bribery at elections.  
 "Lex Censoribus," for the removal of convicted censors from office.  
 Laws for inquiring into Clodius's murder, and for allowing Cesar to become candidate for consulship while absent in Gaul.  
 Milo tried, convicted, banished.  
 Cesar takes Alesia and Vercingetorix.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 54 Invasion of the Germans beyond the Rhine by Julius Cesar.  
 53 He returns after an indecisive campaign. German mercenaries in the Roman army from this time.  
**Britain.**  
 56 Many of the Gallic merchants, aware of the preparations making by Cesar for invading Britain, inform the natives of their danger. Several British chieftains send embassies of peace to Cesar, then in the territory of the Morini (Calais.)  
 Volusenus sent to reconnoitre the coast.  
 Mission of Comius.  
 55 Cesar's first invasion (according to Halley, on the 26th of August.)  
 [The invading force consisted of about 12,000 infantry.]  
 54 Second invasion of Cesar.  
 Infantry, 30,000 or 30,500; cavalry, 2000;—carried across the channel in 800 vessels.  
 Cassivellaunus commands the confederated British forces.  
 Defeat of Cassivellaunus.  
 Disunion among the British tribes.  
 Voluntary submission of several tribes, Cassivellaunus driven from his capital.  
 [Supposed to be on the site of St. Albans.]  
 Submission of Cassivellaunus.  
 Departure of the Roman invaders.  
 Dissensions and wars between the British tribes from the time of Cesar's departure till the next invasion, A.D. 49.

**Palestine.**

- 49 Aristobulus, released by Cæsar, leads two Roman legions into Judea.  
Alexander raises an army, expecting the arrival of his father; but is defeated.  
Aristobulus poisoned on his way to Syria.  
Alexander is taken by Scipio, president of Syria, and beheaded at Antioch.  
48 Cæsar receives efficient assistance from Jewish troops raised by Antipater.  
47 Cæsar abolishes the aristocratical government established by Gabinius (57.)  
Antipater made procurator of Judea under Hlyrcanus, prince and high priest.  
Phasaël, his son, is governor of Jerusalem; Herod, his second son, governor of Galilee; Joseph and Pheroras, his younger sons; Salome, his daughter, a woman of intrigue.  
Herod frees Galilee of robbers.  
Herod summoned before the Sanhedrim; he is rebuked by Sameas alone.  
46 Herod obtains the rule of Cæle-Syria.

**Egypt.**

- 51 Death of Auletes; he is succeeded by Ptolemy XI., (Dionysus,) and his sister Cleopatra, then 17 years old.  
50 Disensions between the royal brother and sister, instigated by the eunuch Pothimus.  
49 Expulsion of Cleopatra; hence civil war.  
48 The rival forces meet at Pelusium.  
Death of Pompey near Alexandria.  
Cæsar lands his army at Alexandria.  
He commands Cleopatra and Ptolemy to submit their quarrel to his arbitration.  
Cleopatra secures the favor of Julius Cæsar.  
Ptolemy and his party refuse to submit to Cæsar's dictation.  
Cæsar besieged in the capitol of Alexandria.  
Naval battle; Cæsar's fleet victorious; the magazines, magnificent library, &c. of Alexandria burnt; escape of the princess Arsinoë to the Alexandrians.  
Pothimus put to death by Cæsar.  
Narrow escape of Cæsar at Pharos.  
47 Ptolemy defeated by Cæsar; he is drowned in crossing the Nile.  
Cleopatra, and her younger brother, Ptolemy XII. eleven years old, reign conjointly.  
Banishment of Arsinoë.  
Cæsar and Gannymede depart for Asia, &c.

**Asia Minor.**

- 48 Ariobarzanes espouses the cause of Pompey against Cæsar (42.)  
47 Cæsar pardons Ariobarzanes, and gives him an additional extent of territory.  
Cæsar defeats Pharnaces II., king of Pontus; he escapes to Bosphorus, where he is slain by Asander.  
*Pontus added to the Roman empire.*  
**Parthia and Armenia.**  
51 Syria again invaded by Pacorus, the son of Orodes, and his general, Osaces.  
They compel Bibulus to retreat within the walls of Antioch.  
50 Defeat and death of Osaces, and overthrow of the Parthian army by the Romans, under Cicero and Cassius, at Antigonea.

**Rome.**

- 51 Cæsar quells the Gallic revolt this year.  
*Gaul is made a Roman province.*  
Cæsar supports the claims of the people north of the Po, to the rights of Roman citizenship.  
Pompey and Cæsar jealous of each other.  
Cicero sent into Cilicia as governor.

**Rome.**

- 51 Marcellus, in the Senate, proposes extreme measures against Cæsar.  
Resolutions of the Senate inimical to Cæsar.  
50 Pompey's efforts for the disbanding of Cæsar's army.  
Expulsion of Sallust from the Senate.  
Cæsar sends Mark Antony from Cisalpine Gaul to protect his cause in Rome.  
A water mill erected on the Tiber. (!)  
Aretæus, a physician of Cappadocia, introduces the use of blisters at Rome.  
Curio, the tribune, deserts the aristocracy, and advocates the cause of Cæsar, for a bribe of about £80,000.  
Cæsar's cause in Rome advances notwithstanding the efforts made to crush him.  
49 Letter from Cæsar to the Senate, offering to resign the command of his army if Pompey would also resign.  
Decree of the Senate for disbanding Cæsar's army, negated by the Tribunes.  
Flight of Mark Antony and Q. Cassius, tribunes, to Cæsar at Ravenna.  
*Civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.*  
Pompey is invested with the command of the army of the commonwealth.  
*Cæsar crosses the Rubicon* at the head of 6000 men, exclaiming "the die is cast," and in two months is master of all Italy.  
Pompey quits Rome; Cæsar enters it.  
The Senate retires to Capua, afterwards to Brundisium, and finally to Dyrrhachium.  
Cæsar is dictator for eleven days.  
Cæsar in Spain; Pompey's troops surrender.  
Death of Antiochus Asiaticus.  
*The Era of Antioch.*  
Murder of Seleucus Cybiosactes by his wife, Berenice, which appalling crime ends the race of the Seleucide.  
48 Battle of Dyrrhachium.  
The war carried into Thessaly.  
The Athenians declare for Cæsar.  
Battle of Pharsalia; total defeat and flight of Pompey; he retreats towards Alexandria.  
Cicero returns to Italy.  
Pompey falls ignominiously in Egypt, aged 58.  
*The Alexandrine war.*  
Cæsar appointed dictator for twelve months.  
Marriage of Marcellus and Octavia, niece of Julius Cæsar (41, 40.)  
47 Cæsar victorious in Asia Minor.  
Battle of Zela; Pharnaces defeated.  
[Cæsar's "Veni, Vidi, Vici."] On Cæsar's return he is made dictator for another twelve months.  
Asinio Pollio tribune of the Plebs.  
"Lex de Fenore," for regulating differences between creditors and debtors.  
Cæsar proceeds into Africa.  
46 *The African war;* Scipio and Juba defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, April 6.  
Cato's suicide at Utica, aged 49.  
Return of Cæsar to Rome; he is created dictator for ten years.  
Cæsar, under the guidance of Sosigenes, reforms the calendar, by the insertion of ninety days; hence this year is called "the year of confusion."  
Bissextile, or leap year, first introduced.  
Sallust is made prætor.  
Vitruvius, the celebrated architect, fl.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
51 Gaul conquered by Cæsar.

**Palestine.**

- 45 Antipater assists Cæsar against Bassus.  
 44 Hyrcanus repairs the walls of Jerusalem.  
 Tribute on the Sabbatical year remitted.  
 Cassius levies a war tax of 700 talents.  
 43 Conspiracy of Malichus against Antipater.  
 Antipater poisoned; Malichus in power.  
 Herod and Cassius conspire against Malichus; he is slain by the Romans at Tyre.  
 42 The Pharisees rebel against the sons of Antipater (Idumeans); Felix and Hyrcanus defeated by Phasaël.  
 Hyrcanus, Herod, and Phasaël reconciled.  
 Herod is betrothed to Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus (38.)  
 41 Revolt in favour of Antigonus; it is promptly suppressed by Herod.  
 Embassy to Anthony at Daphne.  
 Herod and Phasaël confirmed by Anthony in their respective governments.  
 40 Rebellion of Antigonus, assisted by Pacorus and some Parthian soldiery.  
 Hyrcanus and Phasaël made prisoners.  
 Herod escapes; Jerusalem plundered.  
 Antigonus made king of Judea.  
 Phasaël's suicide; Hyrcanus mutilated.  
 Herod is appointed king of Judea by the Roman triumvirate.  
 The Parthians driven from Judea.  
 Herod returns bearing the Roman appointment of "king of the Jews."  
 39 Contests between Herod and Antigonus.  
 Herod again roots out the robbers of Judea.  
 Herod applies to Anthony for assistance against his rival Antigonus.  
 Joseph, his brother, slain at Jericho.

**Egypt.**

- 41 Cleopatra poisons her brother (14 years old).  
 43 Cleopatra is summoned before Mark Antony.  
 42 Antony and Cleopatra meet on the Cydnus.  
 41 Antony follows Cleopatra into Egypt.  
 Murder of Arsinoë.

**Asia Minor.**

- 42 Cassius puts Ariobarzanes to death (53.)  
*Ariarathes VII.*, king of Cappadocia.  
 39 Antony makes a son of Pharnaces—*Darius*, king of Pontus.  
**Parthia and Armenia.**  
 42 Arsaces, an ally of Rome, sends a contingent of troops, under Labienus, to co-operate with Brutus.  
 41 Mission of the younger Labienus to the court of Parthia; before his return he is proclaimed an exile from Rome.  
 40 Labienus, the younger, instigates Arsaces to make war on the Roman territories in Syria and Asia Minor.  
 He forthwith sends Labienus to invade Syria, and other Roman provinces.  
 Decidius Saxa defeated, made prisoner, and afterwards put to death, by Labienus.  
 Conquest of Syria and Palestine.

- 39 Labienus conquers Cilicia; Plancus, governor of Asia, is compelled to retire.

**Rome.**

- 45 *The first Julian year.*  
 War in Spain; Cæsar defeats Pompey's two sons at Munda; death of C. Pompey.  
 End of the African war (46.)  
 Cicero divorces Terentia; marries Publilia.  
 On his return to Rome Cæsar is made perpetual dictator, and elected consul for 10 yrs.  
 Triumphs of Cæsar, Favius, and Pedius.  
 "Lex Municipalis," or Table of Heraclea.

**Rome.**

- 45 Two Curule Ædiles and four Plebeian Ædiles appointed.  
 Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar.  
 44 Cæsar plans an expedition against Parthia.  
 He adopts his nephew, Octavius.  
 Ovation of Cæsar from the Albanian Mount.  
 Assassination of Cæsar (aged 56) by Brutus, Cassius, and others, in the senate-house, on the Ides of March.  
 [Cæsar enriched the Roman treasury by about eleven millions sterling.]  
 Great struggle in Rome, between Antony and Octavius, heir of Julius Cæsar.  
 Law of Antony, abrogating the dictatorship.  
 Antony proceeds to Cisalpine Gaul.  
 He besieges Brutus in Mutina; hence *The Mutine war* (43.)  
 Cornelius Nepos and Diodorus Siculus, fl.  
 43 Public declaration against Antony.  
 Defeat of Antony at Mutina.  
 Reconciliation of Octavius and Antony, which results in the formation of a *Second Triumvirate*;—Antonius, Octavius, and Lepidus, triumvirs (B.C. 60.)  
 Severe proscriptions in Rome against the mutual friends of the triumvirs.  
 Cicero put to death to glut the revenge of Antony (aged 63.)  
 Varro, the historian, being proscribed, escapes.  
 "Lex Rubria," uniting Cisalpine Gaul to the Italian territory.  
 Birth of Ovid at Salmo, March 20.  
 42 *Civil war*; the Triumvirate agt. the republicans in Greece, under Brutus and Cassius.  
 Battles of Philippi; Cassius and Brutus, the last of the republicans, defeated and slain.  
 [Horace served under Brutus in this battle.]  
 Lands in Italy divided among the veterans.  
 Antony goes into Cilicia, where he meets with Cleopatra of Egypt (40, 37.)  
 41 *Oligarchical civil wars* (30); at Præneste 300 senators, and other distinguished Romans, are sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar by order of Octavius.  
*The Perusine war*; Octavius against Lucius, Antonius, and Fulva (M. Antony's wife.)  
 Death of Marcellus (48.)  
 40 *War with Parthia* (see Parthia.)  
 Defeat of Lucius, &c.; death of Fulva.  
 Reconciliation of Cæsar and Antony.  
 Antony marries Octavia, Cæsar's sister (32.)  
 Mæcenas negotiates a marriage between Octavius and Scribonia (38.)  
 39 Ventidius sent against the Parthians.  
 Birth of Julia, daughter of Octavius.  
 [On the very day that Julia was born (39), her mother, Scribonia, received a bill of divorce from Octavius.]  
 Peace of Cæsar and Mark Antony with Sextus Pompeius, who acquires Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia.  
 Cornelius Nepos, the biographer, flourishes.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 39 Agrippa crosses the Rhine.  
 The Ubii transplanted into Gaul.  
 [The Suevi, about this period, were the occupants of the Upper Rhine; Marcomanni, on the Maine, &c.; Longobards, located on the Elbe; Goths, on the Oder and Vistula; and the Suones were settled in Sweden. Besides these, there were also the Batavii, Frisii, and other less numerous and important tribes.]

**Palestine.**

- 38 Jerusalem besieged by Herod and the Romans; during its progress, the Marriage of Herod and Mariamne is consummated in Samaria.  
Sosius joins Herod in the siege.
- 37 Jerusalem taken by storm; awful massacre of the inhabitants by the Romans.  
Antigonus put to death as a common malefactor, by order of Herod.
- ["Such was the termination of the Asmonean dynasty, after it had existed 129 years from the commencement of the authority of Judas Maccabeus; or 126 years, if we date it more correctly and agreeably to the chronology of Josephus, from the acknowledgment of Judas's power by Antiochus Eupator."—Hale.]

**Idumean kings under Rome:—**

- Herod ascends the throne of Judea.  
The Asmonean family, and the Sanhedrim (except Pollio and Sameas) destroyed.  
Ananel high priest; is soon deposed.
- 35 Aristobulus, Mariamne's brother, (aged 17,) appointed high priest.  
Hyrcanus returns to Jerusalem, and is received with hypocritical respect by Herod.  
Alexandra's designs to place her son Aristobulus on the throne.
- 34 Murder of Aristobulus in a bath.  
Alexandra acquaints Cleopatra, who influences Antony against Herod.  
Ananel restored to the high priesthood.
- 33 Herod proceeds to Laodicea to answer certain charges before Antony.  
Murderous designs of Salome, Herod's sister, against Mariamne, Herod's queen.  
Herod puts his uncle Joseph, Salome's husband, to death.  
Herod espouses the cause of Antony in his war with Cæsar Octavius.
- 32 War between Herod and Malchus, chief of Arabia Petraea; Herod defeated.
- 31 Earthquake; 30,000 people perish.  
Victory of Herod over Malchus.  
Herod falsely accuses the aged Hyrcanus, (80 years old,) and has him murdered.

**India and China.**

- 37 The Chinese historian *She-ma-Tsein* fl.  
Flourishing reign of Vicramaditya I. whose rule extends over the whole of northern Hindustan—from Cashmere to the Ganges. His capitals are Ayodhya and Canoj.

**Egypt.**

- 36 Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus, bestowed upon Cleopatra by Antony.
- 35 All Asia, from the Indus to the Mediterranean, conferred upon Cleopatra.  
War declared agst. Egypt by Cæsar (Octav.)  
Antony prepares for the struggle; his fleet winters in the Ambracian gulf.
- 31 Naval battle off Actium; total defeat of Antony and Cleopatra.  
Cleopatra and Antony escape to Alexandria; preparations for war renewed.

**Asia Minor.**

- 38 Prosperous condition of Ephesus.  
[About this time it rises to importance nearly equal with that of Antioch, as a trading and commercial city.]
- 36 Antony deposes Ariarathes VII. of Cappadocia, and puts him to death; he appoints *Archelaus* king of Cappadocia.  
[Archelaus reigned 50 years.]

**Asia Minor.**

- 36 He removes Darius of Bosphorus, and appoints *Polemo* to succeed him.  
*Asia Minor annexed to the Roman empire.*

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 38 Arsaces' army repulsed by Ventidius, and his general, Labienus, dettd. and put to death.
- 37 Pacorus invades Syria; defeated and slain.  
Insanity of Orodes; throne seized by his son *Arsaces XV.* (Phraates IV.) who, Upon his accession murders his father, and his thirty brothers, and his own son.  
The Romans anticipate Arsaces, by sending an army against him under Antony.  
Antony besieges the Parthians in Praespa.
- 36 Distress of the Roman troops; Antony sues for permission to retreat.  
Retreat of Antony; the Parthian horsemen harass the Romans; Antony narrowly escapes with his life.  
[The Romans lost more than 20,000 men in this campaign.]
- 35 *Archelaus* created king of Cappadocia by Antony; hence, from this period Armenia Minor is dependant on Rome.
- 34 War between Armenia Major and the Roman power.  
The Romans inveigle Artavasdes into their power; he and his family are banished to Alexandria.  
*Artaxias II.* king of Armenia.

**Rome.**

- 38 *The Spanish Era*, or Era of the Cæsars, Jan. 1. Victory of Ventidius over the Parthians.  
Cæsar marries Livia (40, 39.)  
Renewal of the Triumvirate for 5 yrs. longer Octavius and Sex. Pompey again at war.  
Sex. Pompey gains several advantages.  
Antony proceeds into Syria.  
He dethrones Ariobarzanes, king of Pontus.
- 37 Antony returns to Rome; rupture between him and Octavius averted by the mediation of Octavia. Soon after Antony and Octavia proceed to Coreyra.  
Antony is so captivated with Cleopatra that he sends back Octavia (40, 35, 32.)
- 36 Sex. Pompey defeated in Sicily by Cæsar.  
Unsuccessful expedition of Mark Antony against the Parthians.  
Fall of Lepidus; is expelled the Triumvirate.
- 35 Death of Sex. Pompey at Miletus, aged 40.  
War against the Illyrians, Pannonians, &c.  
Second act of Antony's repudiation of Octavia; he refuses to meet her, though advancing to his aid with soldiers and money.
- 34 Armenia subdued by Antony.  
Death of Sallust, May (Alexand. Chron. 39.)
- 33 The Parthians overrun Media and Armenia.  
Dissension between Antony and Cæsar, which leads to *civil war*.  
The libraries of Pergamus number more than 200,000 volumes at this period.
- 32 Voluntary starvation of Atticus Pomponius at the age of 77.  
Antony sends Octavia a bill of divorce.
- 31 Antony defeated at Actium.  
Magnificent theatre of Marcellus, capable of accommodating 40,000 persons.  
Codicils to Wills first introduced—by the Civilian Trebatius Testa (see 29.)
- Northern and German Nations.**  
38 The Cherusci (several confederated tribes) inhabit the country lying between the Rhine and the Weser.

**Palestine.**

- 30 At Rhodes, Herod defends his conduct as an ally of Antony; submits to Octavius, and is re-appointed king.  
His dominions include (besides Judea) Samaria, Galilee, Petræa, Ituræa, Trachonitis, and Idumea.  
Octavius exempts Judea from tribute.  
Salome marries Costabarus.
- 29 False accusation and death of Mariamne, the result of Salome's intrigues (33.)  
Herod's remorse and illness.  
A pestilence rages in Judea.  
Treason and death of Alexandra.  
Salome procures her husband's death.
- 28 Herod adorns and strengthens Jerusalem.  
Rise of the sect of the "Herodians."
- 26 Greek theatre erected by Herod, and heathen games and customs introduced.
- 25 Conspiracy against his life detected.  
Samaria rebuilt; it is named Sebaste.  
Drought and famine; Herod's measures are both prompt and generous.  
Joshua, high priest, deposed; and Simon of Boethus appointed to succeed him.  
Herod marries Mariamne, daughter of Simon of Boethus, high priest.

**China.**

- 24 Ambassadors to Rome from the Seres of China (doubtful.)

**Egypt.**

- 30 Cæsar (Octavius) invades Egypt; the Egyptian sailors surrender their fleet.  
Antony stabs himself; and dies (aged 57) in the presence of Cleopatra.  
Interview of Cleopatra and Cæsar.  
Suicide of Cleopatra.  
Alteration of the Egyptian Era.  
*Egypt a Roman province.*

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 30 Great dissatisfaction in consequence of the cruelties of Phraates.
- 28 Rebellion of Tiridates; deposition of Phraates; Tiridates made king.
- 27 Phraates obtains the aid of some of the Scythian tribes for the recovery of his throne.
- 25 Tiridates, defeated, flees for refuge to Rome.  
Tiridates carries with him a son of Phraates, whom he delivers to Augustus.
- 24 Augustus refuses to aid Tiridates in his design of again displacing Phraates, king of Parthia.

**Rome.**

- 30 Antony's Roman fleet and army join Cæsar. The war carried into Egypt.  
New colonies for veterans established.  
Conspiracy and execution of Lepidus, son of Lepidus, the disgraced triumvir (36, 12.)  
*Rome a monarchy* from this year; Cæsar Octavius being sole master of  
The Empire of Rome, which event  
*Terminates the Roman Republic.*  
[Some, however, maintain that the Republic existed till the year B.C. 27.]  
The first Roman standing army:—consisting of 10,000 prætorian guards in and around Rome, an army of 400,000 soldiers, and a navy numbering 50,000 seamen.
- 29 The three triumphs of Cæsar Octavius.  
The temple of Janus is shut; the Roman armies are employed on public works.  
Codicils to Wills declared legal.  
Alexandria and Ephesus the two principal places of trade in the Roman empire.

**Rome.**

- 29 Direct trade with India for silks.  
Legislation of the Emperors begins this year.  
Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, in Italy; he begins to write his Roman Antiquities (7.)
- 28 Census; Roman citizens in the empire, 16,500,000, F.C. 17,258,761; census of Rome, 4,164,000 (? 4,101,917, or 4,063,000, F.C.)  
Death of Varro, the historian, aged 88.  
Various taxes: *direct*, on inheritances; *indirect* (the first), on goods sold; *finæ*, on celibacy, &c.  
Custom duties extended, being an *ad valorem* impost of from one-fortieth to one-eighth on all imports and exports. East India and Arabian goods pay the highest duty.
- 27 *Rome ceases to be a Republic.*  
The title *Augustus* conferred on Cæsar Octavius, on the ides of January.  
"Lex de Imperio Principiis, by which Cæsar sustains the four-fold dignity of consul, tribune, imperator, and (after the death of Lepidus in B.C. 12) pontifex maximus. He accepts the sover. power for 10 yrs. only.  
*The Empire of Rome.*  
The provinces are divided between Augustus and the Senate.  
Revenue of the State, about £40,000,000 sterling of English money.  
Augustus departs for Spain.  
Tiberius assumes the Toga Virilis.  
Treasures of Egyptian art brought to Rome.  
The Pantheon built.  
Livy, the historian of Rome, flourishes.
- 26 War agt. the Cantabri and Astures in Spain.  
Prosperous condition of the manufacturing and commercial interest of the Roman empire; linen is exported from Spain, silks from Sicily and from India, cottons from Malta, purple dyes from Toulon, &c.
- 25 Northern Spain and western Gaul subdued by Augustus.  
Mæcenas, the emperor's minister (40.)  
Golden period of Roman literature; Horace, Virgil, Livy, Strabo, &c. flourish.  
Temple of Janus again closed by Augustus.  
The Greek language introduced at court.  
Marriage of Marcellus and Julia, the sister of Augustus (23, 21.)
- 24 Cæsar having subdued the Cantabri, returns. Disastrous expedition of Ælius Gallus, prefect of Egypt, into Arabia.  
Decree of the Senate, exempting Augustus from the operation of all laws.  
Death of Quintilius Varus, of Cremona, one of Horace's friends.  
Isis worshipped at Rome (10.)
- Northern and German Nations.**  
25 The Germanni first rise against the Romans, who seek to enslave them.  
[The form of government which prevailed among the tribes which ultimately formed the German nation was republican. The sovereignty of the people was by them fully recognised; every man had a voice in all public matters; their chieftains were elected by popular choice; and the office of captain or commander-in-chief ceased at the close of the war which occasioned his election. In the making of laws, every man exercised his privilege to vote; none were taxed but slaves and conquered tribes or nations, who were not required to serve

[Continued on page 87.]

**Palestine.**

- 22 The building of Casarea commenced. Agrippa appointed by Augustus to the government of the East.
- 21 Augustus visits Syria, and confers upon Herod an increase of territory, viz., Trachonitis, Auranitis, and Batanea.
- 20 Complaints against Herod's government, laid before Augustus, dismissed.
- 19 Herod commences preparations for the rebuilding of the temple.
- 17 Rebuilding of the temple commenced. [From this year to the first passover of Christ's ministry—forty-six years, John ii. 20.]
- 16 Herod visits Rome to see Alexander and Aristobulus, his sons by Mariamne. Herod returns with his sons. Salome conspires against them. Marriage of Alexander to Glaphyra, daughter of the Cappadocean king; and of Aristobulus to Berenice, daughter of Salome.
- 14 Herod assists Agrippa on the Euxine. Salome and Pheroras accuse Alexander and Aristobulus of having threatened to avenge the death of their mother (29.) The cities of Antipatris, Cyphron, Phasælis, &c. built by Herod.
- 13 Antipater, son of Herod, by Doris, raised to the highest dignity at court. Recall of Agrippa from the East.
- 12 Antipater goes to Rome under the guardianship of his uncle Agrippa.
- 11 Herod accuses his sons Alexander and Aristobulus before Augustus at Rome. Reconciliation recommended by Augustus. Herod's domestic troubles increase.
- 10 Dedication of the city of Casarea.
- 9 The Alexandrian Jews confirmed in their privileges by the emperor, Augustus Caesar.

**China.**

- 15 Tao-tse's religion begins—China.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 23 Alliance of Parthia with the Romans; Augustus restores to Phraates his son (25.)
- 20 *Tigranes II.*, king of Armenia, established on the throne by Tiberius Nero. Arsaces restores the Roman standards taken from Crassus; in return for which Augustus sends him a trustworthy female slave, named Thermusa.
- 18 The four sons of Arsaces sent to Rome as hostages, and to be educated. Thermusa governs the king of Parthia so as to gratify the Romans. Armenia Major is henceforward chiefly dependant upon Rome.
- 10 *Arduasdes II.* king of Armenia.

**Rome.**

- 23 Augustus made tribune for life. Ambassadors from Parthia arrive. Tiridates retained at Rome. Death of the *Ædile Marcellus* (21.)
- 22 Revolt of the Cantabri in Spain. Conspiracy and death of Murena. Theatrical pantomimic dances intro. at Rome.
- 21 Conspiracy against Augustus frustrated. Marriage of Agrippa and Julia—the widow of Marcellus (25, 23.)
- 20 Splendid imperial buildings at Rome. The standards taken from Crassus by Ordes, of Parthia, restored (53.) Arrival of ambassadors from Porus, king of India, and from the Scythians.

**Rome.**

- 20 The pantomimics, Bathyllus and Pylades, flourish; the theatres are splendid and extensive; 3000 female singers and an equal number of dancers perform on the stage. Golden milestones introduced. Birth of Caius Cesar, grandson of Augustus.
- 19 The revolt in Spain subdued (22.) Aqueducts constructed by Agrippa. Death of Virgil, Sep. 22, aged 50. The Parthians defeated by Tiberius.
- 18 Augustus accepts the sovereignty of Rome for five years more (12, 8.) "Lex Julia de Ambitu," against bribery at elections (see 432 and 358.) "Lex de Maritandis ordinibus" of Augustus. Death of Tibullus, the poet.
- 17 Fifth celebration of the "Ludi seculares," (Decemveri festivals.) Birth of Lucius Cesar, who is adopted by his uncle, the emperor Augustus. Agrippa, accomp. by Julia, goes into Syria. Dedication of books first introduced. "Lex Petronia," making it a crime for a master to cause his slave to fight with wild beasts.
- 16 The Romans are defeated by the Germans. The emperor in Gaul. The two schools of Jurisprudence, under Capeto and Labeo, flourish.
- 15 Rhætia and Vindelicia conquered by Tiberius and Drusus. "Lex Junia Norbana," annulling informal manumission of slaves.
- 13 Return of the emperor from Gaul. Agrippa returns from Asia.
- 12 Augustus made *pontifex maximus*, thus reuniting the civil and religious power which had been distinct since the days of Tarquin. Death of Lepidus (43,) and Agrippa (21.) Tiberius reduces *Pannonia*, which henceforth becomes a Roman province.
- 11 Marriage of Tiberius and Julia (21.) Theatre of Marcellus dedicated by Cesar. Death of Octavia (40, 37.) War with the Germans by Germanicus; *Pannonia* (Hungary) conquered.
- 10 Claudius Cesar born at Lyons, August 1. The religious rites and mysteries of Egypt displace the national religion (24.)
- 9 Livy's history ends about this period. Decline of the *Comitia Tributa*. "Lex Papia Poppæa."
- Northern and German Nations.**  
[Note continued from page 86.]  
in the wars—agricultural and handicraft occupations being left entirely to them. The independence of the several tribes was also recognised and maintained; and it was only in circumstances of danger that confederations were formed, for mutual defence, and for aggression upon the common enemy. The earliest principle of national defence demanded the personal military service of all freemen, especially those possessed of land.]
- 18 Birth of the chieftain Hermann.
- 16 The Germans defeat Lollius.
- 15 Austria, Cantabria, Mæsia, Rhætia, and Vindelicia conquered by Drusus, and formed into Roman provinces.
- 12 The Cherusci, and Catti, and other tribes defeated by Drusus; who carries his conquests to the Elbe.

**Palestine.**

- 8 Herod visits Rome.  
 Revolt in Trachonitis; suppressed.  
 Intrigues of Syllenus against Herod.  
 Herod loses the favour of Augustus Cæsar.  
 Herod obtains authority from a Roman council to kill his two sons by Mariamne.
- 7 They are strangled at Sebaste.  
 Judea virtually reduced to a Roman province;  
 Herod a *nominal* king from this time.  
 Many of the Pharisees refuse to swear allegiance to Rome, and are fined.  
 Conspiracy of Pheroras and Antipater to poison Herod.  
 The second Mariamne divorced (25.)  
 Her father Simon, high priest, deposed.  
 Antipater goes to Rome to avoid suspicion.  
 Death of Pheroras: this event leads to the detection of the conspiracy.
- 5 Antipater returns, is apprehended, tried and condemned for conspiracy.  
 Embassy to Rome to request Cæsar's final decision respecting Antipater.
- 4 Birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem.  
 [Casiiodorus and Clemens place this event in B.C. 3; Eusebius has it in B.C. 2; and Tertullian places it in B.C. 1.]  
 Flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt.  
 Massacre of the "Innocents" at Bethlehem.  
 Herod's dangerous illness.  
 Riot in Jerusalem; the Roman Eagle over the temple thrown down.  
 Judas, Matthias, and all concerned in the riot, are burnt to death by Herod's order.  
 An eclipse of the moon same night.  
 Herod at the baths of Callirrhæe.  
 At Jericho he assembles the Jewish chiefs, and shuts them up in the Hippodrome.
- 3 Return of the embassy to Rome; the death or exile of Antipater permitted.  
 Death and ignoble burial of Antipater.  
 Herod dies five days after; having reigned thirty-seven years, (see 40 B.C.,) or thirty-four years. (see 37 B.C.)  
 Liberation of the Jews from the Hippodrome.  
 The will of Herod produced and read; by it *Archelaus* is appointed king of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea;  
*Philip*, tetrarch of Trachonitis, Gaulonitis, and Batanea;  
*Antipas*, tetrarch of Galilee and Perea; and To Salome, the cities Jamnia, Azotus, and Phaselis are given.  
 Archelaus is proclaimed king by the troops.  
 The friends of Judas and Matthias bewail their death, and demand satisfaction (4.)  
 Archelaus puts 3,000 people to death in the temple; the tumult suppressed.

**Palestine.**

- 2 Archelaus proceeds to Rome, where he is accused of despotism and cruelty (A.D. 6.)  
 Robber-chieftains plunder the country.  
 Sabinus proc. of Syria, occasions riots and disturbances in Jerusalem and Judea.  
 Varus marches into the city, and crucifies 2,000 of the conspirators.  
 Surrender of 10,000 insurgents in Idumea; their leaders are sent to Rome.  
 Cæsar confirms the will of Herod, only substituting the title *Ethnarch* instead of King in the case of Archelaus.  
 Return of Archelaus as *Ethnarch* of Judea.

- 1 Eleazar made high priest by Archelaus; Joazar deposed.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 7 Arduasdes II. king of Armenia, is expelled by his subjects.  
 6 *Tigranes* III. king of Armenia.  
 The Romans appoint *Artabazus*, but Phraates defends the claims of Tigranes.  
 4 Artabazus having died, and Caius having driven Tigranes out of Armenia the Romans appoint *Ariobarzanes*, king of Armenia.  
 2 *Erato*, widowed queen of Artabazus, reigns in Armenia.  
 She is soon after deposed.  
 Interregnum and confusion in Armenia.

**Rome.**

- 8 Augustus accepts the sovereignty for an additional five years (27, 18, 12.)  
 The calendar corrected by Augustus; the month Sextilis named Augustus (August.)  
 "Lex Julia de Ambitu" (see 18 B.C.)  
 Tiberius first acts treacherously towards the Germans, and afterwards defeats them.  
 He locates 40,000 Sigambri and Suevi on the left of the Rhine.  
 Death of Horace and Mæcenas.  
 Census of Rome, 4,233,000 citizens.
- 7 Ænobarbus sent against the Marcomanni on the Upper Rhine.  
 Completion of the history by Dionysius (29.)
- 6 Tiberius made tribune for five years  
 He goes into voluntary exile (Rhodes.)
- 5 Varrus, governor of Syria.  
 Cyrenius, governor of Judea.  
 Caius Cæsar assumes the Toga Virilis.
- 4 Birth of Jesus Christ in Judea, Dec. 25.
- 3 Galba born near Terracina, Dec. 24.
- 2 Lucius Cæsar assumes the Toga Virilis.  
 Julia banished to Pandataria.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 6 Maroboduus, chief of the Marcomanni.
- Britain.**
- 4 Cymbeline, king of Britain.

The date adopted in the margin of the authorized English version of the Scriptures, fixes the creation of the world at 4004 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. The chronology of that version was settled by Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph; it is a modification of Archbishop Usher's chronology, who follows the computation of the Hebrew Bible, and fixes the creation of the world at 4000 years before the birth of Christ. We have adhered to the chronology of Bishop Lloyd, which is that most generally received.

## THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

"*The Christian Era*, or Era of Jesus Christ, or, as it is often called, of the Incarnation, commenced on the 1st day of January, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 153d of the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period. This era was first used about the year 527 by Dionysius, surnamed "Exiguus," but better known as "Denys le Petit," a monk of Scythia, and a Roman abbot: in consequence of which it is sometimes called "Recapitulatio Dionisii." It was not introduced into Italy until the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh, it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. An instance of the use of the Christian era in England is supposed to have occurred as early as the year 680; it was generally adopted in the eighth century; and it was ordained by the Council of Chelsea, in July, 816, that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation of our Saviour. In Spain, the Christian era, though occasionally adopted in the eleventh, was not uniformly used in public instruments until after the middle of the fourteenth century; nor in Portugal, until about the year 1415. In the Eastern empire and in Greece, it was not universal until after the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II., in 1453. Considerable difference has, however, existed, not only in various countries, but even in the same place, in the same country, and at the same period, respecting the commencement of the year."—*Sir Harris Nicolas*.

"Dionysius began his era," says Dr. Hales, "with the year of our Lord's incarnation and nativity in U. C. 753 of the Varronian computation, or the 45th of the Julian era. And at an earlier period Panodorus, an Egyptian monk, who flourished under the Emperor Arcadius, A. D. 395, had dated the incarnation in the same year. But by some mistake, or misconception of his meaning, Bede, who lived in the next century after Dionysius, adopted his year of the nativity, U. C. 753, yet began THE VULGAR ERA (which he first introduced) *the year after, and made it commence Jan. 1, U. C. 754.*"

"Chronologers have discovered that the Vulgar Christian Era, which was invented by Dionysius Exiguus, is four years too late. It is now, however, so generally received, that this gross error in calculation is but seldom regarded; and as this Era is generally understood to be dated from the epoch of Christ's birth (though not so in reality) it has obtained the title of *The Vulgar Christian Era.*"—*T. Hartwell Horne*.

"*The Vulgar Christian Era* is a fictitious and imaginary date. The era from the foundation of Rome is still more fictitious. The Vulgar Christian Era is only four or five years below the true date; but who shall say by how many years the Varronian era of Rome ascends above the true year of the foundation? But as this date, by the years of the city, is not on that account the less useful and fit to be applied in Roman history, so the years before Christ, according to the common era, although proceeding from an erroneous point, are necessary, because they proceed from a point universally acknowledged and received, and because they alone can render the date to which they are affixed, perspicuous and intelligible to every reader."—*Fynes Clinton*.

### Palestine.

1 In the fourth year of Jesus Christ the vulgar era, or *Anno Domini*, commences, the first year of which has only eight days.

### India.

1 Birth of Salivahan, king of Pattan.  
[Few parts of the Hindú annals are more involved in obscurity than the reigns of Salivahan, and his predecessor, Vikramaditya, B. C. 56.]

### Parthia and Armenia.

2 *Arduasdes* III. (or *Artavasdes*) appointed by Augustus in Armenia.  
War between *Arduasdes* and *Phraates*; the former is expelled Armenia.

### Rome.

- 1 Olymp. 195. U. C. Varro. 754.  
*Birth of JESUS CHRIST in Judea*—Vulgar Era.  
War in Germany.
- 2 Return of Tiberius to Rome (see B. C. 6.)  
Death of Lucius Cæsar at Massilia.
- 3 Augustus accepts the imperial rule for another ten years (B. C. 27, 18, 12, 8.)  
"Lex *Ælia Sentia*," restrictions on the manumission of slaves.
- 4 Death of Caius Cæsar in Lycia.  
Augustus adopts Tiberius.  
Tiberius commands in Germany.  
Julia removed to Rhegium (B. C. 2.)  
Death of Asinius Pollio.

**Palestine.**

- 5 Archelaus cited to Rome, to answer charges of cruelty preferred against him.
- 6 Archelaus is banished to Vienna.  
*Judea under Roman Procurators.*
- 7 Judea and Samaria annexed to the government of Syria; appointment of *Coponius*, the first Roman procurator.  
Taxing of the nation by Cyrenius.
- 8 Christ hears the doctors and asks them questions in the temple.  
Rise of the sect of Judas Gaulonitus.
- 9 *Ambivius* succeeds Coponius (7.)
- 13 *Annius Rufus* procurator.
- 15 *Valerius Gratus* procurator.

**India.**

- 12 The "Nine Gems," (distinguished writers) flourish at the court of Vikramanditya, king of Ongain or Ozene (56). Of these "Gems," Vararnchi, a grammarian; Simkaha, a lexicographer; and Kalidasah, a poet, were the principal.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 10 Arsaces is poisoned by his wife and son.
- 12 Thermusa makes her son
- Arsaces XVI.* (Phraataces) king of Parthia.
- 14 Phraataces put to death.  
*Arsaces XVII.* (Orodes II.) king of Parthia.  
He is put to death for his cruelty.
- 15 *Arsaces XVIII.* (Venones I.) returns from Rome and reigns—Parthia.
- 16 Artabanus, of Media, deposes and expels Venones; he ascends the throne as *Arsaces XIX.* (Artabanus III.)—Parthia.  
*Venones I.* king of Armenia Major.  
[This was the exiled king of Parthia.]  
He is expelled his kingdom; and
- 18 Germanicus favours the pretensions of *Artaxias III.* (Zenon) to the thron. of Armenia.

**Rome.**

- 5 Famine in Rome.  
Second German campaign of Tiberius.  
A new province formed in Germany.
- 6 Revolt of Dalmatia and Pannonia.  
The "Ærarium Militare" established, for providing military supplies.
- 7 Germanicus commands in Germany.  
The Illyrian war (9.)  
"Lex Furia," restricting the number of slaves manumitted by wills.  
The Chaise invented by Augustus.
- 8 Revolt in Pannonia suppressed.  
Quintilius Varus in Germany.  
Ovid is banished to Tomos in Dec. (17.)
- 9 Dalmatia reduced to subjection (6.)  
Poppeus Sabinus, grandfather of the mistress and wife of Nero, consul.  
Tiberius ends the Illyrian war.  
Slaughter of the Roman army in Germany.  
Vespasian born at Reate, Nov. 17.
- 10 The German war prosecuted by Tiberius and Germanicus.  
Apple-tree introduced into Italy from Syria.
- 11 The war of Tiberius in Germany concluded; after which he returns to Rome.  
Strabo, the geographer, Celsus, the physician, Vellius Paternulus, the historian, and Phaedrus, the fabulist, flourish.
- 12 A triumph granted to Tiberius for suppressing the late revolt in Germany, &c.  
Several manufactories of arms now exist in various parts of the empire.  
Caligula born at Antium, Aug. 31.
- 13 Sotion, philosopher, Seneca's preceptor, fl.

**Rome.**

- 13 The empire conferred upon Augustus for another ten years (3.)
  - 14 Census: citizens of Rome, 4,190,117.  
Death of Augustus at Nola, Aug. 19.  
*Tiberius Cæsar* succeeds (aged 56.)  
[A despotic and tyrannical ruler.]  
Expeditions of Germanicus and Drusus to quell the revolts of the legions, &c. in Pannonia (Hungary) and Germany.  
A lunar eclipse assists in suppressing the revolt.  
The powers of the Comitia Tributa transferred to the Senate (B.C. 9.)  
Julia dies of consumption, aged 54 (4.)
  - 15 Rise of Sejanus; he obtains a command in the pretorian guards.  
Informations of treason (*Cæsa Majestas*) become common; hence the Rise of the class Delatores.  
Germanicus at war with Arminius.  
Drusus, junior, made consul.  
Confiscations become an established mode of augmenting the treasury.
  - 16 Two schools of jurisprudence established by Sabinus and Proculus, scholars of Capeto and Labeo (B.C. 16.)  
Celsus, the physician, who introduced the system of Hippocrates at Rome still fl. (11.)  
Decrees for the expulsion of astrologers, mathematicians, and philosophers, from Italy.  
[Yet Tiberius was addicted to astrology!]
  - 17 Germanicus recalled; he is honoured with a triumph, and then sent into Asia.  
Cappadocia reduced by Germanicus; Archelaus, its last king, bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.  
"Lex Julia de Adulteriis coereendis."  
Earthquake in Asia; twelve cities destroyed.  
War against Tacfarinas in Africa (21.)  
Death of Ovid, in exile, at Tomos, aged 59.
  - 18 Livy dies at Patavium, aged 76 (? 17.)
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 5 Descent of the Marcomanni into the territory of the Boii (Bohemia.)  
The Boii immigrate into Noricum.  
Maroboduus makes a treaty with the Goths, Quadi, and other tribes.  
He favours the Romans to the disadvantage of the German tribes.  
Maroboduus increases in power; he goes to war with the Cherusci.
  - 6 Varus, the Roman, fixes his camp on the Weser; he introduces Roman laws, &c. into Lower Germany, levies taxes, &c.
  - 9 The northern Germans (Cherusci) under Hermann, or Arminius, defeat the Romans with great slaughter, near Paderborn. Varus, the Roman general, kills himself.
  - 10 Eight legions, under Tiberius' command, advance from Pannonia to the Rhine.  
Leagues of the Cherusci and the Marcomanni—the former in the north, the latter in the south. Victories of Tiberius.
  - 11 The German revolt subdued.
  - 14 Germanicus at war with Arminius.
  - 15 Battle of three days' continuance on the Ems; the Cherusci are victorious on first and second days, but are routed on the third day.  
Germanicus penetrates as far as the Weser.  
Sanguinary battle of Idistavistus (Minden); defeat of the Cherusci.
  - 17 A storm destroys the fleet of Germanicus.  
He is recalled.

**Palestine.**

- 19 Expulsion of the Jews from Rome.  
 22 Agrippa returns to Judea from Rome, where he marries Cypros.  
 Arnas removed from the high priest's office by Valerius Gratus; Ismael succeeds  
 24 Eleazar is made high priest.  
 25 *Pontius Pilate* succeeds Gratus in the consulship of Judea.  
 His tyranny excites disaffection.  
 Simon, son of Camith, high priest.  
 26 John the Baptist's ministry commences in the wilderness of Judea.  
 Agrippa returns to Rome to seek court favour; Cypros remains in Judea.  
 27 John baptizes Jesus.  
 Christ's ministry commences.  
 28 Christ cleanses the temple.  
 Imprisonment of John Baptist.  
 Christ preaches in Galilee.  
 29 John Baptist beheaded.  
 Appointment of the twelve Apostles.  
 Seventy disciples sent forth.  
 Transfiguration of Christ.  
 30 Crucifixion of Christ, Friday, April 3, about two o'clock in the afternoon.  
 Resurrection, April 5; Ascension, May 4.  
 Gift of Tongues; Christianity publicly proclaimed by the Apostles; and accepted by 5,000 of their hearers (May 24.)  
*The Christian church founded in Jerusalem by the Apostles.*  
 33 Peter first preaches Christianity to the Gentiles at Cesarea.  
 Death of Philip, tetrarch of Galilee.  
 34 First Jewish persecution of the Christians; martyrdom of Stephen—*protomartyr*.  
 36 Visit of Vitellius to Jerusalem.  
 37 Deposition of Pilate by Vitellius.  
 He is banished into Gaul.  
*Marcellus* succeeds Pilate.  
*P. Marullus* succeeds Marcellus.  
*Agrippa* is released from prison by Caligula, and invested with the title of king.  
 His kingdom embraces the tetrarchy of Philip; Galilee, &c.  
 Contentions between the Jews and Greeks resident in eastern cities.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 34 *Arsaces*, king of Armenia (son of Artabanus, the king of Parthia.)  
 35 Assassination of *Arsaces* of Armenia, by hirelings employed by  
*Mithridates*, who is established over Armenia by the Roman emperor, *Tiberius*.  
 36 *Tiridates* is sent by *Tiberius* as a rival of *Artabanus III.* king of Parthia.

**Rome.**

- 10 Germanicus visits Egypt, which gives offence to the Emperor *Tiberius*.  
 Suspicious death of Germanicus at Epidaphne in Syria, Oct. 9, aged 34.  
 Expulsion of the Jews from Italy.  
 Drusus sent into Germany.  
 20 Agrippina arrives in Rome from Syria, bearing her husband's ashes.  
 L. Piso is accused by Granius of a design against *Tiberius*, but dies suddenly (? by his own hand) before his trial.  
 21 Junius Blæsus serves agnst. Tacfarinas (24.)  
 Drusus subdues the Marcomanni.  
 Valerius Maximus and Velleius Paterculus, historians, &c. flourish.  
 22 Theatre of Pompeius burnt.

**Rome.**

- 22 Drusus raised to the tribunate.  
 23 Unbounded influence of the prætorian prefect, *Sejanus*, over the emperor (15.)  
 Tyranny of the government; the *judicia majestatis* of *Tiberius*.  
 Drusus dies, being poisoned by his wife, *Livia*, in concert with *Sejanus*.  
 24 The African war brought to a close; the Romans having obtained an ally in *Ptolemy*, king of *Muritania* (17.)  
 Birth of *Pliny*, the younger, at *Verona* (? 23.) [Como also claims the honour of being the birth-place of *Plinius Secundus*.]  
 25 Death of *Strabo* about this time.  
 Banishment of *Votienus Montanus*—called the "Ovid" of the rhetorical schools.  
 Death of *Cremutius Cordus*, historian.  
 26 *Tiberius* retires to the island of *Capri*.  
 The Thracians subdued by *Sabinus*:—*Thrace* becomes a Roman province.  
*Castra Prætoriana* established.  
 The family of *Germanicus* persecuted.  
 The *Elegiasts*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius*, fl.  
 27 Fifty thousand persons crushed to death by the fall of a theatre at *Fidenæ*.  
 28 Marriage of *Agrippina*, daughter of *Germanicus*, to *Domitius Ahenobarbus*.  
 Revolt of the *Frisons* (47.)  
 29 *Livia*, the emperor's mother, dies aged 82.  
*Pomponius Mela*, the geographer, flourishes.  
*Thrasyllus*, the philosopher, flourishes.  
 30 *Agrippina* banished to *Pandataria*.  
 Imprisonment of *Asinius Gallus* (33.)  
*Philo*, the Jew, flourishes at *Alexandria*.  
*Seneca*, the moral philosopher, fl. He writes his "Questiones Naturales" abt. this time.  
 31 *Sejanus* made joint consul.  
 Discovery of the guilt of *Sejanus* with reference to *Drusus'* death (23.)  
*Sertorius Macro* supersedes *Sejanus*, who is forthwith executed, with many of his friends and nearest relatives.  
 32 Births of *Otho* and *Nerva*, emprs. (68, 96.)  
*Columella* and others flourish.  
 33 Death of *Agrippina* in exile (30.)  
 Her son, *Drusus*, is also put to death.  
 Conquest of *Mauritania*.  
 Death of *Asinius Gallus* in exile (30.)  
 Conversion of *Cornelius*, the centurion.  
*Valerius Maximus*, historian, flourishes.  
 31 *Persius*, the satirist, born at *Volaterræ*, in *Etruria*, Dec. 4.  
 35 Conversion of *Saul* of *Tarsus*.  
 36 Death of *Thrasyllus*.  
 37 *Tiberius* suffocated by *Macro's* order, March 16, aged 78. His nephew, *Caius*, or *Caligula Cesar*, the only remaining son of *Germanicus*, succeeds in his 26th year.  
 Many of his relatives put to death; among them is *Tiberius*, son of *Drusus*.  
*Agricola* born at *Forum Julii*, June 13.  
 Birth of *Nero* at *Antium*, Dec. 15.  
*Appion*, of *Alexandria*, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the world"—flourishes.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
 19 The *Chernsci* and *Marcommani* at war.  
 Defeat of *Maroboduus*, chief of the *Suevi*, by *Arminius*; he escapes to *Ravenna*.  
 21 *Arminius* aspires to be king.  
 He is slain by his own relatives.  
 28 The *Frisii* assert their independence.  
 37 Death of *Maroboduus*, the chief of the *Marcomanni*, at *Ravenna*.

**Palestine.**

- 33 Antipas goes to Rome to solicit permission to use the regal title.  
Persecution of the Jews in Egypt.  
Birth of Josephus, the Jewish historian.
- 39 Agrippa accuses his uncle of a conspiracy with the Parthians against Rome.  
Antipas is deposed, and his tetrarchy annexed to Agrippa's dominions (37.)  
Exile of Antipas and his wife Herodias.  
Gospel of Matthew written (? 35 or 36.)
- 40 The Jews oppose the erection of Caligula's statue in the temple; Petronius solicits the emperor to reverse the decree.  
"The disciples are first called Christians at Antioch" (see Rome, 38.)  
Embassy of Jews to Caligula at Rome.  
Reversal of the decree of Caligula obtained by Agrippa, then at Rome.
- 41 Agrippa receives all the dominions of his grandfather, Herod the great.  
He dedicates the golden fetters which Caligula had given him to the temple.  
He persecutes the Christians, and thus increases his Jewish popularity.
- 44 Peter imprisoned; an angel delivers him.  
The kingdom of Chalcis given to Herod.  
Second Jewish persecution of the Christians; the apostle James put to death.  
Death of Herod Agrippa  
*Judea under the Proconsuls of Syria.*
- 45 *Cuspius Fadus*, Roman procurator.  
Famine in Judea (Acts xi. 28.)
- 46 *Tiberius Alexander* procurator.  
Famine this year also, which gives rise to a very extensive system of plunder.  
Theudas and other impostors greatly inflame the public mind, and stimulate the populace to acts of rapine and folly.
- 47 *Ventidius Cumanus* procurator.
- 48 Death of Herod, brother of Agrippa, or Herod Agrippa (44.) His successor is Agrippa, the younger (son) king of Chalcis.  
At the passover, an insult to the worshippers by a Roman soldier, leads to a fearful outbreak, which occasions the butchery of 10,000 persons within the city.  
Massacre of villagers for the robbery of an imperial servant.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 39 *Cotys*, king of Armenia Minor—appointed by Caligula of Rome.
- 44 Civil commotions in Parthia; decline of its prosperity and power.
- 45 *Arsaces XX.* (Vardanes)—Parthia.  
He seizes Atropatene in Media.
- 47 *Arsaces XXI.* (Gotarzes)—Parthia.  
Meherdates aspires to the throne of Parthia, under the influence of Rome.

**Rome.**

- 38 Drusilla, the best beloved sister of Caligula, dies; the emperor becomes frantic.  
Horrid cruelties of the emperor.  
The disciples first called Christians at Antioch, according to Butler (Tacitus, A. D. 40; others, A. D. 60.)
- 39 Lepidus (great grandson of Augustus) put to death on a suspicion of conspiracy.  
Banishment of Agrippina and Drusilla to the island of Pontia (41.)  
Philo-Judæus flourishes.  
Caligula goes into Gaul to extort money from the inhabitants.  
Discovery of a conspiracy against him.

**Rome.**

- 40 Caligula leads his army to the coast, gathers shells, and returns to Rome.  
Death of Ptolemy, king of Mauritania.  
Intercession of Herod on behalf of the Jews.  
Banishment of Tigellinus for an intrigue with Agrippina (28.)  
Birth of Titus, son of Vespasian, Dec. 30 (79.)
- 41 Assassination of Caligula, by Chæreas and Sabinus, Jan. 24 (aged 29.) His uncle, *Claudius Cesar* (nephew of Tiberius)—first emperor chosen by the prætorian guard—a timid and feeble prince succeeds, aged 50.  
Amnesty to the republicans proclaimed.  
[The court, in this reign, was under the control of freed-men, Polybius, Narcissus, &c., and the emperor's wives, Messallina, &c.]  
Victories of Galba and Germanicus over the Germans.  
Seneca banished to Corsica (49.)  
Release of Agrippina and Drusilla from Pontia (39 and 49.)
- 42 Conspiracy of *Annius Vinicianus*, &c.  
Cruelty of *Claudius* and *Messallina*.  
The Moors conquered by *Paulinus* and *Geta*.  
Mauritania finally conquered by *Plantius*, and formed into two provinces.  
Birth of *Octavia*, the daughter of *Claudius* and *Messallina* (62.)
- 43 *Aulus Plautius* in Britain. The emperor *Claudius* also visits the scene of war.  
Food riots and tumults in Rome.  
*Lycia* reduced to a *Roman province*.  
*Martial*, the epigrammatist, born at *Billibis* in Spain (66.)
- 44 Return and triumph of *Claudius*.  
*Plautius* reduces *Judea*, and forms it into a *Roman province*.
- 45 Mediation of *Agrippa*, the younger, with *Claudius*, on behalf of the Jews.—*Clint*.  
*Paul* and *Barnabas* preach the gospel at *Cyprus* and other places.  
*Pomponius Mela* still flourishes (29.)
- 45 *Perseus* comes to Rome (34, 62.)  
*Polybius*, the paramour of *Messallina*, put to death by her intrigues (41.)
- 47 *Thrace* finally reduced by *Plautius*.  
Celebration of the "Ludi Sæculares."  
The *Frisons* submit to *Corbulo* (28.)  
*Vespasian* commands in Britain.
- 48 *Messallina* marries *Silius*, for which she is charged with conspiracy, and put to death by order of *Narcissus* (41.)  
Census of Rome: 6,984,000 citizens.  
[According to *Mr. Fynes Clinton*, the number should be 5,984,072, or 5,944,072.]  
Roman citizens throughout the empire, 25,419,066.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 41 The *Chatti* are compelled by the Romans to remove east of the Rhine.  
The power of the *Cherusci* is destroyed.
- Britain.**
- 43 Landing of *Aulus Plautius*, with an army of more than 50,000 men.  
Defeat of *Caractæus* and *Togodumnus*.  
Repulse of the Romans, east of the Thames.  
Arrival of the emperor *Claudius* with additional forces.  
*Camalodunum* taken by the Romans.  
Return of *Claudius* to Rome.  
War between *Caractæus* and *Aulus Plautius*.  
*Vespasian's* campaign on the coasts and in the Isle of Wight.

**Palestine.**

- 49 Agrippa II. kg. of Judea—son of Agrippa I. Chaleis is added to his dominions. Predatory war betw. Jews and Samaritans. Conference of the Apostles at Jerusalem respecting circumcision.
- 50 Judea overrun with banditti.
- 51 Quadratus sends the procurator and the chiefs of the Samaritans to Rome.
- 52 Felix, brother of Pallas, procurator. ["Neither Cumanus nor Felix were careful for the maintenance of public order. Tacitus states, that Felix being governor of Samaria whilst Cumanus was governor of Galilee, they encouraged the mutual inroads of the inhabitants, and themselves shared in the spoil."] Paul's epistles to the Thessalonians and Galatians written.
- 53 Galilee and Trachonitis added to the "kingdom" of Agrippa II. (49.) The *Sicarii* in the service of Felix. Dreadful state of the country; robbers and impostors abound; war, &c. prevail.
- 56 The epistles of Paul to the Corinthians.
- 57 Paul's epistle to the Romans.
- 59 Paul imprisoned at Jerusalem (? 58.) He is sent down to Cæsarea. Paul pleads before Felix.
- 60 Porcius Festus replaces Felix. Paul, having been examined before Festus, appeals unto Cæsar. Paul sent to Rome; he stays there two years.
- 62 *Albinus*, Roman procurator. He puts many of the *Sicarii* to death. (Continued, p. 94.)

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 50 Defeat and death of Meherdates. *Arsaces XXII.* (Venones II.)—Parthia.
- 52 *Arsaces XXIII.* (Vologeses I.)—Parthia. Defeated by Corbulo, Roman general. Mithridates expelled Armenia, and put to death by his nephew, *Rhadamistus*, who seizes on the throne. Tiridates is set up by the Parthian king.
- 54 *Aristobolus*, king of Armenia Minor.
- 58 *Arsaces XXIII.* at war with Rome for Asia Minor; alternate successes.
- 59 Artaxata destroyed by Corbulo, and Tigranocerta occupied by his troops.
- 60 *Tigranes* (the Cappadocian) appointed king of Armenia by Corbulo.
- 61 Vologeses again invades Armenia on behalf of Tiridates.
- 62 Terms of pacification between Vologeses and the Roman general, Pætus.

**Rome.**

- 40 Claudius marries his niece, Agrippina (41.) Seneca recalled through the interest of the empress, Agrippina (41.)
- 50 Claudius adopts Nero (Domitius Ahenobarbus) the son of Agrippina. Colonia Agrippina founded. Birth of Domitian, Oct. 24 (81.) Paul preaches at Athens.
- 51 Caractacus, the king of the Silures in Britain, is brought before Claudius. Lucan, the heroic poet, flourishes. The Toga Virilis assumed by Nero.
- 52 Birth of Trajan at Italica (98.) Heraclides, discip. of Didymus, fl. at Rome.
- 53 Marriage of Nero and Octavia; the former 16 years, the latter 11 years old (42, 62.) Aqueduct of Claudius. Silanus kills himself.

**Rome.**

- 54 Agrippina poisons Claudius; her son *Nero Claudius Cæsar*, succeeds, Oct. 13. War against the Parthians. Domitius Corbulo sent into Armenia (58.)
- 55 Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina (48) and brother of Octavia, the wife of Nero, poisoned; nearly 14 years old. Paul visits Ephesus and Cæsarea.
- 56 Rotterdam in Holland built.
- 58 Successes of Corbulo in Armenia; Tigranes expelled (66.) Otho sent to Lusitania, that the emperor might have his wife (68.)
- 59 Nero has his mother put to death (28.) Influence of Sabina Poppæa, wife of Otho, over the emperor (58, 68, 69.) Epictetus, the philosopher, at Rome. Shipwreck of Paul on the island of Melita. Death of Cn. Domitius Afer.
- 60 Institution of the "Quinquennialia," or "Neronia;" games—musical, gymnastic, and equestrian. Rubellius Plautus banished Rome. Agricola in Britain, under Suetonius.
- 61 Roman arms successful in Britain. Tacitus born about this period. (? 53.) Paul a prisoner at Rome. Galba commands in Spain.
- 62 Seneca retires into private life to avoid the danger apprehended from Nero. Octavia (42, 53) murdered by Nero's command in Pandataria. Pamphila and other Greek authors flourish. (62 continued on p. 94.)

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 50 A colony sent by Claudius Agrippa founds the city of Cologne.
- 58 The Hermunduri and Chatti at war. Further immigrations of barbarians into Germany.

**Britain.**

- 49 London founded by the Romans. (?)
- 50 Ostorius Scapula succeeds Aulus Plautius. He carries on the war successfully. Revolt of the Iceni suppressed. The Brigantes subdued. Caractacus heads the Silures.
- 51 Final defeat of Caractacus in Shropshire; his wife, &c. taken prisoners. Caractacus is treacherously delivered up to Ostorius by his mother-in-law. He is sent prisoner to Rome. Wars of the Silures with the Romans; the former greatly harass the latter. Death of Ostorius.
- 59 Suetonius Paulinus succeeds Ostorius.
- 60 He invades Mona (Isle of Anglesey.) Determined resistance of the natives and their priests, the Druids. Tyranny and insolence of the Romans.
- 61 General dissatisfaction and signs of an approaching struggle. Christianity professed in Britain; Church or Abbey of Glastonbury founded (?)
- 62 Revolt under Boadicea. Camalodunum destroyed; flight of the Romans, and escape of Catus into Gaul. Suetonius marches from Anglesea into London, which he soon evacuates. London and Verulam burnt; the inhabitants destroyed. The Britons become furious. In a few days 70,000 Romans and native confederates perish. (Continued, p. 94.)

**Palatine.**

- 62 Albinus oppresses the people by taxes, &c.  
Paul's epistles to the Philippians, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philemon, written.
- 64 *Gessius Florus* succeeds Albinus.  
["Florus was cruel, and regardless even of the semblance of equity and truth; he amassed wealth by the destruction of multitudes, and the spoil of whole cities. Every robber might plunder at will if Florus shared the booty."] Paul's second visit to Rome.
- 65 Paul and Peter put to death at Rome, the former beheaded, the latter crucified (? 66.)
- 66 Jewish Rebellion breaks out at Cæsarea. Florus goads the Jews at Jerusalem to acts of sedition, and then ravages Jerusalem, and massacres 3,600 persons. Neapolitanus and Agrippa inquire into the state of affairs at Jerusalem. Eleazar, son of the high priest, is the first leader in the rebellion. Castle of Antonia taken, and the Roman garrison slaughtered. Manahem, a second leader of the rebels. Treacherous massacre of Roman troops, who had surrendered, by Eleazar. Twenty thousand Jews slaughtered the same day and hour at Cæsarea. Infatuated desperation and subsequent massacre of Jews, throughout Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and other provinces. At Alexandria alone 50,000 Jews perish. Cestius approaches Jerusalem; he retires with the loss of 5,000 men. The Christians withdraw to Pella. Florus superseded by Vespasian.
- 67 *Vespasian* marches from Ptolemais with an army of 60,000 men. Jotapata reduced, after sustaining a loss of 40,000 persons; Josephus made prisoner. Galilee reduced; 30,000 Tarcheans sold as slaves by Titus. John of Giscala urges the Jews of Jerusalem to persevere in their resistance. Dreadful condition of Jerusalem; universal discord; robberies, murders, wars between factions, the zealots seize the temple, &c. Admission of the Idumeans, who assassinate 20,000 guards and nobles in Jerusalem.
- 68 Vespasian invades and reduces Perea. Suspension of the war till the year 70. Simon of Gioras, a bandit, desolates Idumea. The three epistles of John written.
- 69 Simon becomes master of Jerusalem. Horrid civil war; three factions rage furiously within the city.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 63 Death of Tigranes of Armenia. End of the war betwn. Parthia and Rome. *Tiridates* (of Cappadocia) made king of Armenia by Nero, emperor of Rome.

**Rome.**

- 62 Nero marries the wife of Otho (59.) Death of Perseus, Nov. 24, aged 28. Birth of Pliny, the younger, at Como (? 61.)
- 63 Tigellinus, prætorian prefect (40.) Paul set at liberty; he returns to Jerusalem, and from thence travels through Asia Minor, Greece, &c.
- 64 Fire at Rome; suspicion falls on Nero, Tigellinus and others. Nero's golden palace, so extensive that fields, gardens, &c. are enclosed within it.

**Rome.**

- 64 Josephus comes to Rome.
- 65 First persecution of the Christians. Paul beheaded and Peter crucified. Piso's conspiracy disclosed by Lucan. Piso bleeds himself to death. Seneca's death, age about 70. [He was ordered to be bled to death by Nero his former pupil. See 62.] Tigellinus's rapacity unbounded. Poppæa killed by a kick from Nero. Exile of Cassius Longinus, the jurist. A pestilence rages throughout Rome. Rome rebuilt on a regular plan.
- 66 Martial comes to reside in Rome (100.) Tiridates, king of Armenia at Rome. Revolt in Judea; Vespasian commands the Roman army. Glass bottles in partial use. Thrasea and Barea put to death, and Priscus banished, for republicanism. (?) Linus, bishop at Rome. Pliny, the elder, natural historian, fl. Quintus Curtius, the historian, and Persius, the satirist, flourish.
- 67 Nero celebrates the Olympic games. He invites Corbulo to come to him. Nero condemns Corbulo to death; but Corbulo kills himself at Cenchrea.
- 68 Revolt of Vindex in Gaul. Galba, governor of Spain, is proclaimed legate of the senate. Revolt of Otho in Lusitania. Death of Nero, by his own hand, June 9 or 11; with him the house of Cæsar expires. The army in Spain proclaim *Galba*, who is acknowledged by the senate. Death of Vindex; recall of Priscus (66, 73.) Piso adopted as Galba's successor. The feasts of Easter, Ascension, and Pentecost, instituted by the Christian chrch. (?)
- 69 Galba murdered by the prætorian guards, Jan. 15; he is succeeded by *Otho*, whose claim *Vitellius* contests. Suicide of Tigellinus at Sinuessa, on hearing of his condemnation. Battle of Bedriacum; defeat of Otho; he destroys himself, April 16. Suspension of the Jewish war. *Vitellius* succeeds, but is deposed and killed by the soldiers of Vespasian, after a reign of eight months and five days. The Capitol destroyed by fire. *Flavius Vespasian* succeeds *Vitellius*, Dec. 22. His accession is the commencement of a happy and prosperous period. [The senate not only conferred upon Vespasian the imperial title, with a specific enumeration of powers, but released him from all the laws from which Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius had been released.] The Capitol rebuilt. Purgation of the senate by Vespasian. Re-establishment of prætorian discipline. *Batavian war*, which lasts a year.
- Britain.**
- 62 Arrival of a Roman reinforcement of 10,000. Defeat of Boadicea, and total rout of her army; 80,000 Britons are indiscriminately massacred. Boadicea, in despair, destroys her daughters, and poisons herself.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 69 Revolt of the Batavians under Civilis. Velleda, the prophetess, flourishes.

**Palestine.**

- 70 Titus approaches Jerusalem at the time of the passover, with an army of 60,000 soldiers. ["The city was at this time crowded with inhabitants, who had assembled from all parts to celebrate the passover; the whole nation being thus collected as within a prison, to undergo the Divine judgment."] Success and clemency of Titus in the progress of the siege.  
 Infatuated obstinacy of the Jews leads Titus to adopt severe measures.  
 Horrors within the city; civil, social, and domestic discord; famine, &c.; dissolution of all the ties of nature and friendship.  
 Horrors without the city; the deserters are now crucified, till wood is no longer to be found for crosses.  
 Line of circumvallation round the city. 600,000 perish of famine and sickness. Thousands are ripped open by the Syrian auxiliaries in search of jewels.  
 Mary, daughter of Eleazar, kills and prepares her child as food for the robbers.  
 Cessation of the "daily sacrifice."  
 The temple burnt on the same day and month in which Solomon's temple was burnt by Nebuchadnezzar.  
 The upper city stormed and taken; thousands butchered; thousands sold captives.
- 71 The city and temple of Jerusalem are levelled to the ground; and thus is  
*The Jewish Dispensation overthrown.*

**India.**

- 78 *Era of Salivahan*, of Pattan, India (A.D. 1.)

[His era commenced with his death.]

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 78 *Ecedaris*, king of Armenia.

**Rome.**

- 70 Cerealis conquers the Batavians under Civilis, Classicus, and Tutor.  
 Titus succeeds his father in Judea. Jerusalem taken and destroyed.  
 Julius Sabinus assumes the title Cæsar in Gaul; he is defeated by the Sequani, and compelled to hide himself (79.)  
 Several of Nero's laws repealed.  
 Astrologers banished from Rome.  
 The Colosseum of Vespasian commenced (80.)  
 Vespasian and Titus celebrate their victories by a triumph.  
 Temple of Janus closed.  
 Temple of Peace commenced (75).  
 Opposition of Priscus to Vespasian.  
 Flavius Josephus flourishes.
- 72 Vespasian empowers Pætus to act against Antiochus and Arsaces.
- 73 Byzantium taken by the Romans.  
 Rhodes, Samos, Lycia, Cilicia, Thrace, &c., under Roman governors.  
 Exile and subsequent execution of Priscus.
- 74 Census—the last made in Rome.
- 75 Office of Censor abolished.  
 Completion of the Temple of Peace.
- 76 Adrian born at Rome, Jan. 24, (117).
- 77 A pestilence at Rome.—Eusebius.  
 Agricola elected consul.  
 Anacletus, bishop of Rome.
- 78 Rebuilding of the Capitol.  
 Agricola in Britain (85).  
 Tacitus marries the daughter of Agricola.
- 79 Julius Sabinus and his wife Epponina discovered and put to death (70).  
 Conspiracy of Cæcina and Marcellus.

**Rome.**

- 79 Death of Vespasian, June 24, aged 69.  
*Titus Flavius Vespasian* succeeds:—he is better known as *Titus*.  
 He rules with moderation; punishes informers; and relieves the poor.  
 [Thus his conduct proved an agreeable surprise to those who had anticipated a return of the times of Nero.]  
 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and earthquake; Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabie destroyed; the elder Pliny suffocated, Aug. 24, aged 56.  
 A pestilence succeeds the eruption.
- 80 Fire at Rome, which lasts three days; the Capitol is again destroyed.  
 The Colosseum and baths completed (70.)  
 Games of Titus for 100 days.  
 Splendid Paintings in Titus's bath.  
 Several public works; the Capitol, Thermæ aqueducts, roads, &c.
- 81 Titus dies of fever, Sep. 13; his brother *Flavius Domitian* succeeds, by whom the censorship is re-introduced (75).  
 The "*Judicia Majestatis*" revived (23).  
 Epictetus, Quintilian, Flaccus, Martial, Apollonius, Juvenal the satirist, Tacitus the hist., and others, fl. about this time.  
 Ignatius and Papias flourish.
- 82 The Capitol is again restored.
- 83 *Silius Italicus*, the historical poet, flourishes.  
 War carried on in North Britain.  
 Domitian's expedition against the Chatti.
- 84 Triumph of Domitian, called Germanicus.  
 Plutarch lectures at Rome.
- 85 Agricola recalled from Britain.  
 Amphitheatre of Verona, so capacious that it accommodates 22,000 persons.
- 86 Revival of the Capitoline games (387).  
 War with the Dacians and others.  
 Birth of Antoninus Pius at Lanuvium, September 19, (138.)
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 85 League of Decerbal, chief of the Getae.
- 86 Domitian is defeated by the Germans under Decerbal, and compelled to pay tribute.
- Britain.**
- 70 The Silures subdued by Cn. Julius Agricola.
- 76 Britain subjected to the authority of Rome by Julius Agrippa, now consul.
- 79 Wales and part of Scotland reduced.  
 Corbred II. of Caledonia resists Agricola.
- 80 Defeat of Agricola by Corbred.  
 Agricola's Rampart or Wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.  
 Spread of Roman civilization in Britain.
- 81 Campaign against the Novantæ, Selgovæ, and Damni.
- 82 Campaign in the south-west of Scotland.
- 83 Campaign in Scotland renewed.  
 Agricola is opposed by Galgacus, who commands the Caledonians.
- 84 Seventh campaign of Agricola in Britain; battle of Mount Grampus; Galgacus and the Britons defeated.  
 Britain first ascertained to be an island—the Roman fleet having circumnavigated its entire line of coast.  
 Under the judicious, impartial, and conciliating policy of Agricola, crime disappears, and civilization spreads.  
 The Roman army is withdrawn from North Britain beyond the wall.
- 85 Agricola recalled by Domitian.

**Rome.**

- 88 War with the Dacians.  
The secular games celebrated.
- 89 Quintillian teaches at Rome.
- 90 Domitian makes peace with the Dacians, &c.  
Expulsion of the philosophers from Rome.  
Statius, Dio Chrysostom, &c., flourish (81.)
- 91 Triumph of Domitian at Rome.  
Revolt of L. Antonius in Germany suppressd.  
Clement, bishop of Rome.  
Cerinthus denies the divinity of Christ.
- 92 The vestal Cornelia buried alive.
- 93 *The Sarmatian War.*  
Death of Agricola, Aug. 23, aged 55.  
Death of Josephus, Jewish histor., aged 56.
- 94 Epictetus, the Phrygian Stoic, flourishes.
- 95 Conspiracy of Celsus, the jurist.  
Second persecution of the Christians.  
John banished to the Isle of Patmos.  
Domitian puts the consul Clemens, his own cousin, to death for *Atheism*, i. e. a rejection of Paganism.  
His wife is banished for the same crime.  
The Jews are also persecuted.
- 96 Assassination of Domitian by Stephanus.  
Nerva succeeds to the purple.  
Informers persecuted; the poor relieved; retrenchments in the expenditure of the State; making of Eunuchs forbidden, &c.  
Evaristus, bishop of Rome (? 100.)
- 97 Nerva adopts Trajanus M. Ulpius.  
Martyrdom of Timothy.  
Return of John from Patmos to Ephesus.
- 98 Sudden death of Nerva, Jan. 25 or 27.  
*Trajan succeeds (97.)*  
[Though not a man of letters, Trajan had good sense, a knowledge of the world, and a sound judgment.]  
Deification of Nerva.  
The profession of buffoon in the Roman theatre abolished by Trajan.  
Birth of Irenæus.—Dodwell (see 140.)  
Christian assemblies prohibited.  
Christmas-day first celebrated.
- 99 Restoration of the Roman Constitution:—the *Judicia Majestatis* abolished (23.)  
Plutarch, Trajan's preceptor, flourishes.  
Public schools and libraries; care of the poor; State bounty for children.  
The Ulpian Library founded.
- 100 Banishment of Priscus.  
Martian removes to his native place (43.)  
Death of St. John at Ephesus.  
The three Schools of Gnostics, viz., of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, at this time.  
Saturninus, the Syrian Gnostic, flourishes.  
Post-chaises in use.—Aurelius Victor (7.)
- 101 Revolt of the Dacians.  
"Life of Agricola," by Tacitus; also  
The "Panegyrics," of Pliny the younger.
- 103 Public works:—circus enlarged; public roads; harbour at Civita Vecchia, &c.  
Pliny proprator of Pontica.  
Official report of Pliny to the emperor respecting the persecution of the Christians.  
Nero's golden palace burnt (64.)  
The Dacians subdued; peace granted to Decebulus (106.)  
Trajan's triumph; great rejoicings in Rome; 1000 gladiators fight.
- 104 Second Dacian war.  
Forum Trajanum, Segovian aqueducts, splendid edifices, bridges, and other works  
—Apollodorus, of Athens, architect.

**Rome.**

- 105 New coinage; bridge over the Danube; road across the Pomptine marshes commenced; theatres; private mansions; and other extensive works in progress.  
Palma's victories in Arabia Petrea.  
Appian, the historian, flourishes.
- 106 Final subjugation of the Dacians; death of Decebulus (103.)  
*Dacia becomes a Roman province.*  
Second triumph of Trajan.  
War with Parthia and Media: Trajan proceeds to the East.  
Plutarch, the moralist, &c., still flourishes.
- 107 Armenia and part of Arabia Petrea conquered (105.)  
Public works of Trajan continued.  
Earthquake in Asia and Greece; eight cities destroyed.  
Third persecution of the Christians.
- 109 Alexander I., bishop of Rome.  
Rise of the sects—Nazarenes and Ebionites.
- 113 Trajan's Pillar in the forum at Rome.
- 114 The Teutones in Illyria subdued.  
*The Parthian War (116.)*  
P. Ælius Adrianus, legate (76, 117.)
- 115 Earthquake; Antioch destroyed.  
Armenia and Mesopotamia conquered, and formed into a Roman province (117.)  
The martyrdom of Ignatius at Antioch; he is torn by wild beasts.  
Victories of Trajan over the Assyrians and Parthians.  
Rise of the sect "Elcesaitæ."  
Sedition of Jews in Egypt and Cyrene.
- 116 Ctesiphon seized; Parthia subdued.  
Revolt of Parthia and Assyria.  
The Jewish sedition suppressed (115.)

**Britain.**

- 90 Britain in a state of tranquillity, steadily advances in the cultivation of the useful arts, in literature, and in social comfort and refinement.  
Christianity silently spreads.
- 100 Cherry-trees first planted in Britain.  
**Northern and German Nations.**
- 88 The Dacians at war with the Romans.
- 89 Defeat of Domitian by the Dacians and the Quadi.
- 101 The Getæ at war with Trajan.
- 103 They are defeated and subdued.  
A bridge built across the Danube by Trajan.
- 106 *Dacia, a Roman province.*  
Roman Colonies: the Latin language in Hungary, Roman civilization, &c.
- Palestine.**
- 96 The book of Revelation written by the Apostle John in Patmos.
- 98 The Gospel according to St. John written after his return from Patmos.
- 100 Death of John at Ephesus.
- 115 The Jews of Cyprus rebel (see Rome.)
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 90 *Arsaces XXIV.* (Pacorus II.)—Parthia.  
He makes a treaty with Rome.
- 100 Ctesiphon enlarged and embellished.
- 107 *Arsaces XXV.* (Chosroes)—Parthia.  
War with Rome, owing to a dispute respecting Armenia.
- 114 Armenia Major conquered by the Romans; it is now a *Roman province.*
- 115 Roman invasion of Parthia.
- 116 Ctesiphon captured; Chosroes deposed by Trajan, and Parthamaspatres made king.

**Rome.**

- 17 Trajan dies in Cilicia on his return from Arabia, Aug. 9, aged 65.  
*Adrian* succeeds Trajan, Aug. 11.  
 [He was superstitiously devoted to divination, magic, and pagan ceremonies.]  
*Adrian* makes peace with the Parthians.  
 Suetonius, historian, *Adrian's* secretary, fl. Armenia and Mesopotamia declared indep. The title *Pater Patrie*, conferred upon *Adrian*, not assumed by him till 126 or 128.
- 18 Triumph of *Adrian* at Rome.  
 Peace with the Roxolani, &c.  
 Conspiracy against *Adrian* frustrated.  
 He endeavours to conciliate the favour both of the people and of the Senate.  
 Fourth persecution of the Christians.
- 19 Sixtus I., bishop of Rome (128.)  
 Basilides, the Egyptian Gnostic, flourishes.
- 20 Remission of public debts.  
 Death of Euphrates, the Stoic philosopher.  
*Adrian* commences a tour of the provinces: Gaul and Germany this year.
- 21 *Adrian's* tour: Britain, Spain.  
 Birth of Aurelius Antoninus on the Cælian hill, April 20 (161.)
- 22 *Adrian's* tour: Africa, Asia.  
 Carpocrates, the Gnostic, founder of the Carpocratians, flourishes at Alexandria.
- 23 *Adrian's* tour: Western Asia, &c.  
 End of the Emperor's provincial tour.  
*Adrian* at Athens till 126; he gives new laws to the Athenians, and promotes the welfare and grandeur of the city.  
 Birth of Cleionus Commodus, son of Aurelius Verus, Dec. 15.  
 Ptolemy, the geographer, flourishes (158.)
- 26 Birth of Pertinax (193.)  
 Earthquake in Cesarea, Nicea, Nicomedia.
- 25 Trajan assumes the title *Pater Patrie* (117.)  
 Telesphorus, bishop of Rome (133.)
- 29 *Adrian* dedicates the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens.  
 He proceeds on a journey to the East.  
 Antinous, *Adrian's* favourite, drowned in the Nile; grief of *Adrian*.  
 Birth of Aristides at *Adriani*.
- 30 Wise, just, and humane measures of *Adrian* on his eastern tour.  
*Adrian* in Syria; he provokes a rebellion of the Jews by founding the colony of *Ælia Capitolina* in Jerusalem (? 119 or 131.)  
 Godfathers and godmothers first introduced at baptism. (?)  
 Birth of Galen, the physician (152, 200.)
- 31 *Adrian* arrives at Rome.  
 He builds the temple of Venus.
- 32 The *Edictum Perpetuum*, compiled by *Salvius Julianus*, and published by the authority of the Emperor *Adrian*.  
 Florus, Roman historian, flourishes.  
*Adrian* conciliates the Albanians.  
*Adrian* at Athens.
- 33 Conversion of *Justin Martyr*.  
 Agrippa, Castor, and Polemo flourish.
- 34 *Adrian* in Egypt, Palestine, &c.
- 35 *Adrian* rebuilds *Ælia Capitolina*, and erects a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple to Adonis over the "Manger of Bethlehem." (See Palestine.)  
 Verus adopted by *Adrian*.  
 Arrian governor of Cappadocia.
- 36 *Adrian* adopts Commodus, the father of Aurclius Verus (161.)

**Rome.**

- 137 Servianus and Fuscus put to death.  
 The festival of Christmas is begun to be observed on the 25th December (98.)
- 138 Death of Verus on the 1st of January (135.)  
*Adrian* adopts I. Æ. Antoninus, Feb. 25.  
 Death of *Adrian* at Baia, July 2, aged 62.  
*Antoninus Pius* succeeds, July 10.  
 [The reign of this prince, which lasted 22 years, was characterized by great national prosperity—the result of his wise, equitable, and peaceable policy.]
- 139 The title of Pope first assumed by the bishop of Rome. (? 606.)  
 Hyginus, bishop of Rome (142.)  
 Valentinus, of Egypt, the Gnostic, fl.  
 Marriage of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, daughter of the emperor.  
 Annual fasts, as Lent, &c. first introduced.
- 140 Death of Plutarch about this time.  
 Birth of Irenæus.—Massuet (98.)  
 [Dodwell's date is, without doubt, too early, and it is probable that Massuet has placed the event too low. ? 120.]
- Britannia.**
- 120 Outbreak of the Caledonians; the tribes on the northern boundary greatly harassed.
- 121 *Adrian* arrives in Britain.  
*Adrian's* Wall; thrown up on the line of that built by Agricola—from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith.
- 133 Lollius Urbicus drives the marauding Caledonians before him, and establishes the Roman frontier between the Clyde and Forth, from which points he commences the erection of a second rampart.
- 140 The second wall of turf completed  
 [It extended on the line of Agricola's forts, and is known by the title of]  
 The Wall of Antoninus.  
 Asheld (Dublin) in Ireland built.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 121 *Adrian's* wall from the Rhine to the Danube.  
 ? Second great migration of the Germans.  
 ? League against the Romans by the Suevi, Quadi, Marcomanni, Hermunduri, Narisci, Vandals, Jazyges, Roxolani, Alani, Astingi, and other tribes.
- Palestine.**
- 118 *Adrian* ravages Jerusalem; endeavours to enforce the worship of the Roman idols, and founds the colony of *Ælia Capitolina*.—according to Chron. Pasch. (? 130 or 131.)
- 120 Death of Akibba, the writer of the Cabbala.
- 130 Jerusalem rebuilt, and called by *Adrian* *Ælia Capitolina*; a temple of Jupiter erected on the site of Solomon's temple.  
 [According to Clinton, the rebuilding of Jerusalem commenced in 131.]
- 132 Barchochebas's rebellion.
- 135 The rebellion of Barchochebas suppressed by Severus; the pretender is slain; nearly 600,000 of his disciples perish.  
 Temples and shrines erected to the honour of Venus and other idols in Jerusalem.  
 The Jews banished, and Judea desolated.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 117 Chosroes restored to his kingdom by *Adrian*.  
 Kingly government restored to Armenia Major, but dependant on Rome.
- 120 *Parthamasaris*, king of Armenia.
- 121 *Arsaces XXVI.* (Vologeses II.)—Parthia.
- 133 Media overcome by the Alani.
- 138 Embassy from Parthia to Antoninus.

**Rome.**

- 141 Death of Faustina, aged 37 years (139.)  
Roman conquests in Britain.  
Cerdo, the Italian Gnostic, comes to Romè.
- 142 The Christians persecuted.  
Pius I. bishop of Rome (157.)  
Justin Martyr flourishes; he writes his first "Apology" about this year (? 151.)
- 143 Herodes and Aristocles (Greeks) flourish.
- 145 Diodorus, Philegon, and Ptolemy (Gr.) fl.  
Marriage of the younger Faustina with M. Aurelius (175.)
- 146 Birth of Severus in Africa, April 11.
- 147 Tribunitian power assumed by Aurelius.  
Celebration of the nine hundredth A. U. C.
- 148 The Decennalia celebrated by Aurelius.  
Hermogenes, of Tarsus, born.
- 149 Marcion broaches strange opinions (see 156.)
- 150 Telephus, the grammarian, flourishes.
- 151 Justin Martyr's first "Apology."—Clinton.
- 152 Antoninus's rescript to the proconsul of Asia in favour of the Christians.  
Galen, of Pergamus, the celebrated physician, flourishes at Rome (130.)  
Hegisippus, ecclesiastical historian, fl.  
Council of Pergamus agt. the Colorbasians.
- 153 Lollius Urbicus governs in Britain.  
Arrian, Aulus Gellius, Justin, flourish.  
The Adanites, Sethians, Cainites, Prodicians, and Ophites, lesser sects of Gnostics, have their rise about this time.
- 154 Justin Martyr's "Dialogue with Trypho, the Jew," probably about this time.  
Birth of Bardesanes, the Gnostic, July 11.
- 155 Birth of Dion Cassius, the historian.
- 156 Conspiracy and death of Atilius Titianus.  
Marcion, the Italian Gnostic, native of Sinopè, Asia Minor, and disciple of Cerdo (141), founds the sect of Marcionites.
- 157 Anicetus, bishop of Rome (168.)
- 158 Ptolemy, of Alexandria, the greatest astronomer and geographer of his time, still fl.
- 159 Varus of Perga; Hephæstion, grammarian; Philager and Alexander, sophists (Gr.) fl.  
Return of Galen to Pergamus (152.)
- 160 Secundus, Marcus, Ptolemy, Heracleon, and Colobarsus, disciples of the Egyptian Gnostic, Valentinus, flourish (139.)
- 161 Birth of Commodus at Lanuvium (180.)  
Death of Antoninus at Loriguni, March 7, aged 75; he is succeeded by *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, the philosopher. *L. Aurelius Verus* (Ceionus Commodus) is associated in the government.  
Outbreak of the Parthians (165.)  
Aristides and his preceptor, Alexander of Coticium, visits Rome. The ten years' sickness of Aristides begins this year.
- 162 Irruption of the Chatti on the Rhine.  
Justin Martyr's second "Apology."  
Verus goes against the Parthians.  
The Roman jurist, Caius, flourishes.  
[Author of the "Institutes," from which the Justinian code was chiefly compiled.]
- 163 Death of Ptolemy, of Pelusium.  
Polyænus, the jurist (Greek) flourishes.
- 164 Verus comes to Ephesus to meet his bride, Lucilla, daughter of Antoninus.  
Birth of Macrinus, the emperor (217.)  
Justin Martyr's death.  
Galen again at Rome.
- 165 War against Parthia terminated.  
Lucian and Apuleius, satirists (Greek) fl.  
Nicostratus and Iamblichus flourish.

**Rome.**

- 166 Triumph of the two emperors.  
Pillar of Antoninus erected.  
Approach of the Marcomanni; they come as far as Aquileia.  
The emperors proceed against them.  
Sextus, the Stoic of Charonga, flourishes.  
Martyrdom of Polycarp.—Fynes Clinton.
- 167 Slaughter of 400,000 persons in Seleucia, by order of Cassius, Roman general.  
Submission of the Marcomanni.  
Pestilence in Rome.  
Martyrdom of Polycarp (? 166.)  
Tatian, the Assyrian, returns to Syria, and founds the Gnostic sect, "Encratite."  
Baptismal fonts (baptistires) introduced.  
[Before this period baptism was performed in lakes, ponds, streams, or rivers.]
- 168 The two emperors at Rome.  
Soter, bishop of Rome.  
Lucian and Apelles, Italian Gnostics, disciples of Marcion (156) flourish.
- 169 War with the Marcomanni.  
Death of Verus at Ætinum.  
The emperor Antoninus prosecutes the war.  
Straitened circumstances of the empire, from the continuance of war.
- 171 Montanus, founder of the "Montanists," begins to publish his opinions in Phrygia.
- 172 Herodion, the grammarian, flourishes.
- 173 Apollinaris, of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, fl.  
Council of Hierapolis, agt. the Monastists.
- 174 Defeat of the Quadi; the miracle of the thundering legion.  
Peace with the Marcomanni.  
Pausanias, the first writer of travels, &c. fl.  
Plague and famine in Europe and Asia.
- 175 Rebellion of Cassius in Syria, resulting from the intrigues of Faustina.  
Assassination of Cassius.  
Death of the empress Faustina (145.)  
Aurelius Antoninus proceeds to the East.
- 176 Aurelius Antoninus celebrates a triumph on his return to Rome, in December.  
Commodus united in the government.  
Alexander, the peripatetic, fl. at Damascus.
- 177 Marriage of Commodus and Crispina.  
General remission of taxes.  
Outbreaks in Germany; the emperor and his son proceed thither.  
Phrynicus and Pollux flourish.  
Horrid persecutions of the Christians at Lyons and Vienna; martyrdom of Pothinus, bp. of Lyons; Irenæus succeeds him.  
Eleutherus, bishop of Rome (189.)  
The "Apology" and death of Athenagoras, an Athenian philosopher, who had become a Christian.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 148 Southward progress of the Goths; they advance from the Vistula and Oder, driving the Marcomanni before them.
- 162 Incursions of the Chatti into Gaul, &c.
- 167 War of the Germanic league against the Romans (180).
- 170 The Germans invade Illyria.  
Peace of the Romans with each tribe of the Germanic league separately.
- 176 The Romans violate their treaties.  
Renewal of the war.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 149 *Arsaces XXVII.* (Vologeses III.)—Parthia.
- 162 War against Rome by the Parthians.
- 165 Selucia overrun by Cassius. The war ends.

**Rome.**

- 78 War with the Marcomanni.  
Ælianus, the historian, flourishes.  
Athenagoras's treatise on the Resurrection.
- 79 The Marcomanni defeated.  
Chrestus and Adrian, the sophists, flourish.
- 80 The "Antonines," or *philosophic emperors*,  
cease with Marcus Aurelius.  
Death of M. Aurelius at Sirmium, March  
17, aged 59; his son  
T. Commodus, succeeds—in whose reign  
Rome becomes a military despotism; as  
the prætorians obtain almost exclusive  
power to dispose of the empire to the  
highest purchaser.  
Inroads of the Bastarnæ, Alani, and other  
barbarians into Dacia.  
The imperial plate sold for carrying on the  
wars; the finances in disorder; Commo-  
dus's peruke is powdered with gold dust.
- 81 Three works by Theophilus, bishop of Antioch,  
dedicated to Antolytus.  
Five books against Heresies, by Irenæus.  
Severus, the Syrian Gnostic, and founder  
of the sect "Severians," flourishes.
- 82 Rise of the "Millenarii," sect of Mountainists.  
Roman arms successful in Dacia.  
Irenæus's two letters:—on "Schism" to  
Blastus, and on "Monarely" to Florinus.  
Hermogenes, an African heretic, flourishes.
- 83 Plot of Lucilla against the life of the emper-  
or (her brother) frustrated; she is  
exiled and put to death.  
From this time the conduct of Commodus  
is almost unparalleled for cruelty, de-  
bauchery, vanity, and folly.
- 84 Herodian, the historian, begins to flourish.  
Scripture Concordance, by Theophilus.
- 85 The sophists, Pausanias of Cappadocia, and  
Athenodorus, flourish.  
Birth of Origen in Egypt.  
[His works were so numerous that some  
assert he wrote 6000 volumes.]
- 86 Commodus sacrifices Perennis at the instiga-  
tion of the British legions (F. C. 185.)  
Miltiades, a Christian writer, flourishes.
- 87 The Abaci (side-boards) first introduced  
into Rome from Asia.  
"On the Ogdoad," and "On Knowledge,"  
two tracts, by Irenæus (178.)
- 88 Birth of Bassianus (Caracalla) son of Sep-  
timus Severus, April 6 (211.)  
Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, founds  
the sect of the Theodotians (208.)
- 89 Birth of Geta at Milan, May 27 (212.)  
Cleander, the appointed successor of Perennis  
in Britain, is torn in pieces by the  
Roman populace.  
Victor I. bishop of Rome (202) ? 192.
- 90 Rise of the *Eclectic* sect of philosophers:—  
Potamo flourishes at Alexandria.
- 91 Fire at Rome, by which some of the works  
of Galen and other writers are destroyed.  
Name of Hercules assumed by Commodus.
- 92 Murder of Commodus, Dec. 31.  
Roman civilization declines—succeeding to  
the decline in morals and religion.  
Birth of Philostratus of Lemnos.  
Demetrius, of Alexandria, and Seraion, of  
Antioch, flourish.
- 93 P. H. *Perlinax* reluctantly accepts the imper-  
ial throne, Jan. 1.  
He proposes reforms obnoxious to the licen-  
tious and brutal soldiery.

**Rome.**

- 193 Murder of Pertinax and the chamberlain,  
Eiectus, March 28.  
M. *Didius Julianus* purchases the throne  
from the prætorian guards, April 13.  
Severus declared a public enemy.  
The prætorian guards submit to Severus.  
Julianus put to death by command of the  
senate, June 1, aged 63.  
*Septimus Severus*, emperor.  
The murderers of Pertinax put to death;  
largesses freely bestowed, &c.  
Pescennius Niger proclaimed emperor at  
Antioch in Syria.  
Pretensions of Clodius Albinus in Gaul.  
Severus proceeds against Pescennius.  
Byzantium besieged by Severus (196.)  
Galen, now in his 64th yr., delivers lectures.
- 194 Defeats of Pescennius at Nicea and Issus.  
He and all his family put to death at Antioch.  
Clemens Alexandrinus, presbyter, fl.  
Disputes respecting the time for observing  
the feast of Easter.—Hieronymus.
- 195 Severus ravages the countries bordering on  
the Euphrates.  
Apollonius, of Athens, and Heraclides, fl.  
Hermias—"On the ignorance of the pagan  
philosophers concerning the soul."
- 196 Byzantium taken and destroyed (193.)  
(Clodius Albinus procl. emperor in Gaul.  
The senate declares him a public enemy.  
Severus marches an army against him.  
Council of bishops held at Ephesus.
- 197 Defeat of Albinus near Lyons; he dies by  
his own hand, Feb. 19.  
Hippodromus, the sophist, flourishes.  
Council at Rome, convened by Victor,  
to discuss, and if possible to settle, the dis-  
puted subject of Easter.  
Works of Clemens Alexandrinus about this  
time:—"Exhortation to the Gentiles,"  
"Pedagogue," "Stromata," and "In-  
stitutes" or "Sketches."

**Britain.**

- 178 Eastern Christian missionaries preach the  
Gospel in Britain with success.
- 179 Lucius, first Christian kg., rgms. in Britain.  
[According to Bede, Lucius sent, in 156,  
a letter to Pope Eleutherias, praying that  
missionaries might be sent him. Four  
teachers, Dyan, Ffagan, Medwy, and  
Elfan, were despatched by the Pope, in  
answer to Lucius's prayer.]
- 180 Archbishopric of York founded by Lucius.
- 183 Irruption of the Scots; they destroy parts  
of the turf rampart.
- 184 Ulpian Marcellus compels them to retire.  
**Northern and German Nations.**
- 180 The Roman garrisons beyond the Danube  
withdrawn; close of the war.
- 190 Gradual increase in the power and number  
of the Vandal tribes.

**Parthia and Armenia.**

- 178 *Vologeses*, king of Armenia.
- 191 *Arsaces XXVIII.* (Vologeses IV.)—Parthia.
- 197 War with the Romans, who are victorious;  
the country overrun and plundered.

**India.**

- 190 *Sukarna Deva*, the most distinguished of  
the Andhras in India.  
[His reign forms an epoch in Indian his-  
tory. He dethroned the king of Mag-  
hadha, and extended his rule over Asham,  
beyond the eastern boundary of India.]

**Rome.**

- 198 Severus and his sons in Asia. War with Parthia; fall of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon. Severus repulsed by the Arabs. Tertullian, a native of Carthage, fl. (40.)
- 199 Antipater, the sophist, Ammonias Saccas, and Alexander, of Aphrodisias, flourish.
- 200 Severus visits Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and other eastern provinces. The temple of the sun at Baalbec, and other splendid buildings—also at Palmyra. Death of Galen, aged 70 (130.) Council at Carthage, respecting the disputed question of the baptism of heretics.
- 201 Zephyrinus, bishop of Rome (218.)
- 202 Return of Severus to Rome. The Decennalia celebrated; also the Marriage of Caracalla and Plautilla. Magnificent shows, largesses, &c. Triumphant arch of Severus. Edict of Severus against Jews and Christians; hence the Fifth persecution of the Christians, in which Leonides, the father of Origen, Perpetua, Victor, Felicitas, Potamena, and Irenæus are put to death.
- 203 Origen succeeds Clemens in the Catechetical school at Alexandria (194.) Tertullian's "Apology" about this time.
- 204 Ludi Seculares celebrated.
- 205 Birth of Heliogabulus at Emesa (218.) Birth of Plotinus, the philosopher, at Lycopolis in Egypt (251, 270.)
- 207 War again in Britain. Travels of Origen in Arabia, &c.
- 208 Severus proceeds into Britain. Alexander Severus born in the temple of Alexander at Arce, Oct. 1 (222) ? 205. Rise of the Theodotian sects of the "Artemonists" and "Melchizedechians" (188.)
- 200 Severus penetrates into Caledonia. "The Lives of the Philosophers," by Titus Laertius, about this time. Oppian, also Mimicrus Felix, a lawyer, author of the Dialogue "Octavius," a work on Destiny, flourish.
- 210 The wall of Severus in Britain. Origen's "Hexapla and Tetrapla." Tertullian's works:—"de Pœnitentia," "de Oratione," "de Baptismo," "ad Uxorem," "ad Martyras," &c.; five books "Adversum Marcionem," "Apologia," "ad Nationes," "Adversus Hermogenem," &c.
- 211 Death of Severus at York, Feb. 4. [Though undoubtedly a brave man, Severus had one trait of weakness, quite contemptible in one who was the author of his own greatness; viz., his vanity in laying claim (by a false assertion) to a long line of imperial ancestors.]
- Caracalla* (a dissolute and cruel prince.) Geta declared heir to the throne. The number of the prætorian guards increased four-fold.
- 212 Geta, the emperor's step-brother, assassinated in his mother, Julia's arms, April 4. Papianus, the jurist, put to death; and The lives of about 20,000 sacrificed, to glut Caracalla's blood-thirstiness. Caracalla's cruel and oppressive tour of the eastern provinces.

**Rome.**

- 212 The profligate, Epagathus, exercises great influence over Caracalla (228.) Anrelian born at Sirnium (270.) Wars with the Catti and Allemanni. The "Thermæ" of Caracalla.
- 213 Caracalla visits Gaul. Antipater, Philiscus, and Philostratus, fl. Praxeas, founder of the sect "Patrisasiensians," fl. at Rome; afterwards in Africa.
- 214 Churching of women commenced. The Allemanni attacked by Caracalla. He visits Dacia and Thrace.
- 215 Caracalla in want of money to pay his soldiery, extends the privileges of citizenship to all the subjects of Rome, for payment. Improvement of the finances from this time, now that the provinces are liable to the taxes on inheritances and enfranchisements. Italian farmers quit their lands and come to reside in Rome. Caracalla visits Antioch and Alexandria.
- 216 Expedition of Caracalla agt. the Parthians.
- Britain.**
- 201 Christianity introduced into Caledonia in the reign of Donald I.
- 207 The Caledonians enter south Britain and commit great ravages. Severus drives them back, and penetrates far into their country. [In this campaign from 60,000 to 70,000 perished, chiefly from fatigue.] Wall of Severus in Northumberland, on the line of those by Agricola and Adrian. A garrison of 10,000 left to defend the wall.
- 208 Severus establishes his court at Eboracum.
- 210 The northern tribes again break out into acts of hostility. Severus marches against them.
- 211 Death of Severus at Eboracum (York.) His son, Caracalla, makes peace with the Caledonians and departs for Rome. Seventy years of tranquillity succeeds. The celebrated Fingal about this time.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 200 About this time the Goths are found located on the Dneiper and the Don, (in Moldavia and Wallachia,) on the shores of the Black Sea, and near the mouth of the Vistula. The Vandals are friendly with the Romans.
- 201 League of the Goths, Saxons, Franks, and the Allemanni against the Romans.
- 203 The Goths march forward into Dacia; they cross the Danube, and commit depredations on the Roman provinces.
- 213 The Allemanni first show themselves on the banks of the river Mein; they have a body of well-arranged cavalry, and their infantry are properly disciplined.
- 215 Filimerus leads the Goths to the north of the Euxine.
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 198 Battle of Derwent, between Vologeses and the Khazars—Vologeses is killed. Tridates II. king of Armenia.
- 199 Ctesiphon taken by Severus.
- 209 Arsaces XXIX. (Vologeses V.)—Parthia.
- 211 The sons of Arsaces at war.
- 215 Caracalla at war with Vologeses, for refusing to deliver up Antiochus and Tridates.
- 216 Arsaces XXX. (Artabanus IV.)—Parthia. War with Rome; treachery of Caracalla to Abgarus, king of the Osroeni.

**Rome.**

- 217 Caracalla assassinated near Edessa, by Martialis, April 8; and is succeeded by *M. Opellius Macrinus*, pref. of the prætor. Diadumenus, son of the emperor, associated in the government.  
Caracalla's tax of a tenth, reduced to one-twentieth, and other reforms.  
Peace with Parthia purchased, after a signal defeat at Nisibis.  
Death of Julia at Antioch.  
Rome becomes dependent upon the provinces for a proper supply of food.  
Council at Carthage on church discipline.
- 218 Revolt and false claims of Heliogabalus, grandson of Julia Mæsa, and son of Julia Sæmias, at Antioch, May 16.  
Macrinus defeated and put to death.  
*Heliogabalus* assumes the purple in Nicomedia, where he winters.  
The worship of the sun introduced (192.)  
Wanton extravagance, depravity, and horrid cruelty of the emperor.  
Silk clothing introduced by Heliogabalus.  
Calixtus, bishop of Rome (223.)  
Origen visits Mammæa, the mother of Alexander Severus, at Antioch.  
Consecration of places of burial begun by Calixtus, bishop of Rome.
- 219 Heliogabalus celebrates his accession at Rome, by largesses, shows, &c.  
Ulpian, the Roman lawyer, banished.  
Origen's treatise on the "Resurrection."  
Ammonius Sacras, *Eclectic* philosopher, fl.
- 220 Julius Africanus, chronographer, fl.  
Hippolytus, bishop and martyr, flourishes. [His writings have been lost.]  
Origen's Commentaries on the Scriptures:—*Scholia, Homilies*, and *Volumes* (?226.)
- 221 Heliogabalus adopts Alexander Severus; but soon after endeavours to kill him.
- 222 Second attempt on the life of Severus.  
Murder of Heliogabalus by the prætorian guards, in his eighteenth year; he is succeeded by his cousin,  
*Alexander Severus*, March 11.  
Ulpian, the emperor's chief adviser.  
He reforms the senate, and introduces severe discipline into the army.
- 223 *Ælian*, and *Pisander of Laranda*, flourish.  
Urban I. bishop of Rome (230.)  
Death of Tertullian about this time.
- 224 Churches built by the Christians.
- 225 Severus contemplates building a temple to Christ, but is strenuously opposed by the juris-consults and the pagan priesthood.
- 226 Revolt in Persia under Artaxerxes.  
Origen returns to Alexandria from Cesarea; his ten books of "Stromata" appear about this time; and his "Commentaries on the Scriptures" are commenced.
- 228 Epagathus secretly put to death at Crete, by order of Severus (212.)  
Origen goes to Achaia, *via* Palestine, where he is ordained priest.  
Murder of Ulpian by the soldiery, in the presence of the emperor and his mother.
- 229 Dion Cassius and Aspasias, flourish.  
Origen returns to Alexandria, and is persecuted by his former bishop, Demetrius.  
Origen's treatise "de Principiis."  
Severus departs for the East.  
Pontianus, bishop of Rome (235.)  
Sixth persecution of the Christians.

**Rome.**

- 231 Severus at war with Artaxerxes.  
Council of Alexandria to condemn Origen. Origen, being banished from Alexandria, retires to Cæsarea.  
Heraclius succeeds to the office of catechist. Councils or synods, against the baptism of heretics, held at Synnada and Iconium.
- 232 Severus's successful campaign in Mesopotamia; Artaxerxes defeated.
- 233 Severus triumphs at Rome.  
Origen deposed and excommunicated.  
Birth of Porphyry, *Eclectic* phil., at Tyre. [He was the most distinguished of the Plotinian *Eclectic* school of philosophy.]
- 234 Revolt in Gaul; the emperor heads his army and proceeds thither.
- 235 Severus in Germany. His soldiers complain that the severity of his discipline is unbearable; they murder him.  
*C. Julius Maximinus* succeeds.  
He issues a decree against the bishops and other chiefs of the church.  
*War against the Germans*; they are forced to retreat across the Rhine.  
Anterus, bishop of Rome (237.)  
Earthquakes in Cappadocia and Pontus.  
The Christians persecut. in those provinces.  
Council respecting Ammonius at Alexand. Origen's letter of encouragmt. to Ambrose.
- 236 Maximinus's successful campaign in Germany.
- 237 Fabianus, bishop of Rome (250.)  
Maximinus retires to Sirmium in Pannonia. Conspiracy against him discovered.  
Horrid rapacity and cruelty of the emperor.  
**Northern and German Nations.**
- 236 Expedition of the Goths into Lower Mæsia, which they ravage.  
They exact tribute from the Romans.  
[From the note under B.C. 25, it will be seen that the northern hordes jealously preserved to themselves the privilege of forming the military caste. Tribute, not military service, was exacted by them from conquered nations.]
- Parthia and Armenia.**
- 217 Desperate but indecisive battle of Nisibis, between the Parthians and the Romans.  
Macrinus, the Roman emperor, makes peace with Artabanus.  
Prostrate condition of Parthia, after so much waste of treasure and of blood.  
The Persians evince a general desire to obtain their independence; hence in
- 222 Successful rebellion of Artaxerxes, son of Sasan, a private soldier.
- 224 *Arsaces* II. king of Armenia.
- 226 The country of Parthia revolutionized, the constitution subverted, the Parthian Dynasty concluded, and the  
Foundation of the *New Empire of Persia*, and the *Dynasty of the Sassanides*, by *Artaxerxes* (Ardshir) who claims descent from the ancient kings of Persia, after a final victory on the plains of Hornuz, near the Persian Gulf, over Artabanus.  
Ardshir assumes the title—"King of Kings."  
227 Restoration of the religion of Zoroaster. Christianity (Catholic) persecuted.
- 232 War with Rome—carried on with zeal on both sides, for some years, but without any advantages to either side.
- 237 Peace with Rome.

**Rome.**

- 238 *Gordian I.* and his son, *Gordian II.*, proclaimed emperors in Africa; approved by the senate. Maximinus marches against Rome. Capellianus defeats the Gordians; the younger Gordian is killed on the field, the elder commits suicide. The senate proclaims as emperors, *Pupienus* and *Balbinus*. The popular choice falls on Gordian. Maximian lays siege to Aquileia; but is headed by his soldiers before the walls. Strife between the Roman populace and the prætorian guards; by whom Pupienus and Balbinus are slain. *Gordian III.* (15 years old) succeeds.
- 239 Censorinus, the grammarian, flourishes. Renewed travels of Origen in Arabia, &c.
- 240 Sedition in Africa suppressed. Gregory Thaumaturgus flourishes. Council agt. Privatus at Lambesa in Africa.
- 241 Marriage of Gordian and Sabinia Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus. Reforms in the court.
- 242 Gordian carries war into the East. Plotinus, the *Eclectic* philosopher, in Persia. Epistles of Origen:—to Severa and others. Council agnst. Berillus at Bosra in Arabia.
- 243 Death of Misitheus, the father-in-law of Gordian, prætorian prefect. Philip, the Arabian, made prefect.
- 244 Gordian murdered at the instigation of Philip, the prætorian prefect. *Philip* succeeds to the empire. Decius sent to suppress an insurrection in Pannonia (Hungary.) Peace concluded with Sapor. Philippolis, in Thrace, founded.
- 245 Birth of Diocletian at Salona in Dalmatia. Council against Noetus at Ephesus. Origen's *epistle* to the Emperor Philip. Death of Ammonius Sacras (219.) Origen's work against Celsus. [Some date it at 249. It is esteemed his best; and it was his last production.] Conversion of Cyprian, bp. of Carthage. Cyprian's work on the vanity of idols. Herennius and Origen, *Eclectic* philosophers, flourish.
- Amelius Gentilianus, a Tuscan, and disciple of Plotinus, the *Eclectic* philosopher, fl.
- 247 Censorship of public morals revived. Persecution of the Christians. War with the Scythians, &c.
- 248 Magnificent celebration of the *Ludi Sæculares*, in commemoration of the founding of Rome, 1000 years before. Revolt of Jotapinus and Marinus in Syria and Mysia. Schism of Novatus and Felicissimus at Carthage, in opposition to Cyprian (252.) Council in Arabia, against those who maintain the dogma that the soul dies (? 247.) Gregory Thaumaturgus's panegyrical oration on his teacher, Origen.
- 249 Decius proclaimed emperor by the legions in Pannonia, against his will. Philip defeated and slain near Verona. *Trajanus Decius*, emperor. Birth of Constantius (305.)
- 250 *Gothic invasion*; Ostrogotha leads his hordes across the Danube. Decius defeated near Philippolis.

**Rome.**

- 250 Flourishing state of the law school at Berytus in Syria till 570. Decius proposes finally to extirpate Christianity; hence Seventh persecution of the Christians; Origen and others tortured; flight of Cyprian. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, of Alexandria, &c. Escape of Paul to Thebais, where he lives a hermit. [The instruments of persecution included—the sword and fire, wild beasts, talons of steel, the wheel, red-hot iron chairs—in short, every variety of torture which the most exquisite cruelty could invent.] Death of St. Ambrose. Seven missionaries proceed into Gaul. Council agnst. making eunuchs at Achaia.
- 251 The Goths sue for peace; refused. Battle of Abrutum; Romans defeated, and Trajan (Decius) and his son are slain. *Gallus* and his son, *Volusian*, emperors. Hostilian associated in the government. Peace with Goths; Gallus returns to Rome. Cornelius elected bishop of Rome (252.) Novatian opposes Cornelius (252.) Council of Carthage confirming the election of Cornelius, bishop of Rome; Canons passed for the re-admission of apostates into the church; condemnation of Felicissimus. Council of Rome; Novatian condemned. Longinus, the *Eclectic* philosopher and critic, and author of a work on the Sublime, flourishes. Plotinus, the founder of the *New Platonic* philosophy, flourishes (205, 270.)
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 238 The Franks, (or Free-men,) consisting of a military confederacy of the Chatti, Chauci, and Cherusci, invade and ravage Gaul.
- 242 The Goths defeated by Gordian. The Burgundians, a Vandal tribe, having been expelled their possessions on the Elbe, by the Gepidæ, come into Gaul, and settle in the district which still retains their name.
- 244 The Franks repulsed at Moguntiacum. The Goths commence a series of fresh irruptions into Mæsia and Thracia till 248.
- 245 The Gepidæ appear on the Carpathian Mountains, to enforce the payment of tribute by Philip.
- 250 Ostrogotha leads the Goths for the first time into the Roman empire; they cross the Danube, but are repulsed by Decius. Decius defeated and slain by the Goths in Thrace.
- 251 A peace with Ostrogotha is purchased by the Emperor Gallus.
- Persian Empire.**
- 240 Ardشير, of Armenia, murdered. *Chosroes* succeeds, as king of Armenia. Manichæus, the founder of "Manichæism," flourishes; being celebrated as a man of considerable learning and talent.
- 241 *Sapor I.* (Shapoor) king of Persia. War with Rome respecting Armenia. Shapoor suffers defeat from the Romans.
- 244 Cessation to the war with Rome.
- 250 Manichæus, compelled by Sapor to flee, he escapes to Turkistan, and shuts himself up in a cave for a year, while he writes his work "Ergenk."

**Rome.**

- 252 Hostilian murdered by order of Gallus.  
New Gothic invasion, repelled by Æmilianus in Mœsia.  
His troops proclaim him emperor.  
Valerian sent against Æmilianus.  
Pestilence throughout the empire.  
Lucius, bishop of Rome (253.)  
Cyprian's tract to Demetrian.  
Novatus comes from Carthage and joins Novatian (248) in forming a sect.  
Rise of the sect of the "Novatians."  
Fabius's council at Antioch, agt. Novatian.  
Council of Carthage against schismatics and heretics—Novatus, Privatus, and others.
- 253 Peace with the Goths purchased.  
Gallus and Volusian proceed against the rebel Æmilianus.  
Civil war averted by the assassination of the emperor and his son.  
Æmilius Æmittianus succeeds, May.  
He dies suddenly in August; (? put to death, according to F. Clinton, see 276.)  
Publius Licinius Valerian succeeds.  
He favours the Christians.  
Stephen, bishop of Rome (257.)  
Death of Origen (185.)  
[The crown of martyrdom for which this learned, pious, humble, unassuming, and persecuted man panted, he never attained.]  
Cyprian convenes a council at Carthage, respec. the baptism of infants and heretics.
- 254 Gallienus is associated in the government.  
War with the Parthians, Franks, Goths, Allemanni, &c.  
Valerian obtains several victories.  
Council convened by Cyprian at Carthage, on the deposition of two bishops in Spain.  
Cyprian's treatise on "Good Works."  
Tryphon, a disciple of Origen, flourishes.
- 255 Disputes among the Christians concerning the baptism of heretical pastors.  
Council at Carthage on the same subject.  
The empire greatly distressed; it is invaded on all sides by the barbarians.  
Death of the jurist, Paulus, the author of a large portion of the Justinian Pandects.
- 256 Irruption of the Franks into Spain.  
Cyprian's book "on the advantages of Patience," early this year.  
Cyprian's third and fourth councils (confirmatory) at Carthage, on the baptism of heretics (253, 255.)  
Council of Stephen at Rome.
- 257 Victory of Aurelian over the Goths.  
Valerian's conduct towards the Christians is changed; he enacts severe measures against their teachers.  
Sixtus II., bishop of Rome (259.)  
Banishment of Cyprian, Dionysius of Alexandria, and other Christian teachers.  
Cyprian "on Emulation and Envy;" other works—"Dress of Virgins," "The Lapsed," "Unity of the Church," "Exhortation to Martyrdom," &c. &c.
- 258 Valerian proceeds towards the East to fight against the Persians.  
Postumus sent into Greece.  
Trapezus taken by the Goths.  
Large assemblies of Christians, whether in churches or at the tombs of the martyrs, prohibited.  
Council at Rome, against the heresy of Noetus, by Sixtus.

**Rome.**

- 258 Second edict of Valerian against bishops, presbyters, and other exalted Christian personages; hence  
Eighth persecution of the Christians.  
Martyrdom of St. Cyprian, Sep. 14.  
Martyrdom of Sixtus, bishop of Rome (259.)
- 259 Bithynia ravaged by the Goths.  
Valerian advances into Cappadocia.  
Rebellion of nineteen lieutenants.  
*The Thirty Tyrants* from this time—Cyrilides, the first.—Trebellius Pollio.  
Dionysius chosen bishop of Rome (269.)
- 260 Defeat of Sapor (Shahpoor); rash pursuit by Valerian, who is made prisoner.  
Gallienus reigns alone (254.)  
Council at Rome, before which Dennis, of Alexandria pleads his cause.  
Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burnt.  
Postumias, tyrant of Gaul (259.)  
Editions of the Scriptures issued by the Christians about this time.  
Paul, of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, fl.
- 261 Regillianus, tyrant of Pannonia (259.)  
Splendid military achievements of Odenatus, king of Palmyra, in the East.  
Macrianus assumes the purple.  
Origen's Octapla published.
- 262 Macrinus and his sons put to death.  
The Germans approach as far as Ravenna, committing dreadful ravages.  
Saturninus, tyrant of Egypt (259.)  
Famine, pestilence, and earthquakes.  
Roman army repulsed by Persians in Asia Minor; Antioch surprised and plundered.
- 263 Gallienus celebrates the decennalia.  
Porphyry visits Rome, being abt. 30 yrs. old.
- 264 Odenatus, kg. of Palmyra, creat. Augustus.  
First council at Antioch against Paul, of Samosata (see 260, also 269.)  
Works of Gregory Thaumaturgus:—"Paraphrase on Ecclesiastus," "Canonical Epistle," "Sermons," "On the Soul."  
Birth of Eusebius of Cesarea.  
Era of Plotinus, Aurelius, Longinus, Marcellus, Callimicus, Lupercus, &c.
- 265 Postumus associates Victorinus in his usurpation of the government in Gaul.  
Death of Dionysius of Alexandria.
- 266 Anreolus, tyrant of Illyria (259.)  
Porphyry, *Eclectic* philosopher, fl. (263.)
- Britain.**
- 258 The Scots, from Ireland, invade Caledonia, which is eventually called after their name.—Bede.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 258 Descent of the Goths, numbering about 300,000 men, upon Asia Minor and Greece.  
They burn the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- 259 The Heruli join the Goths.  
[These people become known to the Romans now for the first time.]
- 263 The city of Athens burnt by the Goths.  
Hordes of the Heruli traverse Italy.
- Persian Empire.**
- 258 Mesopotamia conquered by Sapor; hence War with Rome; Valerian comes against Persia with a large force.  
*Artavastdes* III. king of Armenia.
- 260 Sapor drives the Romans before him as far as Cappadocia, and takes the emperor Valerian prisoner, whom he flays.
- China.**
- 255 The second *Tsin* dynasty—China.

**Rome.**

- 267 Odenatus murdered by his cousin, Mæonius, with Zenobia's concurrence.  
Zenobia (widow of Odenatus) ascends the throne of Palmyra.  
The Heruli repulsed by Dexippus.  
Tetricus usurps in Gaul (274.)  
Tetricus, the younger, made Caesar.
- 268 Gallienus at war with Aureolus (260); he is killed before Milan by his soldiers.  
Claudius II. (Gothicus) succeeds, Mar. 24.  
He defeats the Allemanni.  
Aurelius defeated and made prisoner.
- 269 The Gothic fleet lands 300,000 men in Macedonia and Illyria.  
Battle of Naissus; the Goths are routed by Claudian, and 50,000 of them are slain.  
Aurelian (270) signalizes himself as a warrior; he is called "hand-on-sword."  
Egypt conquered by Zenobia.  
Last council on Paul of Samosata.  
Felix I., bishop of Rome (275).—F. C. 270.  
Council at Antioch; deposition of Paul of Samosata; election of Domnus (264.)
- 270 Death of Claudius at Sirmium.  
According to his dying request Aurelian, his chief commander at Sirmium, is appointed to succeed him.  
Aurelian, assumes the purple.  
Quintillus, Claudius's brother, claims the empire, and is proclaimed in Italy. His soldiers desert him, upon which he commits suicide at Aquileia.  
Aurelian's successful campaign against the Goths and Allemanni.  
Death of Gregory Thaumaturgus (240.)  
Death of Plotinus, the philosopher (205.)
- 271 The Marcomanni in Italy, and the Allemanni on the Danube, are defeated.  
Peace granted to the Vandals.  
Rebuilding of the walls of Rome commenced.
- 272 War with Zenobia; fall of Ancyra, Antioch, Emessa, and Tyana; after which Zenobia shuts herself up in Palmyra.  
Birth of Constantine the Great, at Naissus in Mœsia (306.)  
Ninth persecution of the Christians.  
Noetus, of Smyrna or Ephesus, Berillus, bishop of Bozrah in Arabia, and other heretics, flourish.  
Manes, the heresiarch, flourishes.
- 273 Palmyra besieged and taken, and its queen, Zenobia, made prisoner. Her adviser, Longinus, is put to death (251.)  
"The ruins of Palmyra"—Palmyra razed.  
War of Aurelian with the Caspi in Thrace.  
Revolt of Firmus in Egypt suppressed.  
War against Tetricus, tyrant of Gaul (259.)
- 274 Submission of the Tetrici in Gaul (267.)  
Temple to the Sun at Rome, founded by the Emperor Aurelian.  
Preparations for war against the Persians.
- 275 Edicts against the Christians prepared; but their execution is prevented by the assassination of Aurelian in Illyria, at the instigation of Mnesthenus, his private secretary, a freedman; March.  
M. Claudius Tætilius succeeds in Sept. Eutycheianus, bishop of Rome (283.)
- 276 Tacitus proceeds against the Goths, but dies at Tarsus of fever (? killed), in April.  
Florianus is proclaimed in Italy; but Probus (East) is the choice of the army.  
[He is deemed by historians one of the

**Rome.**

- bravest, purest in morals, and most generous in disposition, of all the Roman emp.]  
The sophist, Proeresius, is born.  
Death (? suicidal) of Florianus at Tarsus.
- 277 Successful campaigns of Probus, against the Persians, Goths, and Germans.  
Sabellinus founds the "Sabellian heresy." [His followers called "Patripassians."]  
Council of Caschar in Mesopotamia; Archelaus (bishop) disputes with Manes.
- 278 Probus builds a wall and a line of forts from the Danube to the Rhine.  
Several towns rebuilt.  
Syncellus, the historian, and Pierius, fl.
- 279 Saturninus visits Alexandria, where he is proclaimed emperor.  
Cyril of Antioch, and Archelaus, bishop of Mesopotamia, flourish.
- 280 Saturninus killed by the soldiers of Probus.  
Revolt of Bonosus and Proculus in Gaul suppressed.
- 281 Probus employs his soldiers in draining the swamps around Sirmium.  
They grow dissatisfied with the emperor.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 269 The Goths defeated at Nissa by Claudius; their fleet of 6,000 ships destroyed.
- 270 The Allemanni make a descent upon Italy; but are repulsed by Aurelian.
- 271 The Norici, who inhabited parts of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, the Tyrol, &c., are defeated by Aurelian near Mediolanum (Milan.)
- 272 The Goths expelled Illyricum and Thrace.
- 274 The Goths obtain Dacia.
- 275 The Goths come into Asia.  
They are defeated.  
The Burgundians at war with Rome.
- 277 Naval expedition of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern seas.  
The Allemanni and Burgundians defeated by Probus.  
The Saxon pirates infest the German Ocean.
- 280 The Thuringii, a Gothic tribe, inhabiting Magdeburg and the modern Thuringia, are first known.  
The Norician league is broken, and the name is soon lost.  
Gothic monarchy under a priest-king, on the banks of the lower Danube and Black Sea. [About this period the monarchical principle of government was introduced among the German tribes. At first the highest judicial power was confided in the sovereign, but the making of the laws still remained with the people.]
- Persian Empire.**
- 272 Sapor (conquered by Odenatus, king of Palmyra in 261) is succeeded by Hormisdas I. (Hurmaz) king of Persia.  
He recalls Manichæus from exile, embraces his doctrines, and builds for him a castle.
- 273 Varanes I. (Baharam I.) king of Persia.  
War with the Roman emperor Aurelian.
- 274 Manichæus flayed alive by order of Varanes, who had inveigled him from his castle.  
Flight of the followers of Manichæus.  
Christians and Manichæans persecuted.
- 276 Varanes II. (Baharam) king of Persia.
- 277 Being defeated by Probus, he solicits peace, which is granted.
- 279 War with the tribes bordering on the sources of the Indus.

**Rome.**

- 282 Probus murdered by a mutinous body of soldiers at Sirmium.  
*Carus* is chosen emperor by the army.  
*Carinus* and *Numerianus*, sons of *Carus* are appointed *Cæsars*.  
*Carus* defeats the Goths.  
*Apollinaris* and *Nemesianus*, poets, flourish.  
*Carus* and his son, *Numerianus*, proceed against the Persians.  
*Carus* is killed near *Ctesiphon* by lightning, or, according to some, by poison.  
Retreat of *Numerianus*.  
*Caius*, bishop of *Rome* (296.)
- 284 Murder of *Numerianus* by *Arrius Aper*, his father-in-law, præfect of the prætorians.  
*Diocletian* succeeds *Carus*.  
The *Diocletian Era*, or *Era of the Martyrs*, begins August 29.  
[From this period the woollen toga, adorned with purple, as worn by the emperors from the time of *Augustus*, was exchanged for one of silk, covered with gold and jewels.]  
*Diocletian* murders *Arrius Aper*.  
*Arnobius*, of *Pamphilus*, flourishes.  
Eastern mode of government adopted.  
*Carinus* assumes the purple, and proceeds against *Diocletian*.
- 285 Battle of *Margus*; *Diocletian* defeated.  
*Carinus* assassinated by his own officers while pursuing his enemies.  
[Of *Carinus* it has been observed, that in him the sensual enormities of *Heliogabalus* (218) and the cold ferocity of *Domitian* (81) were combined.]  
*St. Anthony's* first seclusion, aged 34.
- 286 *Maximian* associated in the government; he is proclaimed *Augustus*, April 1.  
*Diocletian* assumes the title *Jove*, and *Maximian* that of *Hercules*.  
*Diocletian's* baths; containing more than 3000 benches of marble, splendidly ornamented with gold, paintings, &c.  
*Maximian* conducts the war against the *Allemanni* and *Burgundians*.  
Rebellion of *Achilleus* (tyrant) in *Egypt*, and of *Julian* at *Carthage*.  
*Diocletian's* campaign against the Persians.
- 287 *Maximian* defeats the *Gauls*, Jan. 1.  
Usurpation of *Carausius* in *Britain* (286.)
- 288 Death of *Ulpian*, the celebrated *jurist*.  
Preparations of *Maximian* for the subjugation of the tyrant, *Carausius* of *Britain*.
- 289 Several ineffectual attempts to reduce *Carausius* to obedience.  
The first hermit, *Paul*, the *Theban*, fl.  
*Trebellius Pollio* and *Mævius Vopiscus*, fl.  
*Carausius* acknowledged, as the third *Augustus*.  
*Methodius*, bishop of *Olympus*, fl. (297.)  
Works of *Methodius*:—"Banquet of *Virgins*," *Dialogues* "on the Resurrection," "on Free-will" "on *Valentinianism*;" treatises against *Porphyry* and *Origen*, on created things; sermons, &c.  
The *Gregorian* civil law published.
- 291 Conference of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, the emperors, at *Milan*.  
*Ælius Spartianus*, the historian, flourishes.  
Period of the Jewish *Talmud* and *Targum*.  
*Hierax*, the founder of the "*Hieracites*," flourishes at *Leontopolis* in *Egypt*.  
Christian churches enlarged and new ones erected throughout the empire.
- 292 *C. Galerius* chosen *Cæsar* by *Diocletian*.

**Rome.**

- 292 *Constantius Chlorus* made *Cæsar* by *Maximian*; proclaimed in *Nicomedia*.  
Adoption of Pagan ceremonies into the services of the Christian church.
- 293 Defeat of the usurpers, *Julian* in *Africa*, and *Achilleus* in *Egypt*.  
*Allectus* (tyrant) murders *Carausius* in *Britain*, and seizes on the government (289.)  
Rise of the Christian hierarchy into civil importance; favours conferred upon them.  
Council on ecclesiastical discipline at *Elvira* in *Grenada*.
- 295 The *Carpi* defeated (? 294.)
- 296 Victory of *Asclepiodotus* in *Britain*.  
Dissensions and corruptions, in doctrine and practice, prevail among Christians.  
Division of the empire into four sovereignties for its better preservation:—  
*Maximian* has *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Africa*, and the islands; capital, *Milan*.  
*Diocletian* rules over *Asia*, *Syria*, *Egypt*; capital, *Nicomedia*.  
*Galerius*—*Thrace*, *Illyria*, and along the *Danube*; capital, *Sirmium*.  
*Constantius*—*Gaul*, *Spain*, *Britain*, and *Mauritania*; capital, *Treves*.  
*Marcellinus*, bishop of *Rome* (308.)
- 297 *Achilleus* besieged in *Alexandria* by *Diocletian*; he is taken and put to death.  
Defeat of *Galerius* in *Persia*.  
The "*Codex Gregorianus*" from this date.
- Britain.**
- 286 The British coasts ravaged by Saxon and Scandinavian pirates.  
*Carausius* sent to repress them, which he does most effectually.
- 287 Successful revolt of *Carausius*.
- 290 The title of emperor is conceded to him by *Diocletian* and *Maximian*.  
*Carausius*, emperor of *Britain*, &c. (? 286.)  
*Britain* a naval power for the first time; *Carausius's* fleets extensive and powerful.
- 293 *Carausius* assassinated by *Allectus*, his friend and chief minister.  
*Allectus*, emperor of *Britain*, &c.  
*Constantius Chlorus* is appointed to the government of *Britain*.
- 296 *Allectus* defeated and slain by *Asclepiodotus*, general of *Chlorus's* army.  
[The army of *Allectus* included a large number of *Franks* and *Saxons*.]  
The *Caledonians* again invade south *Britain*, but are repelled.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 286 The Saxon confederacy, consisting of the *Ostphali*, *Westphali*, and *Augari*.  
The Saxon pirates assist *Carausius* in his revolt against *Diocletian*.
- 287 War between the *Allemanni* and *Romans*.
- 288 Large bodies of the *Franks* are transplanted from *Thrace* into *Gaul* by *Maximian*.
- 290 The *Burgundians* are defeated by the Goths.
- Persian Empire.**
- 282 *Persia* invaded by the emperor *Carus*.
- 283 *Carus* conquers *Seleucia* and *Ctesiphon*, and strikes terror into the Persians.  
*Carus* is killed by lightning.
- 286 *Tiridates*, king of *Armenia*.
- 293 *Faranes III.* (*Baharam III.*) k. of *Persia*.
- 294 *Narses* succeeds his brother, *Varanes*.
- 296 Expulsion of *Tiridates* from *Armenia* by *Narses* of *Persia*.  
The *Romans* defend the cause of *Tiridates*.

**Rome.**

- 298 Victories in Persia; extension of the empire eastward to the Tigris by Galerius; five provinces taken from Persia (363.)  
Constantius defeats the Gauls at Langres and Vindonissa.
- 299 The Marcomanni defeated by Diocletian. Eumenius and Vopiscus flourish.
- 300 Hermon and Arnobias, of Sicca Venerea, author of "Adversus Gentes," &c. fl.
- 301 Council of Alexandria; deposition of Miletus, bishop of Lycopolis, for idolatry.
- 302 Triumph of Diocletian.  
Lactantius, rhetorician, and disciple of Arnobius, fl. at Nicomedia in Bithynia.  
Juvenecus, a Spanish presbyter, author of "Historia Evangelica" and other poems fl.
- 303 Tenth persecution of the Christians, commenced in Nicomedia by Diocletian, first in the army, on the instigation of the Roman Aruspices.  
Demolition of Christian churches, employment of the rack, fire, sword, &c.  
Legend of Crispin and Crispianus.  
Revolt of Eugenius.
- 305 Diocletian and Maximian abdicate, May 1.  
Constantius, emperor of the west.  
Galerius, emperor of the east.  
Maximin and F. Severus, Cæsars.  
Lactantius (now an old man) tutor to Crispus, son of Constantine.  
Council, for the absolution of bishops who had read the Scriptures to the Pagans during the recent persecutions, held at Cirtes in Numidia.  
Celibacy and the monastic life first preached by St. Anthony in Egypt.
- 306 Franks defeated by Constantine in Gaul.  
Death of Constantius at York, July 25.  
Constantine (the Great) son of Constantius, assumes the purple in Britain.  
Marriage of Constantine and Fausta, daughter of Maximian.  
Socrates, the eccles. histor. begins to write.  
Eusebius flourishes at Cæsarea.  
Death of the philosopher, Porphyry (233.)  
Rebellion of *Maxentius*, assisted by his father, Maximian, who again assumes the purple (305.)
- 307 The title of Augustus conferred upon Severus, while that of Cæsar only is granted to Constantine by Galerius.  
Severus marches upon Rome, but is compelled to retreat to Ravenna.  
Maxentius induces Severus to yield to his clemency and honour.  
Severus is treacherously put to death.  
Galerius makes a fruitless atk. upon Rome.  
Licinius appointed Augustus (? 308.)
- 308 *Maximin* and Constantine Augusti.  
Maximian's claims admitted; hence There are *six emperors at once*, viz.:—Galerius, Licinius, and Maximin, east. Maximian, Maxentius, Constantine, west. Galerius devotes his time and attention to domestic improvements.  
Marcellus, bishop of Rome (310.)
- 309 *Civil war* between Maximian and his son, Maxentius.  
Maximian escapes to his son-in-law, Constantine, in Gaul.  
Intrigues of Maximian and Maxentius against Constantius discovered.  
Heladius and Julian, the sophist, flourish.

**Rome.**

- 309 Martyrdom of Pamphilus of Cæsarea in Palestine, collector of the writings of Origen and other ancient Christian authors.  
Agapius succeeds him in the bishopric.
- 310 Arles besieged; Maximian taken and put to death by order of Constantine.  
[He was strangled at Marseilles.]  
The Christians protected by Constantine.  
Eusebius, bishop of Rome (311.)  
Donatus broaches his peculiar sentiments.  
Excommunication of Arius.  
Jamblicus, and Onasimus, of Sparta, fl.
- 311 Galerius taken off by disease while engaged in furthering the public works.  
[When taken ill he relaxed in his severities against the Christians, and desired that they should pray for his recovery.]  
*Civil war*; Constantine and Maxentius.  
Constantine's vision of the cross.  
Melchiodas, bishop of Rome (314.)  
Vanguard of Maxentius at Turin defeated.  
Martyrdom of Methodius (290.)
- 312 Maxentius defeated at Verona.  
Final defeat and death of Maxentius near Rome, Oct. 28.  
The prætorian guards disbanded.  
*The Indiction of Constantianople*, Sept. 1.  
A general land tax established.  
Council at Carthage; Cœcilian deposed by the followers of Donatus.  
Constantine makes a public and solemn profession of Christianity.  
*Christianity from this time gradually becomes the religion of the State.*  
[With the establish. of Christianity by Constantine, a great number of civil and ecclesiastical titles sprung into existence; the court exceeded any thing before known in splendour and costliness, so that the maintenance of its thousands of officers &c. amounted to a sum much larger than that required for the pay of the legions.]
- Britain.**
- 305 Martyrdom of St. Alban—the protomartyr for Christ in England—at Verulam. ? 284
- 306 Death of Constantius Chlorus at Eboracum  
Constantine succeeds to the empire.  
Irruption of the Scots and Picts.  
Indecisive campaign against them.
- 307 Probable invasion of Caledonia, and settlement of the Lowlands by the Scythians, hence subsequently named Scots (see 258.)
- 308 Constantine departs for the continent, carrying with him the flower of the British army.  
History of Britain a blank during the reign of Constantine, "the Great."
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 298 Defeat of the Allemanni by the Romans at Antemantunum.
- 306 The Franks who had invaded Gaul are defeated by Constantine.
- Persian Empire.**
- 298 The Romans, under Galerius, deprive Narse of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.  
Peace with Diocletian; cession of Mesopotamia, five provinces beyond the Tigris and the sovereignty of Iberia.  
Tridates is restored to Armenia.
- 301 *Hormisdas II.* (Hurmaz) or in 303.  
The city of Ormus built.
- 309 *Sapor II.* (Shapoor)—surnamed "Postumus," also called "the Great."

**Rome.**

- 313 Marriage of Licinius and Constantina, Constantine's sister, at Milan.  
Maximin invades Thrace, &c.  
*Civil war* between Maximin and Licinius.  
Birth of Constantine II. at Arles, Aug. 7.  
Edict in favour of Christians. (Milan.)  
Maximin defeated at Heracleia.  
He escapes to Tarsus and dies.  
Death of Diocletian at Salona.  
Murder of the widow and children of Maximin by Licinius.  
Foreign (barbaric) mercenaries form the chief portion of the Roman army.  
Council at Rome against the Donatists.  
Sopater, Eumenius, and Ædesius, flourish.
- 314 *Civil war*; the first between Constantine and Licinius; the latter defeated at Cibilis and Mardia.  
Licinius sues for peace—acceded to.  
Taxes upon trade and moveable property collected every four years.  
Sylvester I. bishop of Rome (335.)  
Lactantius still flourishes (305.)  
Councils—one at Arles against the Donatists, one at Ancyras, Galatia, on apostasy during persecution, and one at Neocæsarea, Pontus, on discipline.
- 315 Reduction of the legions from 12,500 to 1500 and 1600 men.  
Arian, at Alexandria, denies the divinity of Christ, and is styled a "heretic."  
Theological controversies from this time tear asunder the bonds of society.
- 317 The Donatists in Africa flourish.  
Crispus, Constantius, and Licinius (only 19 months old) made Cæsars, March 1.  
Birth of Constantius II. at Sirmium, Aug. 6.  
Constantine's standing army amounts to 180,000 men (132 legions.)  
Constantine shows favour to the orthodox, but persecutes the Donatists, &c.
- 318 Era of the historians—Spartianus, Capitolinus, Trebellius, Vopiscus, Gallicanus, and Lampridius.
- 319 Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, author of "Historia Ecclesiastica," "Preparatio Evangelica," "Adversus Marcellanum," and Commentaries, Translations, &c.
- 320 Crispus defeats the Franks.
- 321 Birth of the emperor Valentinian I. at Cibalis in Pannonia (364.)  
Taliessin, the Welsh bard, fl. till 354.  
Rise of the Circumcellions in Africa.  
Arius, a presbyter, opposes Alexander, bp. of Alexandria, on the question of Christ's pre-existence; many clergy join Arius.  
Two councils at Alexandria against Arius; and one at Bithynia and one in Palestine in his favour.  
Arius and others are excommunicated.  
Arius retires into Palestine.
- 322 The Sarmatians defeated by Constantine.  
*Civil war*—the second between Constantine and Licinius.
- 323 Defeat of Licinius by Constantine, before Adrianople, July 3.  
Crispus defeats Amandus, Licinius's admiral, in a sea-fight of three days' duration in the Hellespont.  
Constantine dfts. Licinius at Chrysopolis; the latter flees to Numidia; soon after surren.  
Constantine sole emperor; his son, Constantius, is made Cæsar.

**Rome.**

- 323 Death of Lactantius about this time; his works include, among others, "De Divinis Institutionibus," in seven books; "De Ira Dei," "De Opificio Homini," &c.
- 324 Licinius treacherously put to death by order of Constantine (? Fausta's intrigue.)  
Another council at Alexandria against Arius (321), also against the Colluthians.
- 325 I. *General council*; held at Nice, for the suppression of Arianism (381); Hosius, of Corduba, draws up the "Nicene creed." The chronicle of Eusebius ends this year.  
Gladiatorial combats suppressed in the East by Constantine.
- 326 Crispus banished to Pola, and there put to death by command of his father (317, 322.)  
Athanasius succeeds Alexander, bishop of Alexandria; the Arians oppose him.  
Birth of Gregory Nazianzen (? 329.)  
Basil also born, according to some (? 328.)
- 327 Fausta detected and put to death (324.)  
Helanopolis founded.
- 328 Birth of Valens, the emperor (364.)  
Birth of Basil (the Great) in Cappadocia or Pontus (? 326.)
- 329 Constantinople founded on the site of Byzantium (196.)
- 330 Solemn inauguration of Constantinople.  
*The seat of govt. transferred to Constantinople.*  
[\* By making Constantinople the residence of the emperors, the centre of the empire was removed from the Latin world to the Greek; and although Latin continued to be the official language for several centuries, the influence of Greek civilization soon obtained such an ascendancy over the Latin, that, while the Roman empire perished by the barbarians in the west, it was changed into a Greek empire by the Greeks in the east."—Dr. Pale.]  
Gradual decline of Rome from this period.  
Change in the mode of government.  
*Christianity the court religion.*  
The empire divided into four prefectures, governed by prætorian prefects:—
1. *The Eastern*—including 48 provinces, which comprise the five dioceses of Oriens, Ægyptus, Asia, Pontus, and Thrace.
  2. *The Illyrian*—comprising the 11 provinces contained in the two dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia.
  3. *The Italian*—consisting of three dioceses—Italia, Illyricum, and Africa.
  4. *The Gallic*—including the dioceses—Gallia, Hispania, and Britannia.
- Council at Alexandria for the ordination of Athanasius, bp. of the church in that city.  
Council at Carthage, for the same object as that of the council of Cirtes (see 305.)  
Birth of Gregory, bishop of Nyssa, and brother of Basil, bishop of Cæsarea (372.)
- Britain.**
- 314 Three British bps. at the Council of Arles.
- 325 Strong presumption that some of the British bps. were present at the Council of Nice.
- 330 Castle founded by the Pictish king, Camelon, where Edinburgh Castle now stands.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 315—330 The Goths, in their advance towards Italy, greatly increase in number by the addition of other tribes.
- Persian Empire.**
- 326 Christianity proscribed.

**Rome.**

- 331 Destruction of the heathen temples.  
Julian born at Constantinople, Nov. 17.  
In Constantinople 80,000 loaves are distributed daily by Constantine.  
Punishment by crucifixion abolished.  
Council at Antioch; Eustace deposed.  
Birth of Hieronymus.  
Birth of St. Jerome at Stridon, on the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia.  
Baptizing in churches first practised.  
[Before this time baptism was performed in baptistries situated without the walls of churches, from henceforth fonts are erected within their precincts. See 167.]
- 332 The Goths defeated by Constantine.
- 333 Constans appointed Cæsar.
- 334 Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves.  
They are subdued and dispersed throughout the empire.  
Defeat of Colocærus by Dalmatius.  
Marcellus and Asterias flourish.  
Council at Cæsarea; Athanasius denounced.
- 335 Dalmatius and Hanniballianus, nephews of Constantine, made Cæsars.  
Council of Eusebians, held at Tyre, against Athanasius, and at Jerusalem in favour of Arianism.
- 336 Mark, bishop of Rome, for 8 months only.  
Synod of Constantinople, in favour of Arius.  
Banishment of Athanasius (326.)  
Sudden and mysterious death of Arius, near the Forum in Constantinople (321.)  
Basileus succeeds the deposed Marcellus, bishop of Galatia.
- 337 Preparations for a war with Persia.  
The emperor retires to Nicomedia, where he dies, May 22, having been previously baptized by Eusebius.  
Massacre of the two Cæsars and several others of the emperor's family.  
The empire divided, Sep. 11;—  
*Constantine II.* reigns in Gaul,  
*Constans* in Italy and Africa, and  
*Constantius* in the East.  
Julius, bishop of Rome (352.)  
Eleventh persecution of the Christians.  
Eusebius is elected bishop of Nicomedia.
- 338 Death of Dalmatius and others (335.)  
War with Persia by Constantius; the Persians besiege Nisibis.  
Return of Athanasius from exile (335.)  
Death of Eusebius of Cæsarea (? 340.)
- 339 Councils of Arians; at Antioch for the ordination of Pistus in the room of Athanasius, and at Constantinople for the deposition of Paul.  
Massacres and other excesses of the Donatists in Africa; an army sent agnst. them.  
Battle of Bagnia; the Donatists defeated with great slaughter; Donatus exiled.
- 340 Constantine demands from Constans certain provinces in Africa and Italy.  
*Civil war* betw. Constans and Constantine.  
Constantine defeated at Aquilea, captured, and put to death.  
Procræsius, the sophist, and Tusciannus, fl.  
Constans reigns over Gaul and Italy.  
The Athanasian creed, called "the Catholic Faith," composed about this time. (?)  
Council in favour of Athanasius held at Constantinople.  
Birth of St. Ambrose (bishop of Milan) at Arles, or Treves, or Lyons (? 333.)

**Rome.**

- 341 Pagan sacrifices prohibited.  
War with the Franks.  
Earthquakes near Antioch, &c.  
Arian synod of Antioch; Athanasius again deposed; Gregory appointed in his place.
- 342 The Franks defeated by Constans.  
Sedition in Constantinople suppressed.  
Athanasius a resident at Rome.  
Council of Rome in defence of Athanasius.  
Death of Eusebius, of Nicomedia, the friend and protector of Arius.  
Invocation of saints; incense in use; images of Christ and apostles revered.
- 343 Constans at war in Britain; after which he visits Antioch, Hierapolis, &c.  
The heresy of Photin promulgated.
- 344 Earthquake in Pontus.
- 345 Earthquakes in Italy and Greece.  
Council of Arians at Antioch; new articles of faith drawn up and adopted.
- 346 Nisibis besieged a second time (338, 350.)  
Birth of Theodosius I. (379.)  
Jamblicus, of Chalcis in Cælo-Syria, *Eccletic* phil., a disciple of Porphyry, still fl.  
Council of Milan; Nicene creed approved.
- 347 Synods; one at Sardica, in Illyria, confirming the acts of the council of Nice (325); one at Milan, against Photin, of Sirmium.  
St. Chrysostom born at Antioch (? 354.)  
Serapion and Triphyllius flourish.
- 348 Council of Carthage on discipline (? 349.)  
Julius Firmicus Maternus, author of "De Errore profanarum Religionum," fl.
- 349 Councils; at Jerusalem, in favour of Athanasius; at Rome, against Photin; at Cordova, confirming that at Sardica (347.)  
Didymus, of Alexandria, and Jacobus, of Nisibis, flourish.  
Gregory put to death at Alexandria (341.)  
Athanasius returns a few months after.  
Chanting adopted into Christian worship by Ambrose, from the Pagan ceremonies of the Romans.—Lenglet. (See 602.)  
[Date manifestly too early; more probably about the yr. 385. Compare 340 and 374.]
- 350 Rebellion of Magnentius in Gaul; and flight of Constans to the Pyrenees.  
Constans is overtaken and put to death.  
*Nepotianus* proclaimed emperor in Rome; but in twenty-eight days he is slain.  
*Magnentius* also assumes the purple.  
Insurrection of Vetricio in Illyria.  
Constantius refuses the terms of accommodation proposed by Magnentius; hence *Civil war* betw. Magnentius and Constantius.  
Nisibis again besieged by the Persians.  
Vetricio deposed by Constantius.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 331 The Goths come into Mœsia and Thrace.
- 332 They are driven across the Danube.
- 350 The Ostrogoths, under Hermanric, bring the Visigoths, Sarmatians, and Heruli into subjection.
- Persian Empire.**
- 337 War with Rome for the recovery of the surrendered provinces (298.)
- 342 *Arsaces III.* (Tiranus) king of Armenia.
- 344 Renewed persecutions of the Christians.
- China.**
- 340 Dynasty of *Sung* in China.
- Africa.**
- 333 Conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity, by the preaching of Frumepatius.

**Rome.**

- 351 Submission of Vetricio; he is pensioned. Elevation of Gallus and Decentius. Julian professes paganism, 20 years old. Battle of Mursa; Magnentius is routed. Council at Sirmich; Photinus deposed. Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, and founder of the sect of "Luciferians," fl. ["Chiefly remarkable for the mischief and dissension wh. he caused in the church."] 352 Gallus Caesar renders himself odious by his cruelty at Antioch (386.) Revolt of the Jews at Diocæsarea, &c. Defeat of Magnentius at Mount Seleucus; he escapes into Gaul. Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourishes. Liberius, bishop of Rome (366.) Councils, in favour of Athanasius at Egypt and at Rome. 353 Magnentius's third defeat, and suicide. Constantius now sole emperor. Marriage of Constantius and Eusebia. Rebell. and cruelties of Gallus in the East. Lycaonia and Pamphylia ravaged by the Isaurians. Gregory Nazianzen at Athens. The Arians favoured by Constantius. Council of Arians at Arles; Athanasius, Photin, and Marcellus, are condemned. 354 Gallus falls, by stratagem, into the hands of Constantius, who has him sent to Pola, where he is put to death. Birth of Chrysostom at Antioch (? 347.) Council at Antioch against Athanasius. Saint Augustine born at Tagasta, Nov. 13. Hilary made bishop of Poitiers (? 350.) 355 Sylvanus suppresses a revolt in Gaul. He is charged with treason, whereupon he assumes the purple at Agrippina. Murder of Sylvanus in the church of St. Severin, Cologne. Dreadful state of Gaul after these events. Julian, brother of Gallus, created Caesar. He marries Helena, the emperor's sister. Julian is sent into Gaul. Synod of Milan; Athanasius condemned. Edict forbidding (as incest) marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Synod of Poitiers; secession of several bishops from communion with Saturnin, bishop of Arles. Felix II. schismatic bishop of Rome (352.) Hilary, the deacon, a Luciferian—hence sarcastically called "Deucalion Orbis" by Jerome, flourishes. 356 Julian is defeated by the Franks and Allemanni near Rheims. Synod of Besiers; Arians depose Hilary. Georgius, of Cappadocia, succeeds. Athanasius again expelled Alexandria. [Constantius sent Syrianus on this errand.] Athanasius sends from the desert an epistle to the bishops of Egypt and Libya, and an "Apology" to Constantius. 357 Constantius celebrates a triumph. Battle of Strasburg; the Allemanni defeated by Julian, and Chonodomarus, their king, taken prisoner and sent to Rome. Earthquake in Asia, Macedonia, and other places; 150 towns and cities. Council of Arians at Sirmich, Hungary, for drawing up a new confession of faith. Synod of Melitena in Armenia; deposition of Eustace, bishop of Sebaste.

**Rome.**

- 358 Julian again victorious in Germany; the Salian Franks defeated. Aurelius Victor, the historian, flourishes. Earthquake; Nicomedia destroyed. Councils: at Casarea, for the deposition of Cyril of Jerusalem; at Antioch, for the condemnation of certain terms in the Athanasian creed; at Neocesarea, at wh. Eustace, bp. of Sebaste, is again deposed. Death of St. Antony (? 357 or 359.) 359 Third successful campaign of Julian in Germany; 20,000 Roman prisoners delivered up by the Allemanni. Andernach, Bingen, Bonn, Neuss, and other German towns rebuilt. Birth of Gratian at Sirmium, April 19. Synods: at Seleucia, at which the semi-Arians protest against the Oetians; and at Rimini (Arian) at which Phæbadius, bishop of Agen, and Servatio, bishop of Tongres, dissent from the Arian declaration of faith. 360 Julian obtains 600 barge-loads of corn from Britain (see 217; also B.C. 76.) The successes of Julian render him popular with the army; Constantius recalls him. Julian (the apostate) the last of the family of Constantine, is proclaimed Augustus by his troops at Paris. Abortive attempts at negociations between Constantius and Julian. Pending these Julian leads two expeditions against the Franks and Allemanni. Councils: at Constantinople, Arians against semi-Arians; and at Paris, against the confession adopted at Rimini. Death of the Empress Helena (355.) Julian publicly professes his abandonment of Christianity, and adoption of Paganism. Great consternation among the Christians. Paganism restored by Julian. Decree of universal toleration, and recall of the exiled Christian bishops. Philosophers, &c. in the time of Julian:—Eusebians of Mindus, Edesius of Cappadocia, Maximus, Priscus, Eutropius, Chrysanthius, &c. 361 Julian proceeds against Constantius. On the eve of civil war Constantius dies near Mopsocrene in Cilicia, Nov. 3. Siege and surrender of Aquileia. Julian's philosophic and other writings. Sallust, Julian's minister. Twelfth persecution; Julian compels the Christians to support heathenism, &c. Gregory Nazianzen ordained priest (359.) Jerome, Marcella, and Paula, found a monastery at Rome. Arian synods at Antioch, for the election of Miletus (bishop), and the revision of the Arian formula. Ephrem Syrus, Titus, Ælius, Pacianus, fl. **Britain.** 359 Some of the British bishops attend the Council of Ariminum (Rimini.) **Northern and German Nations.** 357 Julian's first campaign in Germany; defeats the Franks and Allemanni. 358 Julian's second campaign in Germany. 359 Julian's third campaign in Germany. **Persian Empire.** 359 Sapor in Mesopotamia; he takes Amida. 360 Singara, Berabde, &c. taken by Sapor.

**Rome.**

- 362 Julian comes to Antioch; is coldly received; he withdraws to Tarsus.  
Valentinian refuses to sacrifice to an idol; he is banished by Julian.  
Death of Jamblicus. *Eclectic* philos. (346.)  
*War with Persia*; Julian assembles a large army at Hierapolis.  
Procopius and Sebastianus sent agt. Nisibis. Georgius, of Alexandria, is put to death. Athanasius again restored to Alexandria.  
Synods: at Alexandria, by the followers of Athanasius; and at Theveste in Numidia, at which the violence of the Donatists is made a subject of complaint by Primatius, bishop of Lemella.  
Athanasius a third time expelled from Alexandria—now by Julian.
- 363 Fruitless attempt of the Jews, by permission of the Emperor Julian, to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.  
Persia invaded by Julian in April. He besieges and takes the city Pirisabor. Maogamalcha stormed and razed to the ground.  
Deepening of old canals; Julian's fleet sails into the Tigris.  
Siege of Ctesiphon commenced, but soon raised by Julian, who burns his fleet. Julian pursues after Sapor.  
The Persians routed; Julian is killed while in pursuit, June 26.  
Jovian is chosen emperor by the army. He professes Christianity.  
Retreat of Jovian from Persia.  
Jovian concludes a peace with Sapor, by giving up five provinces (297.)  
Taxation greatly increased.  
Establishment of Christianity; with perfect toleration and protection to all religions.  
Third return of Athanasius to Alexandria.  
Councils: at Alexandria, concerning Athanasius; and at Antioch (Arian), for the adoption of the Nicene creed.
- 364 Jovian dies suddenly at Dadastana in Galatia, Feb. 17.  
*Valentinian* elected by the generals, at Nicea, to succeed Jovian, Feb. 26.  
*Valens* created Augustus by his brother, Valentinian, at Constantinople, Mar. 28.  
Valens, an Arian, emperor of the west.  
Valentinian restrains many of the excesses of Pagan and Christian ceremonies; but concedes religious toleration to all parties.  
Commodianus, author of "Instructionum Opus Adversus Paganos," fl. (uncertain.)  
Drama of the Passion of Christ, by Gregory Nazianzen, to counteract the influence of the heathen stage. (?)  
Synods at Lampsacus in Mysia, and at Rome, respecting Seleucius's confession of faith.
- 365 Procopias (tyrant) rebels agt. Valens (259.)  
Valens is defeated at Chalcedon; and Bithynia is conquered—by Procopius. Valentinian successful in Gaul.  
He instigates war between the Allemanni and Burgundians.  
An earthquake felt at Alexandria and great depression of the Laconian coast; Valens is in Asia Minor at the time.  
The Codex Hermogenianus begins.  
Aurelius Victor still flourishes (358.)

**Rome.**

- 365 Optatus, bishop of Milevi, author of a treatise against the Donatists, and the Apollinarii (father and son) flourish.  
Ekleusius professes Arianism at a synod held in Nicomedia.
- 366 Battle of Nacolia; Procopius is finally defeated by Valens, May 27.  
He is taken and beheaded.  
Valentinian at Paris.  
The Romans defeated in Gaul.  
Jovinus twice defeats the Allemanni.  
Forts built on the Rhine.  
Damascus elected bishop of Rome (384.)  
Councils, held at Rome and at Tyana in Cappadocia, for confirming the acts of the council of Nice.  
Synod on church discipline at Laodicea.  
Schism of Ursicinus against Damascus.  
[The popular tury on both sides was so great, that the prefect, Juventius, was compelled to provide for his safety by leaving the city. Many lives were lost. At length Ursicinus was expelled Rome.]
- 367 *Gratian* (8 years old) proclaimed Augustus.  
Valentinian marries Justina.  
War with the Allemanni.  
Maximinus, at Rome, persecutes all who follow magical arts, &c.  
Revolt in Britain; Theodosius is sent thither.  
Valens reduces the taxes one-fourth.  
He is baptized into Christianity, and forthwith goes to war against the Goths.  
Death of St. Hilary, aged 80; author of "Commentaries on the Scriptures," "History of the Councils of Ariminum and Seleucia," &c.  
Athanasius goes a fourth time into exile; but is soon after recalled.  
Councils: at Rome, for the trial of Damasias; at Antioch, in favour of Arianism.  
Libanius, Themistius, Diophantes, Himerius, Eunapius, &c. flourish.
- 368 Treves the capital of Valentinian.  
Battle of Solicinum; the Allemanni routed by Valentinian.  
Nicea destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 10.  
St. Martin of Tours from this time.
- Britain.**
- 365 The marauding Picts and Scots over-pass the wall, and commit dreadful ravages—into the very heart of the country.  
The "Count of the Saxon shore" killed.
- 368 Saxon and Frankish pirates make a descent upon the southern coasts, while the Picts and Scots penetrate even to London.  
Theodosius defeats them, and compels the Scots to retire beyond the wall.  
**Northern and German Nations.**
- 365 The Allemanni at war with Valentinian.  
366 Thrace invaded by the Goths.
- Persian Empire.**
- 362 Julian slain on the Tigris.  
363 The Persians compel Jovian to purchase a retreat; Nisibis, and five provinces east of the Tigris, surrendered to Sapor.  
365 Sapor reduces Armenia to the condition of a Persian province.  
Arsaces treacherously imprisoned by Sapor. He is killed by his servant, on his own urgent entreaty.
- 366 *Para* nominally raised to the Armenian throne by the Romans.  
Sapor reduces Iberia.

**Rome.**

- 39 The Goths, under Athanaric, defeated by Valens, at Noviodunum.  
The Rhine fortified by Valentinian.  
Ursace and Valens condemned, at a council convened in Rome, by Damasias (367.)  
Epiphanius, bp. of Salamis, flourishes (403.)  
70 Irruption of the Saxons upon the Roman territory; Severus defeats them.  
The aid of the Burgundians is courted by Valentinian.  
Victory of Theodosius over the Allemanni.  
Troubles increase throughout the empire; a famine prevails in Phrygia, disturbances break out in Rome, owing to the cruelties of the prefect Maximinus, &c.  
Constitution against clerical rapacity.  
Synod held by Athanasius at Alexandria.  
Death of Victorinus, rhetorician, at Rome.  
Catholics persecuted at Constantinople.  
Valens causes 80 Catholic priests to be put to death in Nicomedia.  
Basil ordained bishop of Cesarea (328, 378.)  
71 State support of the Roman pontifices.  
The Manicheans persecuted.  
Ephrem Syrus, of Edessa, author of a "Commentary on the Scriptures," "Tracts," &c. still flourishes (378.)  
72 Firman's rebellion in Mauritania.  
Gregory consecrated bp. of Nyssa (330, 395.)  
Didymus, of Alexandria, author of "Commentaries on the Scriptures," &c. fl.  
Councils: at Rome, for the excommunication of Axentius, bishop of Milan; at Antioch, Nicopolis, and in Cappadocia, on church discipline, &c.  
73 Valens at war with Sapor of Persia; the Persians are defeated.  
Conspiracy against Valens frustrated.  
War against Firman continued.  
Civil war between Athanaric and Fritigern, generals or chieftains of the Goths.  
[Athanaric a Catholic, Fritigern an Arian.]  
Death of Athanasius (326, 335, 348, 356.)  
Among his works are—"Church Discipline, &c.," "Adversus Gentes," "De Incarnatione," "Apologia," "Vita S. Antonii."  
74 Valentinian's generals at war with the Quadi and Sarmatians.  
Eunapius, of Sardis, hist. and phil. still fl.  
Treachery of Valens to Para, king of Armenia; he is murdered by Trajan (366.)  
Athanaric defeated by the Huns.  
Ambrose, governor of Insabria, Æmylia, and Liguria, chosen bp. of Milan (340.)  
[He was the first who introduced regular choral music into Christian worship.]  
Councils at Valence in Dauphine and at Rome; Apollinarus (the younger) is condemned by the latter council (365.)  
Extensive preparations of Valens for war against the Persians.  
Valentinian dies in a fit at Bregetio, in Pannonia, Nov. 17. He is succeeded by  
75 *Gratian*, and *Valentinian II.* (a child.)  
Gratian persecutes the pagans.  
Religious meetings of "heretics" intrdicted.  
Five synods or councils: at Ancyra, for the deposition of Hypsius, bishop of Parnassus; in Illyria, respecting the Trinity; at Nyssa, for the condemnation of Gregory; at Rome, for the condemnation of Lucius, bishop of Alexandria; and at Puza, for the settlement of the feast of Easter.

**Rome.**

- 375 Theodosius suppresses the revolt of the Moors under Firman (372.)  
376 Peace concluded with Persia.  
Re-appearance of the Huns; the Goths, under Fritigern, are defeated; they flee before the Huns.  
The Romans endeavour to prevent the Goths from settling on the Danube.  
Count Theodosius beheaded at Carthage.  
Banishment of Gregory, bp. of Nyssa (372.)  
Synod of Cyzica, in favour of the semi-Arians and other sectaries.  
377 The Goths, irritated by the Romans, rebel; they flee to arms under Fritigern, &c.  
Adrianople besieged by the Goths.  
The Lenticuses and Allemanni defeated by Gratian's generals—Richomer, &c.  
The Apollinarists and Marcellianists condemned by a synod convened at Rome.  
378 The Lenticuses (Goths) cross the Rhine.  
Gratian sends an army to assist Valens's generals against the Goths.  
Battle of Scythia Parva; indecisive.  
Franks introduced into court of Gratian.  
The confederated hosts of the Allemanni, numbering at least 40,000, defeated with terrible slaughter, at Colmas in Alsace (Argentaria), by Naumicus and Mellobaudes.  
The Goth hostages in Asia massacred; Fritigern exacts a terrible vengeance.  
Battle with the Goths near Adrianople; defeat and death of Valens.  
Councils: at Rome, against the Arians; at Iconia, respecting the Nicene confession.  
The Goths approach Constantinople, but are repulsed.  
Death of Ephrem of Edessa (372.)  
Gregory restored to his See at Nyssa (330.)  
Chronicle of Hieronymus and the History of Ammianus ends this year.

**Britain.**

- 370 Hergustus, kg. of the Picts, founds the bishopric of St. Andrews; having been converted by Regulus, a Greek monk of Patræ.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
371 The Allemanni and Franks driven out of Rhetia and Gaul.  
374 Terrible invasion of the Huns; they cross the Wolga and the Don, and spread death and devastation in their march.  
Separation of the Ostrogoths and Visigoths.  
375 Death of Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, and fall of his kingdom.  
376 The Huns drive the Visigoths across the Danube, and establish themselves in their possessions.  
The Visigoths solicit the protection of Valens, who grants them Mœsia.  
The Ostrogoths are subject to the Huns.  
378 The Visigoths being greatly oppressed and insulted by Valens' officers, and their hostages murdered in Asia Minor, they are driven to desperation.  
War with Valens; the Visigoths, aided by the Ostrogoths under Fritigern, defeat and slay Valens, and carry devastation up to the walls of Constantinople.  
**Persian Empire.**  
372 Peace between Persia and Rome renewed.  
375 Base assassination of Para and his friends, at a banquet, by order of Valens.  
*Arsaces IV.* king of Armenia.

**Rome.**

- 379 Gratian bestows the eastern empire on *Theodosius* (called the Great) Jan. 19. The statues of the heathen gods are pulled down by order of *Theodosius*. *Theodosius* commences a four years' campaign against the Goths. Gratian's persecutions of Pagans and heretics render him unpopular. First appearance of the Lombards (Longobardi) in Italy. Council at Rome against certain heretics. Death of Basil of Cesarea, Jan. 1. The Chronicle of Idatius commenced. Ausonius, Pappus, and Theon, flourish. Schism in the church at Antioch respecting the relative claims of Paulinus and Meletius to that see (382.)
- 380 *Theodosius* is baptized a catholic. The Arians and Pagans persecuted. Strife between the Visigoths and Ostrogoths, which *Theodosius* encourages. The Apollinarians, Photinians, Macedonians, Priscillianists, Arians, and other Christian sects, flourish about this time. The first ecclesiastical canon promulgated—according to Usher.
- Three synods: at Milan, in favour of the virgin *Indicia*; at Antioch, respecting the admission of certain Arians; and in Africa, against *Tichonius*.
- 381 II. *General Council*: held at Constantinople, for the confirmation of the Nicene creed, and against heretics. Several canons are enacted at this council. Three other councils or synods: at Aquileia, for the deposition of Arian bishops; at Saragossa, against the Priscillianists; and in Italy, against the Apollinarians. Macedonian, the Arian, flourishes. Athanasius succeeds *Fritigern*, as chieftain of all the Visigoths. Defeat and retreat of Athanasius. He makes peace with *Theodosius*, and dies soon after. He is succeeded by *Alaric*, king of the Goths. *Gregory Nazianzen* fl. at Constantinople.
- 382 Peace between the Romans and Goths. *Gregory* returns to Nazianzen (381.) *Macarius*, the ascetic, author of Greek Homilies and Discourses, fl. abt. this time. The doxology (*δοξολογία*, &c.) introduced into Christian worship. Council, for promoting Unity in the church at Antioch, held at Constantinople. Synodal letters from Rome to Paulinus.
- 383 Birth of *Arcadius* in Spain (395.) *Maximus* is made emperor by the legions in Britain; he crosses into Gaul. Defeat of Gratian near Paris. Gratian assassinated at Lugdunum (Lyons.) Embassy of St. Ambrose to *Maximus*. Spain, Gaul, and Britain ceded to *Maximus*, while Italy, Africa, Illyria belong to *Valentinian II.* *Gregory* resigns the bprie. of Nazianzen. Council, for promoting Unity among the sects, held at Constantinople.
- 384 Peace made with *Sapor III.* of Persia. *Valentinian II.* is unpopular at Rome, because of his attachment to Arianism. *Maximus* persecutes the Arians. The Priscillianists are condemned by a synod convened at Bordeaux.

**Rome.**

- 384 Birth of the Emperor *Honorius* (395.) *Siricius*, bishop of Rome (399.) [Remarkable as the first pope of whom we have any genuine Decretal Epistles.] *Ausonius*, the epigrammatist, still flourishes.
- 385 Synod at Treves re-admits the bp. of Ithaca. *Arcadius* proclaimed Augustus. Martyrdom of *Priscillianus* and *Latronius* for heresy at Treves. Exile of *Instantius* and *Tiberianus*.
- 386 The Ostrogoths (*Greothingi*) under *Aletheus* return, and are defeated by *Promotus*. Death of *Cyril* of Jerusalem, aged 70; author of "Catechetical Discourses," &c. *Philastrius*, bishop of Brescia, flourishes. Three synods: at Rome, at Carthage, and *Leptes* in Africa, on church discipline. The Catholics are persecuted in the west. *Eunapius*, of Sardis, phil., still fl. (374.)
- 387 *Maximus* aspires to the government of Italy. He marches upon *Valentinian* by surprise, and puts him to flight. Marriage of *Theodosius* and *Galla*, sister of *Valentinian* at Thessalonica. *Theodosius* goes against *Maximus*. Sedition and anti-tax riot in Antioch. *Claudian*, epic writer and poet; *Libanius* and *Elleebichus*, orators, &c. flourish. Death of *Monica*, St. Augustine's mother. St. *Jerome* flourishes. Death of *Paacian*, bp. of Barcelona, author of treatises on "Repentance and Baptism," "Epistles," &c.
- 388 *Maximus* defeated, captured, and beheaded at Aquileia, August 27 or 28. *Valentinian* sole emperor of the west. Inroads of the Franks. Birth of *Petronius Maximus* (455.) *Palladius*, the monk, from this time.
- 389 Triumph of *Theodosius* at Milan. Birth of *Placidia Galla* (423.) The first king of the Longobards reigns. Death of *Paulinus* of Antioch; *Evagrius* is elected to succeed him. Two synods; at Nismes and at Antioch. [At the latter the children of *Marcellus*, bishop of Apamea, were forbidden to avenge his murder.]
- Britain.**
- 330 Bristol built by king *Brennus*. [Bristol was named by the natives, *Caer Brito* or *Caer Odor*, "the town or fortress of the gap;" by the Saxons it was called *Bright stowe* or *Briestow*, which, according to some etymologies, means "the place of the break," but according to others, "the pleasant place."]
- 383 *Maximus* is chosen emperor by the army. Roman troops, in which the flower of the British youth are included, withdrawn by *Maximus* for his invasion of Italy. Harassing attacks of Scots and Picts in the north, and of the Saxons on the southern and eastern coasts.
- 384 The Britons solicit military aid from Rome. **Persian Empire.**
- 380 *Artaxerxes II.* (Ardishir) king of Persia. Peace with Rome preserved during the reign of *Artaxerxes*.
- 385 *Sapor III.* (son of *Sapor the Great.*) Embassy and presents to *Theodosius*.
- 386 Armenia and Iberia become independent, owing to arrangements with *Theodosius*.

**Rome.**

- 390 Infamous massacre of the inhabitants of Thessalonica, by Theodosius's order. Penance of Theodosius at Milan. Destruction of the temple of Serapis at Constantinople, by order of Theodosius. Death of Gregory Nazianzen (? 389.) Four synods: at Rome and at Milan, agt. Jovinian; two at Carthage on discipline. Ammonius, of Alexandria, and Symmachus, the statesman, &c. flourish.
- 391 Usurpation of Argobast in Gaul. Birth of Marcian (450 Greek empire.) St. Augustin, bp. of Hippo, fl. (354, 430.) Three councils: at Antioch, and Sida in Pamphylia, against the Messalians; and at Capua, on the Antiochian schism (379.)
- 392 Argobast deprived of his command. Valentinian assassinated, May 15. *Eugenius* (the grammarian) made emperor of the west by Argobast; he is called the tyrant of the western empire (259.) Theodosius begins a two years' preparation for war against *Eugenius*. Victories of Argobast over the Franks. Death of Didymus of Alexandria (372.)
- 393 Eutropius and Ammianus Marcellinus, Roman historians, flourish.

**Rome.**

- 393 Honorius is created Augustus. Epiphanius, of Salamis, Sophronius, Dexter, Theotimus, &c. flourish. Gildo, governor of Africa. Three synods: at Sangara in Bithynia, respecting Easter; at Hippo, on discipline; and at Calarsussi, against Primian, bishop of Carthage.
- 394 Theodosius defeats *Eugenius*, through the treachery of his generals; a storm also contributes to *Eugenius's* defeat. *Eugenius* behead. at the feet of Theodosius. Suicide of Argobast two days after the batt. Theodosius sole ruler of the empire. Death of his wife, Galla, in child-bed. The *braccari*, or breeches-makers, expelled Rome by Honorius. Earthquakes in various parts of Europe. Death of Ausonius (379.) Theodorus, a friend of St. John Chrysostom, appointed bishop of Mopsuesta. Synods of the Caverns, and of Vagais in Africa, one against, the other in favour of, Primian, bishop of Carthage (393.) Council of Constantinople, for the adjustment of differences in bpic. of Bostra.
- 395 Theodosius dies at Milan, Jan. 17, aged 49.

*Division of the Empire between Honorius and Arcadius, sons of Theodosius.*

The Roman world, which was formerly *divided* for the sake of convenience, was henceforth separated into two parts, as distinct kingdoms, subject to different laws, and destined to follow an entirely new line of succession.

**Rome.**

- 395 *Honorius* (10 years old) succeeds Theodosius, under the guardianship of his chief-minister, Stilicho, a Vandal. Milan the capital of the empire. [The empire of Honorius included Italy, Gaul, Africa, Spain, Britain, Western Illyricum, Noricum, and Panonia; comprehending every climate found between the Grampians and Mount Atlas.] Stilicho, on the demand of Rufinus, sends back the eastern troops in Italy. Stilicho carries on war agnt. the Visigoths, under Alaric, in Thrace and Greece. Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian. Death of Gregory of Nyssa (372.) Celebration of the mass in Latin begun. Augustin appointed bishop at Hippo.
- 396 Exped. of Stilicho into Thessaly agt. Alaric.
- 397 Stilicho blocks up Alaric in the Peninsula; the latter, however, escapes by a forced march to Corinth. Gildo revolts from Honorius and becomes subject to Arcadius. His cruelty to the sons of Maseczel. Stilicho sends Maseczel against his brother, Gildo, in Africa. Death of Ambrose, bishop of Milan. Synods at Byzantium and Carthage on ecclesiastical discipline.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 394 Alarie I. king of the Visigoths.
- 395 The Huns invade Pannonia and Mœsia on Rufinus's invitation.

**Persian Empire.**

- 390 *Faranes* IV. (Bahram) brother of last king.
- 391 The city of Kermanshah founded.
- 392 Christianity still under the ban.

**Greek Empire.**

- 395 *Arcadius* (aged 18) emperor of the East. He is placed under the guardianship of Rufinus, the brother of St. Sylvia. [An able, but unprincipled man.] Constantinople the capital. [The emp. of Arcadius embred. Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Thrace, Dacia, Macedonia, and the Eastern Illyricum; extending fr. Dalmatia to the borders of Persia, and fr. the Danube to the Cataracts of the Nile.] Rufinus is opposed by Eutropius. Arcadius marries Eudoxia, daughter of Bauto, a Frank, and a genrl. in the army. Alaric, kg. of the Visigoths, having trained his army for four years to the Roman military system, makes a descent upon Thrace, the south of Greece, &c. which he ravages. Return of the legions of the East, under the command of Gainas, a Goth. Rufinus is murdered; his wife and daughter escape to a religious sanctuary; they are exiled to Jerusalem.
- 396 Great influence of Eutropius (395, 399.) Banishment of Abundantius and Timasius. The Pagans are persecuted.
- 397 Stilicho declared a public enemy; and a Treaty concluded with Alaric, the Goth. [Alaric, having escaped into Epirus from his dangerous position in Greece, opened negotiations with the ministers of Arcadius, to which they listened, from the apprehension, that if Alaric were destroyed, Stilicho would next endeavour to become master of the Eastern Empire.] Extension of the "Lex Julia Majestatis," or law of treason. Death of Nectarius, bp. of Constantinople.

**Rome.**

- 398 Marriage of the Emperor Honorius and Maria, daughter of Stilicho (406.)  
Battle near Thebeste; Gildo's army routed; Gildo hangs himself.  
Stilicho, being jealous of Mascezel, plans and effects his death.  
Gainas, tyrant of Asia (259.)
- 399 Journeys of Honorius from Milan.  
The Pagans persecuted; their images, temples, and altars destroyed.  
Anastasius, bishop of Rome (402.)
- 400 Alaric ravages the north of Italy.  
St. Martin, of Tours, still flourishes (368.)  
Bells introduced into Campagna, by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, about this time.  
Two synods: at Rome, against the Donatists; at Toledo, for re-admitting certain Priscillianists.
- 401 Original sin denied by Pelagius.  
Two synods: at Carthage and Turin, respecting converted children of Donatists.
- 402 Alaric's progress in Italy; he invades and ravages Venetia and Liguria.  
Innocent I. bishop of Rome (417.)  
Synod at Milevia in Africa, for promoting the restoration of the Donatists.
- 403 Battle of Pollentia; defeat of Alaric.  
Battle of Verona; Alaric defeated, retreats to Pannonia; his army suffers greatly.  
Death of Epiphanius, at Cyprus, aged 70.  
Council at Carthage concern the Donatists.
- 404 Ravenna the capital of the empire.  
Gladiatorial combats finally suppressed.  
[The edicts of Constantine failed in uprooting those inhuman exhibitions.]
- 405 War with Radogast or Radagaisus (see 406.)  
The Vulgate edition of the Bible, by St. Jerome, first issued.  
Synods at Carthage and in Italy; the latter in favour of St. John Chrysostom.
- 406 Invasion of Radogast; he falls, and his followers flee into Gaul.—Marcellinus.  
[According to Orosius, they perish of famine at Fiesole (Fæsulæ) in Tuscany.]  
[Isidorns and others place the above in 405.]  
Death of Maria, wife of Honorius (398.)  
Herachanus, tyrant of Africa (259.)  
The Vandals, Alans, Burgundians, Suevians, and other barbarous tribes, cross the Rhine on the last day of the year and invade Gaul. [These never returned to their original habitations.]
- 407 Gaul overrun by the Vandals, &c.  
Revolt of Constantine in Britain.  
He passes over into Gaul, wh. he subdues.  
Pelagius and Cœlestius flourish at Rome.  
Council at Carthage on discipline, &c.  
Stilicho's designs on the eastern kingdom.  
[Though Gaul was inundated and ravaged, and a rebellion broke out in Britain, yet Stilicho's whole activity was absorbed by his schemes upon Constantinople and his intrigues with Alaric, see 397.]
- 398 Chrysostom consecrated bp. of Constantinople.  
Death of Evagrius of Antioch, which ends the schism in that church.
- 399 Phrygia devastated by Tribigildus, and Leo defeated—with the connivance of Gainas.  
Eutropius banished and beheaded.  
Birth of Pulcheria (414.)  
Councils of Cyprus and Jerusalem against the Origenists.

**Greek Empire.****Greek Empire.**

- 400 Revolt of Gainas; he is compelled to evacuate Constantinople by the populace.  
Fravitta drives him beyond the Danube.  
Severianus of Gabala, and Sulpicius Severus, flourish.
- 401 Birth of Theodosius II. (408.)  
Birth of Leo the Great (457.)  
Gainas is killed in Thrace by the Huns, (Romans—Clinton,) who send his head to Constantinople.
- 402 Alaric crosses the Alps into Italy.
- 403 Birth of the princess Marina.  
Alaric and his fatigued, diminished, and half-famished army come into Pannonia.  
Death of Epiphanius at Cyprus, aged 70.  
Councils; at Chene, near Chalcedon, agt., at Constantinople in favour of, Chrysostom.
- 404 The Isaurians ravage Cilicia and Pamphylia; but are repulsed by Arbazacius.  
Council at Constantinople; St. John Chrysostom deposed and banished.  
His followers are persecuted by Arcadius, at the instigation of his queen, Eudoxia.  
Recall of Chrysostom and second exile.  
Tumults in Constantinople; the Johannists burn the church and commit other excesses (see 438.)  
Death of the Empress Eudoxia (395.)  
Letters of Chrysostom from Cucusus.
- 405 Renewed incursions of the Isaurians.
- 406 The depredations of the Isaurians continue.  
Chrysostom removes to Arabissus.
- 407 The Isaurian troubles renewed.  
Death of Chrysostom on his journey from Arabissus to Pityus.
- Britain.**
- 402 The bishopric of Ossory founded at Saiger.  
Stilicho withdraws the garrison stationed on the northern wall.
- 404 Fergus II. revives the Caledonian monarchy.
- 407 Marcus elected emperor by the army.  
He is dethroned and put to death.  
Gratian made emperor; the soldiers depose and murder him also.
- 406 Constantine next elected empr. by the troops.
- 407 Ambitious of further power, he leads the British army into Gaul.
- 408 Gerontius of Spain and several of the British chiefs form secret leagues with the Saxons, Franks, Picts, and Scots.
- Netherlands.**
- 400 Belgium is divided into four provinces:—  
1. *Germanica Prima*, capital Strasburg.  
2. *Germanica Secunda*, capital Cologne.  
3. *Belgica Prima*, fr. Treves to the Scheldt.  
4. *Belgica Secunda*, from the mouth of the Scheldt to Calais.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 402 Alaric invades Italy.  
403 He is defeated by Stilicho.  
406 Rhadogast invades Italy. (? 405.)  
The German nations, being dislodged in various places, form several distinct migratory expeditions during the ensuing twenty years.
- 407 Helvetia ravaged by the Alemanni.  
Zurich plundered.
- Persian Empire.**
- 404 Yazdejird I. (called "Ulathim," or the sinner) nephew of the former sovereign.
- 405 The penal laws against Christians relaxed.
- India.**
- 400 Gardab'ha (or Bahram Gur) in India.

**Rome.**

- 08 Marriage of Honorius and Thermania, daughter of Stilicho (398, 406.)  
Stilicho killed by Heraclian at Ravenna.  
Persecution of Stilicho's friends; Thermania is repudiated, &c.  
Olympius at the head of affairs.  
Alaric again invades Italy; Rome besieged; Honorius makes a treaty with Alaric, who forthwith retires into Tuscany (409.)  
Constantine, tyrant of Gaul (259, 407.)  
Sarus defeats Justinian and assassinate Nervigastes—generals of Constantine.  
Constantine besieged in Vienne by Sarus.  
Sarus driven beyond the Alps by Eudobinus and Gerontius—gens. of Constantine.  
Constantine establishes himself at Arles.  
His son, Constans, in Spain, is victorious over Didymus and Verinianus; who are put to death.  
Two councils at Carthage on heresies, &c.  
09 Reconciliation of Honorius and Constantine.  
Constantine acknowledged emperor.  
Honorius violates his treaty with Alaric; whereupon he besieges Rome a 2d time.  
Attilus is set up as emperor by Alaric.  
Alaric's departure is purchased for 5000 pounds of gold and other presents; he takes with him Placidia as prisoner.  
Revolt of Gerontius in Spain; he makes his friend Maximus emperor.  
Constantine having mred. to Verona, hears of Gerontius's revolt; he returns to Gaul.  
10 Deposition of Attilus; Alaric marches upon Ravenna, but is repulsed by Sarus.  
Rome captured by Alaric, and subjected to six days' pillage.  
Constans driven out of Spain by Gerontius.  
The Donatists tolerated for a time.  
Pelagius and Cœlestius remove to Africa.  
Alaric dies at Rhegium, while planning an expedition against Sicily and Africa.  
His tomb is sunk in the bed of the river Barentinus—the national custom.  
[The permanent effects of Alaric's career consisted in the establishment, by his success., of the Visigothic kingdom of Spain, 414.]  
Ataulphus, or Adaulphus, succeeds.  
Placidia still detained a prisoner.  
11 Constans taken at Vienne and put to death by order of Gerontius.  
Constantine besieged in Arles by Gerontius.  
Approach of Constantius, Honorius's general; Gerontius raises the siege and flies.  
Gerontius is attacked by his own troops in Spain; he first defends himself; then kills his wife and servant, and immediately commits suicide.  
Surrender of Constantine to Constantius, on condition that his life shd. be spared.  
Constantine, and his second son, Julius, sent into Italy, where they are put to death.  
Constantius desires marriage with Placidia.  
Revolt of Count Heraclian in Africa (408.)  
Conferences between Catholics and Donatists at Carthage, for promotion of union.  
12 Revolt of Jovinus in Gaul, at which Ataulphus, the Visigoth, connives (410.)  
Sebastian put to death by Ataulphus.  
Ataulphus makes a treaty with Honorius, and then retires into Gaul.  
Council at Carthage; Pelagius, and his disciple Cœlestius, condemned (410.)  
Donatists condemned by a synod at Circes.

**Rome.**

- 413 Jovinus is killed by Ataulphus in Gaul.  
Heraclian invades Italy; he is defeated by Count Marinus; he escapes to Carthage, where he is put to death.  
Victory of Boniface over the Goths, (under Ataulphus) at Massilia in Gaul.  
414 The Donatists in Africa again persecuted.  
Marriage of Ataulphus and Placidia, Honorius's sister (411.)  
[This was the first marriage contracted between a Roman princess and a barbarian chieftain. Some interpreted it as the fulfilment of Dan. xi. 6.]  
Second elevation of Attilus (409.)  
War between Constantius and Ataulphus.  
**Greek Empire.**  
408 Death of Arcadius, May 1; his son, Theodosius II. (7 years old) succeeds.  
Anthemius guardian and minister.  
The Huns invade and ravage Thrace.  
Persecution of the Pagans.  
410 Birth of Proclus, the Platonic philosopher, of Lycea, at Constantinople (485) ? 412.  
Death of the semi-Pelagian, and disciple of Chrysostom, Cassian.  
411 Andronicus excommunicated.  
412 Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, vice Theophilus, deceased.  
Annianus and Panodorus, chronologers, fl.  
413 The great walls of Constantinople built, and other defences thrown up.  
414 Pulcheria, sister of the emperor, proclaimed regent (399, 447, 450, 453.)  
**Netherlands.**  
409 Belgium revolts against the Romans; all Germany in motion to regain its indepen. [Belgium, during this stormy season, was the cradle of French dominion.]  
412 Germanica Secunda conquered by the Franks; hence Flanders falls to France.  
Great opposition of the native Pagans to the progress of Christianity; churches demolished, priests banished, &c.  
**Northern and German Nations.**  
408 Alaric again invades Italy.  
409 The Alans, Suevi, and Vandals, pass into Spain on the invitation of Gerontius, the Roman governor.  
The kingdom of the Suevi in Galicia and Portugal founded by  
Hermenric, king of the Suevi, in Spain.  
412 Gonderic, king of the Vandals, in Spain.  
Ataulphus, successor of Alaric, makes a treaty with Honorius, and retires to Gaul.  
413 Gondicar founds in Alsace  
The first Kingdom of the Burgundians.  
[This kingdom, afterwards annexed to the kingdom of the Franks, had Lyons for its capital, and its territory embraced all the country between the Loire and the Alps, and extended to the river Aar in Switzerland. See France and Germany, 436.]  
414 Ataulphus marries Placidia (411.)  
He crosses the Pyrenees into Spain, and takes Narbonne and Toulouse.  
Public entry of Ataulphus into Barcelona, and foundation of  
The Visigothic Empire in Spain.  
**Persian Empire.**  
412 Yezdejdird (or, as he is sometimes called, Isdegerdes) conquers Armenia.  
414 Persecution of the Christians, provoked by the indiscreet conduct of Andas, a bishop.

**Rome.**

- 415 Assassination of Ataulphus in Barcelona. Peace between Honorius and Wallia.
- 416 Attalus is banished (409, 410, 414.) Placidia restored by Wallia (410, 414, 417.) Synods against Pelagius at Carthage and Milevium (407, 417.)
- 417 Marriage of Constantius and Placidia, widow of Ataulphus (414.) Zosimus, bishop of Rome (418.) Pelagius and Cœlestius again condemned by a council held at Carthage (407, 410.)
- 418 Rebellion of Maximus in Spain. The followers of Pelagius and Cœlestius are persecuted. Boniface, bishop of Rome (422.) Schism of St. Eulalius at Rome. Five synods in Africa: at Carthage, on Pelagianism; at Macriana, Septimuntia, Suffetula, and Thenes, on church discipline. Birth of Grata Honoria (450.)
- 419 Birth of Valentinian III. (424.) [Ætius, the son of Gaudentius, a Scythian, fell, while a youth, into the hands of Alaric, as an hostage. Under him he learned the art of barbarian warfare, and formed connexions with the Huns, 60,000 of whom he now commands.] Synod at Ravenna, respecting Eulalius's schism at Rome. Excommunication of Apiarius of Mauritania.
- 420 Paulus Orosius, historian, flourishes.
- 421 *Constantinus* III. receives a share of the government; but soon dies.
- 422 The revolt of Maximus suppressed. Successful campaign of Boniface against the Vandals in Spain. Celestine, bishop of Rome (432.) The bishop of Fussula deposed by a synod at Hippo.
- 423 Honorius and Placidia quarrel; the latter escapes to Constantinople. Death of Honorius, Aug. 27, aged 39, after a disastrous reign of 28 years and 8 mos. Usurpation of Johannes at Ravenna. Boniface is disposed to abandon the military profession; but is prevailed on by Augustine to retain his office (427, 432.)
- 424 Johannes abolishes many of the privileges of the clergy, who consantly oppose him. Valentinian appointed Cæsar at Thessalonica by Theodosius. Ardaburius and his son Aspar come into Italy to oppose the claims of Johannes.
- 425 Ardaburius falls into the hands of Johannes. Ravenna entered, and Johannes taken, by Aspar, whom he sends to Aquileia, where he is put to death. The Huns, under Ætius, invade Italy in support of Johannes; a battle ensues, but a peace is purchased by the empire. Ætius is henceforth employed in the service of the empire. Valentinian III. (5 years old) under the guardianship of Placidia (419.) Theodoric, desirous of extending his territories, breaks the peace, by laying siege to Arles; but is compelled to retire by Ætius (see Northern Nations, 419.)

**Netherlands.**

- 420 Pharamond reigns in Flanders.
- France and Germany.**
- ? Salian Franks settle on the Lower Rhine.
- 420 Pharamond, king of the Franks (?)

**Greek Empire.**

- 415 Synod at Jerusalem against Pelagianism. Synod at Diospolis; Pelagius is acquitted of error and received into the church. Edict against marriage, with a deceased wife's sister—dated May 16 (355.) Murder of Hypatia, a public preceptress of the *Platonic* school, wife of Isidorus, an Alexand.; probably at the instig. of Cyril.
- 420 *War with Persia* because of Bahram Gor's persecution of the Christians. Death of St. Jerome at the monastery of Bethlehem, aged 76.
- 421 Marriage of Theodosius and Eudocia (Athenais) a converted heathen. The Persians are defeated.
- 422 Peace with Persia for 100 years. Birth of the princess Eudoxia.
- 423 Placidia and her children take refuge in the court of Theodosius. Synod of Cilicia against Pelagianism.
- 424 Theodosius sends an army, under Ardaburius and Aspar, agt. Johannes in the west. Synod of Antioch; Pelagians condemned.
- 425 Theodosius confers the Western Empire on his cousin, Valentinian. Schools of law established at Constantinople; course of study five years.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 415 Assassination of Ataulphus in Barcelona. *Sigeric* succeeds for a brief space. Wallia is elected king of the Visigoths. [The Visigoths of Spain are the first of the German or Northern Nations to introduce a written code of laws; the principle of "every accused person being tried by his peers" prevailed among the several tribes.]
- 417 Wallia makes peace with Rome. (? 415.) He wages successful war against the Alani, Suevi, Vandals, Silingi, &c. Gondicar, the Burgundian king, embraces Christianity, and is baptized.
- 418 Victory of the Goths (under Wallia) over the Vandals in Spain. They and the Suevi are driven into Galicia.
- 419 Return of Wallia and the Goths into Gaul. Toulouse and the south-western part of Gaul ceded to the Goths (Rome, 425.) Death of Wallia; he is succeeded by Theodoric I., son of Alaric. He makes Toulouse, the capital of his kingdom.
- 420 The Suevi and Vandals at war. Battle of Merida; the Suevi defeated.
- Persian Empire.**
- 420 At the death of Yezdejird, a struggle for the crown takes place, between the aristocratic party, who uphold the claims of Chosroes, and the partisans of Vahrane or Baharam, son of the deceased king; Vahrane is victorious. Vahrane V. (or Baharam "Ghor," *i. e.* the wild ass—so called from his patronage of the chase of that animal.) He persecutes the Christians, for which the Greek emperor declares war against Persia.
- 421 Vahrane conquers Arabia Felix. Noble conduct of Acacius, bp. of Amida. The Greeks defeat the Persians.
- 422 Peace with the eastern empire for 100 years; an annual tribute to be paid by the empire. Artasires, king of Armenia—the last of the Arsacide in that kingdom.
- China.**
- 420 Nankin made the capital of China.

**Rome.**

- 426 The "Constitution of Valentinian," which establishes the authority of all the writings of the great lawyers, promulgated. Augustin nominates Heraclius his successor.
- 427 Ætius ensnares Placidia and Boniface into a distrust of each other; war is the result.
- 428 Genseric, the Vandal, settles in Africa, on the invitation of Count Boniface.
- Ætius at war with the Franks.
- 429 Boniface is reproached by Augustine.
- Pelagians condemned by a synod at Troyes.
- 430 The Jugunthi conquered.
- The treachery of Ætius discovered (427.)
- Genseric and Boniface at war.
- 431 Boniface flees to Rome; he is pardoned by Placidia and restored to favour.
- Preliminary council at Rome, respecting a general council to be holden at Ephesus.
- Cassian founds a monastery near Marseilles, and broaches the semi-Pelagian heresy.
- St. Hilary, bishop of Arles, introduces the practice of singing set compositions (hymns) in public worship.
- Death of Plutarch.
- 432 Single combat between Ætius and Boniface at Rome; Boniface dies soon after.
- Sixtus III. bishop of Rome (440.)
- 433 St. Patrick is sent into Ireland.
- 434 The Huns, under Bleda and Attila.
- Grata Honoria banished for incontinence to Constantinople.
- 435 Peace made with Genseric.
- The Burgundians routed by Ætius in the Belgian provinces.
- 436 Theodoric again quarrels with Rome; he besieges Narbonne.
- Pirates infest the Mediterranean.
- 437 Narbonne relieved by Litorius, and Theodoric defeated by Ætius.
- Theodoric retreats to Toulouse.
- Valentinian and Eudocia married.
- Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Noricum given up to Theodosius.
- Greek Empire.**
- 427 Recovery of Pannonia from the Huns.
- 428 Nestorius patriarch of Constantinople (431.)
- 429 Anastasius flourishes at Constantinople.
- 431 Armenia divided with Persia.
- III. *General Council*: held at Ephesus, agt. the Pelagians and Nestorians, from June 22 to July 31; deposition of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, for blasphemy.
- Synod in Ephesus of Nestorians, June 27.
- Synods in Antioch and Tarsus, agt. St. Cyril.
- Death of the monk, Isidore, of Pelusium.
- 432 Synod at Antioch, for promoting peace between John of Antioch and St. Cyril.
- 433 Great fire at Constantinople.
- Declaration of the synod of Zeugma, in Syria, in favour of St. Cyril of Jerusalem.
- University of Bologna fndd. by Theodosius.
- 434 Grata Honoria, sister of Valentinian, comes to the court of Theodosius.
- 435 Peace concluded between St. Cyril and St. John; and confirmed by the synods of Anazarbia and Tarsus (432.)
- The opinions of Theodore of Mopsuestia replied to, in a work by Proclus of Constan.
- 437 Marriage of Valentinian and Eudoxia at Constantinople (422.)
- Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Noricum added from the Western Empire; having been surrendered by Valentinian.

**Britain.**

- 426 Total withdrawal of the Roman soldiery from the province of Britain.
- Many republics spring up, and new municipal governments are established.
- 427 *Civil wars*; the petty chieftains commence hostilities against each other.
- They overturn the municipal governments.
- [\*The notion of an incorporated body, as applied to a town or community, was familiar to the Romans, and their several municipalities were accordingly considered and called Republics (Res Publicæ.) As these communities existed wherever the Romans formed a provincial government, it is all but historically demonstrated that the town communities of our country, and of other parts of Europe where they exist, have either been directly transmitted from the Roman town communities, as they existed under the empire, or have been formed on that model. The Romans had colonies in England, in the proper sense of that term; and the word *colonia* always implies a local administration."—*Imp. Cy.* See 454.]
- The Scots and Piets, Franks and Saxons, greatly distress the country.
- Pelagianism spreads in Britain.
- 432 Palladius, bishop of Scotland, sent by Pope Celestine into Ireland to propagate Christianity.
- 434 St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, fl (? 433.)
- France and Germany.**
- 428 *Clodion* leads the Franks across the Rhine; he conquers part of Belgic Gaul.
- At Soissons he is defeated by Ætius.
- 436 *Gonderic* succeeds Goudicar, king of the Burgundians (see note, 413, under Northern and German Nations.)
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 426 *Genseric* succeeds *Gonderic* in Spain.
- 430 The Huns invade Persia.
- 433 Immense empire of the Huns, under *Attila* ("the scourge of God") and *Bleda*. The Huns ravage Germany and Scythia.
- Persian Empire.**
- 427 The nobles of Armenia, being dissatisfied with their king, invite to the throne (now Christian) the heathen sovereign, Baharam of Persia.
- Invasion and subjugation of Armenia by the Persians.
- 428 *Armenia united to Persia* (see 431.)
- 430 Invasion of the Huns; they are repulsed.
- 431 Armenia divided with the Greek emperor; the Persian portion is called *Persarmenia*.
- 432 Wars with the Turks, Huns, and Indians.
- Africa.**
- 427 The Vandals, numbering 80,000, cross from Spain into Africa, on the invitation of Boniface, the Roman governor (? 429.)
- 429 Under Genseric, the Vandals commence the subjugation of Africa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, &c. (439.)
- 430 Boniface attacks Genseric.
- Genseric defeats Boniface; the latter escapes to Hippo, where he is besieged by Genseric (see Rome, 431.)
- Death of Augustin, bishop of Hippo, during the siege.
- Fall of Hippo. Escape of Boniface.
- Genseric lays siege to Carthage.

**Rome.**

- 438 War with the Goths under Theodoric. Peace concluded with Hermeric, king of the Suevi, in Spain, who abdicates in favour of his son, *Rechila*, or *Rechilda*. The poet *Ammonius* flourishes.
- 439 Theodoric besieged in Toulouse by *Litoricus*; the self-confidence of the latter leads to the overthrow of his army, and himself being made prisoner and put to death. *Avitus*, the prefect of Gaul, makes peace with Theodoric favourable to the Goths. *Rechila*, king of the Suevi, takes *Merida*.
- 440 Genseric ravages Sicily. *Leo* (the Great) bishop of Rome (461.) Increasing power and influence, political as well as ecclesiastical, of the bishops of Rome from this time. Contest between the bishops of Rome and Constantin. for supremacy commenced.
- 441 War with the Vandals. Church property taxed. The empire groans under its burdens; and the people hope for relief only in the success of the barbarians. Death of *Hermeric*, ex-king of the Suevi.
- 442 Peace with the Vandals.
- 443 *Attila* reigns alone over the Huns, after the murder of his fellow-chieftain, *Bleda* (434.)
- 444 Deposition of *Celidonius* (bp.) at *Besançon*. The *Manicheans* condemned at Rome.
- 445 *Celodonius* restored by a Roman synod.
- 446 The Romans finally abandon Britain. "The groans of the Britains"—to *Ætius*, &c. The Vandals victorious in Spain.
- 447 *Priscillianists* condemned at *Toledo*, Spain. The bishops of Sicily prohibited alienating church funds by a Roman council.
- 448 Ravages of the Suevi in Spain.
- Greek Empire.**
- 438 *The Theodosian Code*; *Theodosius II.* publishes his first official code of laws, Feb. 15. The *Johannists* reconciled to the church; the bones of *St. Chrysostom* are brought to Constantinople (404.) *Theodoret*, bishop of *Cyru*, *Socrates*, and *Sozomen*, ecclesiastical historians, ff. The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt by the Empress *Eudocia* (? 437.)
- 439 Carthage in the hands of the Vandals (524.) *Eudoxia* returns from Jerusalem, bringing with her the relics of *St. Stephen*.
- 440 *Theodore* and his writings condemned by a synod at *Antioch* (435.) *Proclus* of *Lycea* publishes at Athens his *Commentary on the Timæus* of *Plato*.
- 441 Dreadful irruption of the Huns; they ravage Europe, sacking and pillaging 70 cities, &c.; they also advance to the very walls of Constantinople.
- 442 The Huns in Thrace and Illyria. *Basil* of *Seleucia*, *Theodotus* of *Ancyra*, *Gelasius* of *Cyzicum*, *Theodore* of *Mop-suena*, and *Palladius* the biographer of *Chrysostom*, flourish.
- 444 The tragical affair of the apple, which results in the death of *Paulinus*. (*Marcellinus* places his death in 440, others in 440 and 450. *Gibbon* rashly rejects the narrative as unworthy of credit.)
- 445 *Attila*, "the scourge of God," ravages the country betwn. the Euxine and Adriatic. Deposition of *Athanasius*, bishop of *Pertha*, by a synod held at *Antioch* (451.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 447 Peace with *Attila* purchased for a yearly tribute of 2000 pounds of gold, and the surrender of an extensive territory. Earthquake and pestilence; Constantinople suffers exceedingly. *Chrysaphius* plots the ruin of *Flavian*, and the disgrace of *Pulcheria*.
- 448 Condemnation of *Eutychus*, by a council at Constantinople; and of the *Priscillianists* by a synod at *Galatia*.
- Britain.**
- 446 Appeal to Rome for aid, entitled "the groans of the Britons," addressed to *Ætius*, thrice consul (? 441.) [The last authentic notice of the affairs of Roman Britain (from the pen of a Byzantine chronicler) refers to letters of the Emperor *Honorius*, addressed to its 33 cities, wherein he authorized the independent establishment of a native government, which he could neither prevent nor support, and commanded the cities of Britain "to provide for their own defence."] Conference of bishops at *Verulam* respecting *Pelagianism*; the Gallican bishops, *Lupus* and *Germanus*, sience, in debate, the *Pelagian* advocates. Several bishops consecrated; a cathedral at *Llandaff* founded; schools established; and a liturgy introduced, &c., by *Lupus* and *Germanus*. The *Banchor* monastery fnd. abt. this period.
- 448 *Vortigern* (*Gwrtheyrn*) applies in vain to Rome for aid against the *Picts* and *Scots*. Three *Jutish* ships (*Cyules*) under the command of two brothers, *Hengist* and *Horsa*, descendants of *Woden*, range along the eastern coast. *Vortigern* makes an overture to these pirates to render him assistance against the northerns. They accept the offer.
- Netherlands.**
- 438 *Cambray* the capital of *Clodion's* kingdom.
- 445 *Merowig* conquers *Germanica Prima*, and the greater part of *Belgica Prima*.
- Northern and German Nations.**
- 438 Conquests of the Suevi, under *Hermeric*, and *Richelau* in Spain.
- 441 *Attila* invades and ravages the Greek empire. *Richelau* succeeds *Hermeric* (438.)
- 443 Assassination of *Bleda*, the Hun.
- 447 *Attila* compels *Theodosius* to pay him a heavy annual tribute. The tribute was carried by special officers to the court of *Attila* which was established between the *Theis* and the *Danube*. The Huns force their way through the passes of *Caucasus* into the Roman provinces. Battle of *Champagne*; 100,000 Huns killed.
- 448 *Rechiaricus*, king of the Suevi in Spain.
- Persian Empire.**
- 440 *Yezdejird II.* or *Isdegerdes* (surnamed "Si-pahdost," or the soldier's friend.)
- 441 Persecutions of the Christians renewed. The Armenians of *Persarmenia* resist the efforts of the armed *Magi* &c. to uproot Christianity.
- Africa.**
- 439 Fall of *Carthage* to *Genseric* (534.) *Empire of the Vandals in Africa* founded by *Genseric*, the Vandal (430.) *Carthage* the capital. All Africa under the domin. of the Vandals.

**Rome.**

- 450 Death of Placidia at Rome.  
Attila demands Grata Honoria; he is denied her by Valentinian (418.)  
Attila crosses the Rhine at Strasburg, and advances upon Orleans; but is repulsed by Ætius.
- 451 Battle of Chalons-sur-Marne; Theodoric is slain; Attila and his hordes being defeated by Ætius retreat to the Danube.  
[This was the last great battle fought by the Romans; there fell on both sides from 250,000 to 300,000 men.]
- Thorismund* suc. Theodoric, k. of the Goths.
- 452 Attila returns into Italy; he besieges and demolishes Aquileia, Altinum, Concordia, Padua, Vicenza, and Verona, and spreads ruin in his progress.  
Milan and Pavia open their gates.  
The expelled inhabitants of those towns flee to the low lands and the islands at the upper extremity of the Adriatic, where they soon establish
- The Venetian Commonwealth.*  
Interview between Pope Leo and Attila; the latter is induced to quit Italy.  
Thorismund, the Visigoth, murdered by his brothers, Frederic and Theodoric.  
*Theodoric II.* succeeds Thorismund.

**Greek Empire.**

- 449 Imperial plot to assassinate Attila; he is made acquainted with it.  
Theodosius appeases the anger of Attila by costly presents.  
Council at Constantinople, at which the condemnation of Eutychus is confirmed.  
Disorderly council at Ephesus; the orthodoxy of Eutychus is acknowledged, and Flavian is condemned, scourged, and banished. See 451.  
[Celebrated prayer of this council: "May those who divide Christ be divided by the sword."]
- 450 Endocia removes to the Holy Land, where she spends the remainder of her life (Marcellinus, 444.)  
Death of Theodosius, occasioned by a fall from his horse.  
*Marcian* marries Pulcheria and thus secures the throne (414.)  
He refuses to pay tribute to Attila.  
Nestorianism and Eutychianism condemned by a synod at Constantinople.
- 451 Attila resolves on an invasion both of the the eastern and western empires.  
He first proceeds against Gaul.  
Marcian summons a general council at Chalcedon, respect. the Eutychian heresy.  
Death of Nestorius, founder of the sect of the Nestorians (431.)  
IV. *General Council*; the Eutychian and Nestorian heresies, and the acts of the council of Ephesus are condemned; pardon is, however, granted to the bishops who acted violently. The bishop of Perth and Flavian are restored, but Dioscorus is anathematized.  
[The acts of this council formed a subject of dispute in various quarters, which gave rise to the assembling of synods either for the purpose of confirming or rejecting its several propositions; e. g. against at Alexandria in 457 and 477. at Constantinople in 516, at Ephesus in 476 and 477, at Sidon

**Greek Empire.**

- in 511, and at Tiben in Armenia, in 551; for, at Constantinople in 492, at Charne, in Armenia, in 622.]
- 452 The Arabs, near Damascus, and the Blemmyes, in Egypt, are defeated.  
An army sent to assist Valentinian against Attila, who is now in Italy.
- 453 Death of the Empress Pulcheria, Feb. 18.  
Sudden death of Attila in Dacia, and Division of his empire between *Hermisdas* and *Dengizic*, kings of the Huns.  
[The fall of the empire of the Huns commences from the death of Attila. Their power was from henceforth broken; and by reason of disunion among themselves, and the vigorous assaults of the Gepidæ, Ostrogoths, Alani, Suevi, and the Heruli, the nation was soon extinguished (469.) It is remarkable that on the night of Attila's death Marcian dreamed that he saw his barbarian enemy's bow broken asunder.]

**Britain.**

- 449 The Angles and Saxons are invited by Vortigern to come to the aid of the Britons against the Picts and Scots.  
Their land in the Isle of Thanet, which is assigned to them as their reward.  
[Their force, from the number and size of the vessels which had brought them, could not have amounted to above five or six hundred men, and more probably did not exceed half that strength; but their intrepid valour rendered them powerful auxiliaries; and in concert with the native followers of the British chieftains, they are said to have repelled the incursions of the Caledonians with signal success. But for the permanent defence of the country against the desultory inroads of those tribes, more numerous forces were requisite; and Hengist was permitted to send to Germany for a second body of his warlike countrymen. The invitation was accepted by the fiery youth of Jutland.]
- 450 A formidable reinforcement of 5000 warriors swell the strength of Hengist; they establish themselves like the first comers in the Isle of Thanet.
- 452 Jealousies arise between the Jutes and Britons, which lead to open hostility.
- France and Germany.**  
*Meroveus*, founder of the *Merovingian Dynasty*.  
He aids the Romans in their wars upon Attila, king of the Huns.
- 451 Battle of Chalons-sur-Marne.  
**Northern and German Nations.**
- 449 The Saxons occupying the mouth of the Elbe invade Britain (see Britain.)
- 450 Expedition of abt. 500,000 Huns into Gaul's. They are defeated by the Visigoths, Romans, Franks, at Chalons-sur-Marne. (451.)
- 451 *Thorismund*, king of the Visigoths.
- 452 Attila, retreating fr. Gaul, falls upon Italy.
- 453 *Theodosius II.* king of the Visigoths.  
Death of Attila (see Gr. Emp. 453.)

**India.**

- 449 Fan Shin, the Chinese "atheistical" philosopher, flourishes.

**Africa.**

- 450 The Vandal fleet extensive.  
452 Persecution of the Christians.

**Rome.**

- 454 Valentinian treacherously kills Ætius—the main protector of his country.  
Marcellinus withdraws to Dalmatia, where a conspiracy is formed to raise him to the empire, and to depose the contemptible Valentinian.
- 455 Violence of the Emperor Valentinian to the wife of Petronius Maximus.  
Valentinian is assassinated, March 16.  
Maximus proclaimed emperor; in a few months he is dethroned and murdered.  
Rome subjected to fourteen days' plunder by Genseric, who came on the invitation of Endocia (437.)  
The empress, and thousands of her subjects, are taken captives by Genseric.  
Capua, Neapolis, and Nola, destroyed; and all Sicily in the hands of the Vandals.  
Avitus, aided by the Visigoths, assumes the purple; Fronto his minister.
- 456 Ricimer, sent by Avitus, defeats the Vandals in a sea-fight off Corsica.  
Expedition of Theodoric into Spain.  
Theodoric defeats the Suevi.  
First appearance of the Heruli in Spain.  
Civil war between Avitus and Ricimer.  
Battle of Placentia; Avitus defeated, deposed, and created a bishop.  
Death of Avitus at Placentia.  
Enthalius, Eucherius, and Prosper, fl.
- 457 Majorian made emperor by Ricimer.
- 458 Majorian defeats the Vandals on the Campanian coast.  
Majorian sends a fleet to Africa against Genseric, while he proceeds into Gaul.  
Childeric I., king of the Franks.  
Assembly of divines to devise means for repairing the dreadful national injuries inflicted by the Huns.
- 459 War with Theodoric II., king of the west Goths; peace soon succeeds.  
Majorian, at Arles, assembles all his forces to go against Genseric.
- 460 Destruction of the Roman fleet at Carthage; retreat of Majorian.  
Peace concluded with Genseric.  
The Mediterranean commerce nearly annihilated by the Vandals, under Genseric.
- 461 Plot against Majorian; on his return to Rome he abdicates, Aug. 2.  
Sudden death of Majorian, Aug. 7.  
Severus III. raised to the imperial dignity by Ricimer, Nov. 29.  
Ejection of Hermes from the church of Narbonne.  
Hilary, bishop of Rome (466.)
- 462 Genseric invades and ravages Italy.  
Negotiations with the Eastern empire.  
War with Theodoric II., in Gaul.  
The cause of Hermes maintained at Rome.
- 463 The Paschal Cycle first calculated for 532 years by Victorinus.
- 464 Death of Beorgor, king of the Alans.  
Defeat of the Vandals in Sicily, by Count Marcellinus (see 454.)
- 465 Death of Severus in August (poisoned.)  
Interregnum till 467.

**Greek Empire.**

- 454 The Ostrogoths come into Pannonia and Mæsia, where they settle.
- 455 Birth of Theodoric the Great.
- 456 Revolt in Lazica suppressed.
- 457 Death of Marcian, June 25; succeeded by

**Greek Empire.**

- 457 Leo (the Great) the first emperor crowned by an ecclesiastic (a patriarch.)  
The acts of the council of Chalcedon (451), and the patriarch Proterius condemned by a council held at Alexandria.
- 458 Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.  
Contest of Leo and Aspar respecting the bishopric of Alexandria.
- 459 Simonia condemned at Constantinople.
- 460 Leo deposes Elurus, and appoints an orthodox bishop of Alexandria.
- 462 Eudoxia restored by Genseric (see 455.)
- 463 Theodoric a hostage of Leo (473.)
- 465 Great fire at Constantinople.

**Britain.**

- 454 I. *The kingdom of Kent* founded by Hengist, the first Saxon king in England.  
[“It is a point of curious inquiry, not yet, so far as we know, fully discussed, to ascertain how far the Saxons, on their invasion of the island, moulded or adapted their political institutions to those which they must have found existing in Roman Britain. The Saxons, we know, ultimately possessed themselves of all the Roman walled cities, of which they formed their boroughs; and it is hardly conceivable that a comparatively small body of invaders would completely overturn all those municipal institutions, which would present them, so far as administration was concerned, with useful means for securing and consolidating their acquisitions.”—*Imp. Cyclop.*, see note 427.]
- 455 Battle; in which Vortigern's son, Vortimer, is slain, also Horsa, brother of Hengist.
- 457 Battle of Crayford: total rout of the Britons.
- 460 St. Patrick visits Scotland, and converts its inhabitants.

**France and Germany.**

- 457 Childeric succeeds Meroveus.  
He is soon after exiled.
- 465 Childeric restored to his kingdom.  
Childeric makes Tournay his capital.  
He conquers the greater part of Belgium.  
[There were added to his dominion, the chief part of Guelderland, Brabant, Namur, Luxemburgh, Limburg, and Juliers, with a portion of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, and Picardy.]

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 454 The Ostrogoths in Pannonia and Mæsia.  
*The first Saxon Monarchy in Britain*, established by Hengist (see Britain.)
- 455 The Britons commence colonizing Bretagne (Brittany) in Gaul.
- 456 The Allemanni come into Alsace.  
Theodoric II. defeats the Suevi, and deprives them of a large portion of their territory.
- 457 *Maldras*, king of the Suevi.  
War between Theodoric, the Visigoth, and the Romans, Franks, and Burgundians.
- 460 *Frunarius*, king of the Suevi.
- 463 *Remismund*, king of the Suevi.

**Persian Empire.**

- 457 *Hormisdas*, or *Hurmaz*, III., whose claims are opposed by his brother, *Firoze*.  
Civil war between the brothers.
- 458 *Firoze*, or *Pherozes*, aided by the White Huns, deposes *Hormisdas*, and reigns.

**Africa.**

- 455 The Vandals, under Genseric, depart for Rome, which they plunder.

**Rome.**

- 66 *Euric* murders his brother, *Theodoric II.*, king of the Visigoths, and succeeds.  
Defeat of *Euric* in Gaul, by *Ecdicius*, the Roman general.  
*Simplicius*, bishop of Rome (483.)  
[The bishops of Rome are elected by the united voice of the people and clergy.]
- 67 *Anthemius*, son-in-law of *Marcian*, the eastern emperor, assumes the purple.  
*Ricimer* marries his daughter.  
68 Quarrel between *Anthemius* and *Ricimer*; *Epiphanius* mediates between them.  
Supplies sent to the aid of *Leo* agt. *Genserich*.  
Death of *Marcellinus*, *Severus*'s minister in Sicily, Aug.  
69 Rogation days first appointed.  
*Extinction of the empire of the Huns* (453.)
- 70 *Massilia* in Gaul taken by *Euric*, who occupies Arles. He also defeats the Britons.  
[From about this year the succession of the kings of the Suevoi is lost till the yr. 550.]
- 72 *Ricimer* besieges and takes Rome; *Anthemius* is killed, July 10 or 11.  
*Olybrius* is made emperor by *Ricimer*.  
Death of *Ricimer* of fever, Aug. 18 or 20.  
*Olybrius* dies, Oct. 23.  
Interregnum till March, 473.  
Eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*.
- 73 *Glycerius* proclaimed emperor at Ravenna. Italy invaded by the Ostrogoths.  
*Glycerius* purchases their retreat.  
*Julius Nepos* proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, by order of *Leo*.
- 74 *Glycerius* defeated and made prisoner.  
*Julius Nepos* succeeds to the purple.  
*Glycerius* becomes bishop of Salona.  
The simplicity and purity of the Christian life among the ministers of religion, give place to worldliness, lust of power, selfishness, luxury, and self-sufficiency.  
Troubles in Auvergne; *Euric*, king of the Visigoths, expels the Romans.
- 75 Rebellion of *Orestes*; he expels *Nepos*, and raises to the empire—his son, *Augustulus Romulus*.  
*Orestes* refuses to give one-third of Italy to his mercenaries; they are dissatisfied.  
*Odoacer*, king of the *Scirri* and *Heruli*, is joined by the discontented.  
*Civil war* between *Orestes* and *Odoacer*.  
*Orestes* is defeated, taken in Pavia, and put to death.  
*Lucidus* renounces his opinions on predestination before a synod at Lyons.
- 76 *Augustulus* is deposed, and banished to one of the villas of Campagna, by *Odoacer*, who thus puts an  
*End to the Western Empire of Rome.*

**Britain.**

- 66 Battle of Ipswich; the Britons are defeated by the Saxons.
- 74 Three hundred British chieftains massacred by *Hengist*, on Salisbury plain. (?)  
[Generally esteemed a fiction.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 466 The Huns, under *Hormidac*, defeated near the Danube (see Rome, 469.)
- 467 *Leo*, on the application of *Ricimer*, nominates *Anthemius* to the Western Empire.
- 468 Expedition against *Genserich* in Africa unsuccessful; the fleet burnt.  
[The Roman armament on this occasion was very extensive. The failure of the expedition has been attributed to the treachery of *Basiliscus* (475.)]
- 469 Usurpation of the bishopric of Antioch by *Peter the Fuller*, under the patronage of *Trascaliscus* (*Zeno*).  
Inundations in several parts.
- 471 Assassination of *Aspar* and his sons, by command of *Leo*.  
Marriage of *Zeno* and *Ariadne*, the emperor's sister (474) ? 468.  
Deposition of *Peter the Fuller*, by the decision of a synod at Antioch.
- 473 Treaty with *Theodoric*, who is also restored to his father *Theodemir* (463.)  
*Leo* announces his intention of appointing *Zeno* his successor; hence  
Tumults in Constantinople, to allay which, *Leo* nominates his grand-child, *Leo*, the son of *Zeno* and *Ariadne*.  
*Rabbi Aaron-ben-Aser* flourishes.
- 474 Death of *Leo*, the Great, in January.  
*Leo II.* succeeds; he dies, and his father *Zeno* (the *Isaurian*) assumes the purple.
- 475 Treaty of *Zeno* with *Genserich* the Vandal. *Theodoric* succeeds *Theodemir*, as king of the Ostrogoths in Pannonia.  
The Ostrogoths march against *Zeno*, who purchases peace by munificent presents, and the cession of Pannonia.  
Rebellion of *Verina*, the dowager empress, and her brother, *Basiliscus*; *Zeno* escapes to *Isauria*, and  
*Basiliscus* is crowned emperor.
- 476 *Zeno* and *Basiliscus* at war; the former defeated by *Illus*, and compelled to take refuge in his native mountains.  
First exile of the queen-mother, *Verina*.  
Fire at Constantinople; the great library, containing 120,000 vols., burnt, &c.  
*Theodoric*, son of *Theodemir*, assists *Zeno*.  
**Northern and German Nations.**
- 469 The empire of the Huns dismembered.
- 474 *Euric*, the Goth, expels the Romans from Spain, defeats the Suevoi, &c.
- 475 *Theodoric*, king of the Ostrogoths, invades the eastern empire.  
*Zeno* purchases his friendship.
- 476 *Odoacer*, king of the *Heruli*, reduces the Western Emp., and banishes *Augustulus*.  
*The kingdom of Italy founded.*

**France and Germany.**

- 466 *Chilperic* united with *Gonderic* in the government of the Burgunds (436.)

**Africa.**

- 468 Destruction of the Roman fleet, under *Basiliscus*, before Carthage.

*The modern nations of Europe rise into importance from this period*



# CHRONOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE AGES,

FROM THE FALL OF ROME TO THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

## EUROPE.

“Having, in our preceding pages, contemplated the long agony and inglorious dissolution of the Roman Empire of the West, we pause on the boundary which is usually defined to separate the history of the ancient from the modern world. The line thus drawn by the common agreement of historians is merely conventional: but the division is not altogether imaginary. The fall of the gigantic fabric of Roman sovereignty presents the most stupendous vicissitude in the political fortunes of the universe. It put a final period to that mighty power, which had for seven hundred years overshadowed the earth with its universal dominion; and, at the distance of fourteen centuries more, the growth, the rise, and the origin of all the existing institutions of civilized government and society remain to be traced up to the same determinate and memorable epoch. The extinction or suppression of the polity, the jurisprudence, and the manners of classical antiquity—the sudden substitution of new laws and customs, new orders of men, and even new principles and feelings, throughout the mass of the European communities—the last rude shock which overthrew the crumbling edifice of the old world’s grandeur and glory—and the settlement on its ruins of the barbarian nations, which the lapse of succeeding ages was to expand and consolidate into the enduring monarchies of these latter times—all identify the appropriate commencement of modern history, with the fall of the Western Empire of the Romans.”

“Before the consummation of that event, we have seen that the hardy barbarians of the north had already spread their victorious swarms over the greatest portion of the Roman world. Every movement of these hordes was the migration of an entire people with their families, their most valuable effects, and all the appendages of their rude association. Wherever they penetrated, they successively overthrew and subjected either the imperial forces, or the less powerful tribes who had preceded them in the march of conquest; and, fixing themselves in their new possessions, they converted them into the permanent settlements of their nations, and rivetted their strong yoke upon the servile necks of the old population.”—*Procter*.

We proceed then (in our ensuing columns) to follow out the channels of these kingdoms, which the different and devious currents of the barbaric torrent formed in the chasms of the dismembered empire; albeit, “to define with clearness the wandering course of these streams, to mark their occasional confluence, and their frequent diversion, becomes a task of no ordinary perplexity.”

### Italy.

The revolution by which this country was delivered over to the rule of a Scythian chieftain, was a less violent change than the ordinary process of barbarian conquest. The elevation of Odoacer was effected by no new swarms of northern invaders; and the settlement of his followers in the Italian provinces, is to be regarded only as the establishment, in a firmer posture, of those bands of foreign and licentious mercenaries, who had long formed the only defence, while they were also the terror, of the degraded state.

### Spain.

“When Odoacer completed the destruction of the Western Empire, the Visigothic throne was filled by Euric, grandson of the great Alaric. The new sovereign of Rome is declared to have propitiated his friendship by formally resigning to him the provinces of Gaul and Spain, which were neither left for the imaginary reversion of the imperial authority to bestow, nor for the real power of Odoacer to withhold. At that juncture, indeed, the Visigothic monarchy had attained the meridian point of its grandeur and strength. From his capital of Toulouse, Euric reigned with a paramount or immediate authority over *the whole of Spain* and the greater part of Gaul. The Visigoths were the most civilised of all the German tribes; and among them the royal authority was more respected, better established, and exercised a more wholesome sway in times of peace.”

### France and Germany.

"It is highly probable that ancient Gaul was peopled before Germany, and by an elder branch of that great Cushite family which has every where asserted its superiority over the other families of the earth. For Germany, which, from its deep and rapid rivers, subject to violent inundations, its impenetrable forests, and severe climate, offered little inducement to attempt a passage through it, appears to have been at length occupied by a colony of Sæcæ or Saxons, distinguished by personal peculiarities, which they still retain, and by detachments of Getæ or Goths, who were expelled from some earlier settlement. But Gaul was in the first instance peopled from Italy or Sicily, and by sea; and its first inhabitants were of the more ancient race of Celts, supposed to have been Cimbri or Cimmerii, driven from their original abode by an irruption of the Scythians, and wandering over Europe in search of a new and undisputed home. The date of this immigration, and the route by which the Celts arrived in Gaul, are alike extremely uncertain; but whatever obscurity hangs over these matters, there exists no doubt respecting the purity of their Celtic origin, since they were remarkably distinguished from their German neighbours, by customs which speak another root. In the time of Augustus Cæsar Gaul was divided into four provinces, viz., *Aquitania*, *Belgica*, *Celtica* (Lugdunensis), and *Narbonensis*. These provinces underwent, in subsequent years, so many changes and dismemberments, as at last to number seventeen. Into these portions of the Roman Empire, that great flood of barbaric inundation, which eventually laid Rome herself prostrate, flowed with overwhelming impetuosity in the beginning of the fifth century, where, after much bloodshed and rapine, many of them effected a permanent settlement. It was not, however, till about the date at which our chronology commences, that the Franks began to make any considerable figure in the stirring events of this important period of the world's history. According to Van Hammer, the Germans originally descended from Bactria; but this, as well as other theories, is, after all, only mere conjecture. The origin of the German nations is enveloped in great obscurity.

"At the accession of Clovis the condition of Gaul was highly favourable to the progress of his arms. The Visigothic monarchy, which had filled all its south-western provinces, and but a few years before threatened its total subjugation as far as the Rhine and the coasts of the north, had now declined in vigour, and fallen under the feeble sceptre of a minor. The Burgundian kingdom was convulsed by religious dissensions. And the remains of the Roman provinces in the east and north, which still professed a vague allegiance to the shade of the extinguished empire, were broken, partly into an uncertain confederation, and partly under the authority of Syagrius, a Roman patrician, reigning by the dubious title of imperial governor, or hereditary usurper.

"If we listen implicitly to its zealous genealogists, the origin of the French ministry, and the regular lineage of its sovereigns, ascend to a period long antecedent to the Fall of the Roman Empire. But we may safely decline the hopeless inquiry into the fortunes, and even the existence, of the real or imaginary Pharamond; we may equally confess ourselves ignorant of the era, the reign, and the identity of that Meroveus from whom the first dynasty of the French kings is supposed to have derived its name; and we can with certainty trace the authentic succession of the long-haired Princes of the Franks no higher than two generations before Chlodwig, Ludoïn, or Clovis—the contemporary of Odoacer and Theodoric, the Great, and the true founder of the French Empire."

### England.

"Before the second century of the Christian Era scarcely any distinct traces are discoverable of the people, whose descendants occupy the circle of Westphalia, the kingdom of Saxony, the British Islands, the United States of North America, and the British colonies in the two Indies. The very name of the Saxons escaped the notice of Tacitus, and is only first discovered in the later geography of Ptolemy, the Alexandrian, by their occupation of three small islands, and a narrow neck of the continent, at the mouth and on the northern shore of the Elbe. But in less than two hundred years this obscure tribe of barbarians had extended their supremacy, or their name, from the Baltic to the Rhine; and the problem of so gigantic an expansion can only be solved by the conjecture, that the various nations of kindred Gothic race, who previously overspread those regions, had gradually blended into one general though loose confederacy, under the common appellation of Saxons.

"The character of the maritime Saxons differed only from that of the other Gothic tribes in the habits which were engendered by their nautical pursuits. Each free-born warrior, equally by land or by sea, attached himself to the fortunes of some favourite chieftain; and, in council and in action, the reputation of superior wisdom and valour formed the sole title to a voluntary obedience. The vessels in which these hardy barbarians committed themselves to the storms of the German Ocean, were originally of most insignificant size and frail materials; but in the progress of their naval warfare, they had been taught to exchange their rude boats of a few planks and osier-work covered with hides, for war-ships of adequate bulk, to contain one hundred or even two hundred warriors, and of a construction sufficiently solid and durable to brave the most tempestuous voyages.

The bands of warlike adventurers who successively arrived on the British shores proceeded, each under its own chieftain, to win an independent conquest and to found a separate principality. The identity of their language and manners attested their kindred race; as the contiguity of their original seats on the northern coasts of Germany also explained the common inducement of their expeditions. But under the general Saxon name, they were composed principally of at least three distinct nations or tribes—the Jutes, the proper Saxons, and the Angles, with a promiscuous admixture of other barbarians. The Jutes, who led the way, under Hengist, were spread over the northern portions of Jutland; the Saxons still held the districts near the Elbe, which we have designated after Ptolemy as the primitive seat of their name and tribe; and the Angles occupied the intermediate country, which forms the modern Duchy of Sleswick. The superior fame of the Saxons, or at least of the collective term which described the earlier association of the piratical tribes, afforded a common appellation for all the conquerors of Britain: but the people who formed the numerical majority among the three invading races, and who possessed themselves of the most ample portion of the country, have naturally been permitted to perpetuate their title on the nation and the land; and from the Angles, or Engles, have been compounded the generic term of Anglo-Saxons, and the dearer and more familiar name of England. Indeed, so late as the eleventh century, the Duchy of Sleswick was called Old England.”—*Procer.*

#### Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

“The Scandinavian branch of the Gothic family is still very distinguishable in the languages which originated with it, viz., the Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish.

“Existing authorities afford us very little credible history of the Scythian nations before they embraced Christianity, except in so far as they may have come into contact with the Greeks and Romans. The Danish history, which begins with one *Dan*, B.C. 1050, and the Swedish, which sets out from B.C. 500, might, from this circumstance alone, be accounted fabulous; even if they were not loaded as they are, with giants, dragons, and the other concomitants of their old idolatrous superstitions. In the course of the tenth and eleventh centuries *after* Christ, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia became Christian. Before that time they had no *means* of history, but the songs of their scalds or bards, and the sacred mysterious letters called *Runic*, which later they used in their spells and enchantments, but whether they ever employed them for the purpose of recording events is matter of doubt; hence *that* is by no means to be called history which is recorded from the dreams of the Scandinavian scalds, or built on some indistinct traditions of these Saxon freebooters.”—*Sir John Stoddart.*

#### The Netherlands.

“The history of the seven united provinces—Holland, Guelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen, and of the ten so long subject to Spain and Austria, viz., West Flanders, East Flanders, Hamault, South Brabant, North Brabant, Antwerp, Namur, Liege, Limburg, and Drenthe, is, during seventeen hundred years, absolutely inseparable; hence the annals of all must necessarily be viewed together.” About the time of the conquest of Belgium by Cæsar, the Netherlands were occupied by two distinct races:—1. The *Walloons*, of Gallic origin, inhabiting the high grounds bordering on France, with the Valleys of the Meuse and the Scheldt; 2. The Dutch and Flemish, of German descent, occupying the lower districts. Notwithstanding these two general ethnological divisions it is well known that not fewer than six or seven distinct peoples have contributed to the formation of society in the low countries.

### ASIA.

#### The Greek or Eastern Empire.

“At the epoch of the final destruction of the Roman Empire in the West, the Eastern Division of that stupendous fabric of Universal Dominion still continued to present the majestic remains of pristine grandeur, and retained at least the outward aspect of splendour and power. It had sustained the rude shock of successive barbarian irruptions, less through the courage of its defenders, than by the passive solidity of its structure, and the natural strength of its position; and it had witnessed and survived the prostration of the more ancient edifice of the Roman glory, before that irresistible deluge, which, after bursting through its external bulwarks, had recoiled and swept past its walls to overwhelm the whole surface of Western Europe. Of the Eastern Empire—or to substitute a familiar title, which more appropriately describes its principal Nation and Language, and expresses its protracted duration, the *Greek or Lower Empire*—the European portion comprehended the provinces of Greece, with its islands, Illyricum, Macedonia, Thrace, and Mæsia; or the whole vast tract of country bounded by the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, the Euxine, and the Danube. Its transmarine possessions included Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Lybia.”—*Procer.*

[For India, Persia, the Tartar Nations, &c., see pp. 7, 11, 12.]

## AFRICA.

**Arabia—The Saracens.**

The condition of Arabia, for many centuries both before and after the Christian era, is involved in the deepest obscurity. Of the annals of its people during the vast interval of historical silence, little more is known than may be inferred from the permanence of that wild character among the roving tribes of the desert, which was first dimly traced by the finger of prophecy, and is still stamped with the enduring impression of immemorial antiquity. The northern part of Arabia has at all times been thinly overspread by a pastoral people, dwelling by hordes and in tents, and restlessly wandering over the arid expanse of the desert. Among these the patriarchal government is alone acknowledged; the parent is the chief of his family, and one family exercises the office of sovereignty over the whole tribe. The southern portion, or land of Yemen, was at an early period brought under the cultivating skill of the husbandman, hence it was distinguished by the epithet of *Arabia Felix*, Happy Arabia. Its comparative fertility induced its inhabitants to adopt a settled mode of life, and to devote themselves to agriculture and commerce. . . . In the midst of sandy Arabia, near the coast of the Red Sea, and at a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles from each other, arose the two principal cities of Mecca and Medina. Of these, the former which contained the *Caaba* or most famous temple of the ancient Arabian superstition, had been held in especial veneration by the nation from a period antecedent to the Christian era, as the holiest seat of their idolatry, which comprehended the adoration of the sun, moon, and fixed stars. . . . During the sixth century we find the tribes of the desert, under the general name of SARACENS (from some unknown etymology) engaged alternately in capricious alliance and desultory hostilities with the Eastern and Persian Empires. In its political aspect Mecca presented the rude shape of a republic, in which commerce had created an opulent and powerful aristocracy, while the simplicity of Arabian manners still retained the patriarchal gradations of government. The general extent of Arabia has never been subjugated. Even the victories of Trajan, though exaggerated by his flatterers into the boast of a conquest, did not extend his empire beyond the most northern part of the peninsula. Happy Arabia, however, had frequently been subdued, and about the period, when Mahomet proclaimed himself a prophet, was reduced to a province of the Persian Empire.

[For **Egypt, Ethiopia, &c.**, see p. 8.]

**Britain.**

76 Further conquests of the Saxons. Saxon freebooters, under their chieftain, Ella, and his three sons, land in Britain, on the Isle of Selsey.

77 Ella begins to lay the foundation of the kingdom of Sussex—the *South Saxons*.

**Italy.**

76 *The kingdom of Italy founded by Odoacer*, the first barbarian who rules in Italy.

Capitals of the kdm.—Verona and Ravenna.

[Modern History takes its rise with the settlement of the barbarian nations on the crumbling edifice of the vast empire of Rome.]

Odoacer fulfils his promises to the soldiery, by dividing among them one-third of the country.

77 Odoacer declines the title of emperor; he sends ambassadors to Zeno, who are instructed to invest him with the sole authority of the Roman world.

Colonies of the Rugians, and other tribes, introduced into Italy, by Odoacer, for the cultivation of the waste and depopulated lands.

Ancient style of Gothic *architecture*.

Alliance (feudal) with Euric, kg. of Spain.

Death of Braehilas the Goth.

79 The Longobards make their first appearance in Rugiland (487.)

80 Rise of *Socage Tenants*—persons who held land in lieu of certain defined services paid to the State, or the surrender of a portion of the produce.

[Military services were uncertain in their nature, but the services of Socage tenure are determinate and unvarying. *Soca*, an old Latin word for plough, is the origin of the term, and the meaning is explained by the supposition, that anciently the services performed were in husbandry, such as ploughing, &c., and that these were afterwards commuted for a money-rent. 493 and Index.]

**Spain.**

76 Euric becomes independent of Rome, and ascends the Visigothic throne (466.)

Visigothic legislation in Spain. Euric's laws were the foundation of the "Forum Judicum," or *Fuero Juzgo* of later times.

77 Feudal alliance with Odoacer, king of Italy; Euric formally resigns the provinces of Gaul and Spain, and receives them again as fiefs of Rome.

[The transition of allodial into feudal tenures would thus seem to have commenced at an early date. The fact is, that amidst anarchy which at this time prevailed, the independent sovereign of an infant or feeble kingdom, as well as the proprietor of allodial lands, had scarcely any choice left, but to compound for security against every other tyrant, by subjecting himself in feudal service to the nearest or most powerful sovereign or lord. For this purpose he sometimes surrendered his allodial property, or independent sovereignty, that he might receive it back again on feudal tenure; or more commonly (as in after-times) he simply declared himself the vassal of the lord, or paramount sovereign. The relation of lord and vassal, therefore, was at this

**Spain.**

time looked upon as the only security for mutual defence.]

479 Euric conquers Marseilles and Arles.

**France and Germany.**

477 Revolt of Gondebald against his brother, Chilperic, king of the Burgunds.

He was successfully, and stretches his conquests to the Loire, including Paris.

481 Death of Childeric at Tournay.

*Clouis*, king of the Salian Franks.

**Northern and German Nations.**

476 Euric finds the *Gothic Monarchy in Spain*.

481 *Clouis* succeeds Childeric, kg. of the Franks.

**Greek Empire.**

477 Harmatius, nephew and general of Basiliscus, is gained over, with his army, to Zeno.

Restoration of Zeno, twenty months after his dethronement; followed by the Banishment of Basiliscus to Phrygia.

Theodoric, son of Triarius, retires to Thrace. Harmatius made commander-in-chief.

Basiliscus, his wife, and children perish of cold and hunger.

Illus is jealous of Harmatius; he instigates the emperor against him; hence the

Murder of Harmatius by order of Zeno.

Ambassadors from the Senate of Rome tender to Zeno the imperial insignia and the ornaments of the palace, which he accepts;

he is thus invested with the nominal government of the *western* kingdom.

[At this period, when the sword of Odoacer destroyed the last vestige of the Augustan sovereignty in the west, the successors of Constantine still boasted an extent of

dominion little diminished since the original partition of the Roman world in 364

and afterwards in 375. Compare also

296, 308, 330, and 337.]

478 Theodoric, son of Triarius, invades the empire, ravaging the country up to the very gates of Constantinople.

Theodoric, son of Theodemir, comes to the aid of Zeno; Zeno's infidelity leads to a

Treaty between the two Theodorics; hence Zeno makes peace with the son of Triarius.

Peter the Fuller deposed by a synod at Constantinople (471.)

479 Revolt of Marcian suppressed. He is compelled to take orders.

Theodoric of Triarius appears again before Constantinople, ostensibly as an ally; he extorts large sums of money and other gifts from Zeno.

Second exile of the turbulent Verina. Zeno and Theodoric, of Theodemir, quarrel; the latter ravages Thrace and Macedonia with great cruelty.

Sabinianus, Zeno's general, gains some advantages over Theodoric.

480 An earthquake destroys part of Constanti.

481 War with Theodoric of Triarius; he marches against Constantinople, but is accidentally killed by his own javelin.

Death of Sabinianus.

**China.**

480 The *Tse* dynasty in China.

**Africa.**

477 Genseric confirms a peace with Zeno. Death of Genseric; he is succeeded by

*Hunderic*, king of the Vandals.

481 Hunderic persecut. the African Christians. Eugenius of Carthage flourishes.

**Britain.**

- 484 Ella attempts to penetrate inland, but is checked by the sanguinary opposition of the Britons.
- 488 Ella receives re-inforcements of his countrymen, by whose valour the Britons are driven farther inland.
- Æsc* successor to Hengist in *Kent*.
- 490 II. *Kingdom of Susser* founded by Ella. Ella chosen the *first Bretwalda*.  
[The principle of national confederation among the Saxon chieftains, is shown in the frequent election of one among their number, whose general authority, or, at least, whose superior power and dignity was recognised by his cotemporaries, under the title of *Bretwalda*, the Ruler, or, literally, *Wielder*, of Britain.]
- 491 Ella besieges the fortified city of *Andredes Ceaster*, which he takes, after much resistance; reduces it to ashes, and cruelly murders every person found therein.  
[The kingdom of Ella was not of greater extent than the present county of *Sussex*.]  
Ireland is celebrated for its learning, and known as the *Island of Saints*, about this time (684.)

**Italy.**

- 483 Felix II. (or III.) bishop of Rome. Rivalry and contention between the bishops of Rome and Constantinople for supremacy from this period.
- 485 Condemnation of *Acacius*, patriarch of Constantinople, by a synod held at Rome.
- 487 First mention of the festival of the *Circumcision* in the Christian church.  
Invasion of the *Rugians*, under their king, *Fava*, repelled by *Odoacer*.  
*Rugiland* occupied by the *Longobards*.
- 489 The whole nation of the *Ostrogoths*, under *Theodoric*, come into Italy. (See *Eastern Empire*, 487.)  
*Odoacer* defeated with great loss near *Aquileia*, Aug. 28.  
Second defeat near *Verona*, Sept. 27.
- 490 Third and final defeat of *Odoacer* near *Pavia*; he shuts himself up in *Ravenna*, where he is besieged (493.)

**Spain.**

- 484 *Euric* dies prematurely at *Arles* in France. *Ataric* II. (an infant son) succeeds.  
Dissensions between the Catholic provincials of Gaul and their Arian masters.

**France and Germany.**

- 486 *Ep* of the Roman dominion:—*Clovis* defeats *Syagrius* at the battle of *Soissons* after which he founds  
*The Frankish Monarchy*.
- 490 *Clovis* defeats the *Allemanni* at *Tolbiac*. Final victory of *Gondebald* over *Chilperic*.
- 491 *Gondebald*, king of the *Burgunds*.  
Marriage of *Clovis* to *Clotilda*, a Burgundian princess, and a Catholic Christian.  
*Theodoric*, the Great, marries the sister of king *Clovis*.

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 486 *The Kingdom of the Franks*, founded by *Clovis* (see *France and Netherlands*.)  
*Theodoric* invades Italy; defeats *Odoacer*, who surrenders to him after a siege of three years in *Ravenna*; conquers *Sicily* and *Italy*. (See *Italy*.)
- 481 *Ataric* II. king of the *Visigoths* (Spain.)

**Northern and German Nations.**

- 491 *Chilperic*, king of the *Burgundians*, murdered, and all his family, by his brother, *Gondebald*, who had revolted (France.)
- Netherlands.**
- 482 *Clovis* reigns over *Flanders*.  
[He who was the founder of Frank greatness terminated for ever the expiring domination of Rome, in Belgium as well as in Gaul.]  
Churches rebuilt, exiled priests restored, &c. by *Clovis*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 482 *The Henotikon* published—*Zeno's* decree for the union of the several parties in the church; to which all the bishops of the East subscribe their names.  
[It contained, however, a solemn anathema against *Nestorius*, *Eutychus*, and other heretics.]
- 483 Peace with *Theodoric*, of *Theodemir*, purchased by large concessions.  
Failure of an attempt of an assassin, hired by *Ariadne*, to kill *Illus*.
- 484 *Theodoric* created Consul.  
Rebellion of *Illus*; he is joined by *Marsus*, *Leontius*, *Pamprepius*, and *Trocondus*.  
*Verina* liberated from the fort of *Papurius* by *Illus*, and compelled to crown *Leontius* emperor—at *Tarsus*.  
*Acacius*, patriarch of *Constantinople*, excommunicates *Felix*, bishop of *Rome*.
- 485 Death of *Proclus*, at *Athens*, of gout (412.)  
*Marinus* succeeds *Proclus* in the chair of philosophy at *Athens*.  
Two synods at *Seleucia* in *Persia* this year, respect the marriage of priests and monks; by one permitted, by the other condemned.  
*John*, the *Scythian*, and *Theodoric*, the *Ostrogoth*, are sent against *Illus* and *Leontius*.  
The rebels are defeated; *Illus* and his friends and army shut themselves up in *Papurius*.
- 486 Blockade of *Papurius* continues.  
*Trocondus* tries to escape, is taken and killed.
- 487 *Theodoric* threatens *Constantinople*; *Zeno*, to save his own crown, gives him permission to drive *Odoacer* from *Italy*.
- 488 *Pamprepius* put to death by *Illus* (484.)  
The fort of *Papurius* taken by treachery; *Illus* and *Leontius* are beheaded (485.)  
*Theodoric* proceeds towards *Italy*.
- 490 *Zeno* is obnoxious for his cruelties.
- 491 Marriage of *Zeno* and *Ariadne*.  
Death of *Zeno*, April 9.  
*Anastasius* I. (*Silentarius*) after a struggle with *Longinus*, *Zeno's* brother, obtains the sovereignty, through the intrigues of the empress *Ariadne*, April 11.
- Persian Empire.**
- 482 War of *Firoze* against the *White Huns*.
- 484 *Firoze* slain in battle with the *Huns*—all his sons perish with him except *Kobad*.  
*Pallas*, or *Pallash*, succeeds *Firoze*.  
Civil war; *Pallas* is unsuccessfully opposed by his brother, *Kobad*.
- 485 The *Nestorian* Christians protected.  
Fire-worshippers persecuted by *Pallas*.
- 486 *Pallas* and *Kobad* again at war.  
*Kobad*, having killed his brother in a battle between their respective partisans, succeeds.  
[Some place the accession of *Kobad* at 488.]
- Africa.**
- 484 *Gundamund* succeeds *Hunderic* (477.)

**Britain.**

495 Commencement of the kingdom of Wessex—West Saxons; landing of Cerdic either at Southampton, or at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

Several conflicts with the native Britons under their king and leader, Nantanoed.

500 *Arthur*, of Cornwall, begins his military career—against the Saxons (515.)

501 Cerdic receives a large reinforcement of his countrymen, who establish themselves at Portsmouth.

**Italy.**

492 Gelasius I. bishop of Rome (496.)

Litanies and bells in churches introduced.

493 Surrender of Odoacer at Ravenna. He is treacherously assassinated, March 5. The conquest of Italy and Sicily by Theodoric being now complete, he ascends the throne, and establishes

*The Ostrogothic monarchy in Italy.*

*Theodoric*, the Great, reigns over Italy, Sicily, Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, Western Illyria, and Upper Mæsia.

One-third of the lands given, as military fiefs, to Theodoric's troops—500,000 men. [About this time the *Feudal System*, by which those who held lands were bound to perform military service in return for them, became general, 480.]

494 Gelasius, bishop of Rome, lays claim to the dignity and authority of sovereign pontiff.

[The practice of conferring upon the church, especially upon the monkish order, large grants of land, began in this century, and continued till about the middle of the eleventh century.]

496 Anastasius II. bishop of Rome (498.)

Ostrogothic architecture; palaces at Pavia, Ravenna, Verona, and other places.

Aloysius, of Padua, the architect, fl. The canonical books of Scripture approved of by a synod at Rome.

498 Laurentius, bishop of Rome, and Symmachus I. bp. of Rome, rivals (514.)

500 Visit of Theodoric to Rome; he is honourably received by the Roman senate.

Rome restored to its former magnificence. Final suppression of gladiatorial combats.

[Some remains of this cruel and brutalising custom existed to this date. See 325.]

501 Synods for the settlement of disputes between Popes Laurence and Symmachus.

**Spain.**

501 Marriage of Alaric with a daughter of Theodoric, king of Italy (508.)

**France and Germany.**

496 Second defeat and final submission of the Allemanni at Tolbiac.

Clovis embraces Christianity, and is baptized at Rheims, with 3000 of his subjects, on Christmas-day.

[“This at least (if not the result of conviction) was a most politic proceeding.”]

499 The Burgundian war commenced.

500 Clovis defeats Gondobald, king of the Burgunds, near Dijon, and reduces him to a subject ally. Burgundy ravaged.

502 Gondobald publishes the Burgundian rights, customs, and laws, which were compiled by Hendinos, the Gombette legislator.

**Northern and German Nations.**

493 Theodoric founds the kingdom of the Ostrogoths in Italy. (See Italy.)

**Greek Empire.**

492 *The Isaurian war*; occasioned by the rebellion of Longinus, assisted by Longinus Magister Officiorum, and Longinus Selinuntius.

493 Theodoric holds Italy under the dominion of the Eastern empire.

495 [Victor places the death of the Longini in this year, but it seems to be an error.]

Several synods this year, in favour of the marriage of priests and monks.

496 Defeat of the Isaurian rebels.

Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed and banished through the emperor's influence. Macedonius succeeds.

497 The Isaurians completely routed.

War with the Arabs on the Euphrates.

498 Longinus captured and put to death. Troubles in Constantinople—the “Blues” and the “Greens”—rival factions.

499 First invasion of Thrace by the Bulgarians. The ecclesiastics of Persia vote for the right of priests and monks to marry.

500 The Gemara or Talmud of Babylon compiled about this time.

Religious dissensions in Constantinople; the emperor favours the Eutychians, which brings on him the displea. of the orthodox.

502 War with Persia; Amida besieged.

503 Amida taken by the Persians. (? 504-5.)

504 Vict. of Kobad over the army of Anastasius.

505 Celer, general of Anastasius's army, retakes Amida, and defeats Kobad, which terminates the Persian war.

[The Persians restore their conquests; Anastasius is to pay 11,000 pounds of gold.]

**India and China.**

500 *Gautami Putri* (a Buddhist) in India.

502 Dynasty of *Leang* in China.

**Persian Empire.**

495 Civil war between Kobad and his brother, Jamaspes, or Zames.

497 The White Huns become allies of *Jamaspes*, who dethrones his brother, Kobad, and expels him the kingdom.

499 Kobad intrigues with the White Huns for assistance in the recovery of his kgdm.

500 Civil war between Jamaspes and Kobad.

501 Defeat and overthrow of Jamaspes; Kobad is therefore restored to the throne.

Mazdar, founder of the democratic sect of the Mazdakites (or Communists) fl.

Kobad patronizes the Mazdakites, only for the purpose of crushing the power of the arrogant and turbulent aristocracy.

502 Kobad demands the tribute agreed to be paid by the Eastern emperor, at the peace of 422; Anastasius refuses to pay, hence War with the Greek Empire.

The Persians are victorious over the Greeks; several cities in Mesopotamia are taken.

503 Fall of the fortress of Amida to the Persians; the garrison is put to the sword.

Hypatius and Patricius Phrygius, generals of Anastasius, defeated.

504 The Persians again victorious.

Celer commands the Greek armies.

Siege of Amida commenced by Celer.

The Huns in the north, who had been in the pay of Kobad, act treacherously.

505 Fall of Amida; being retaken by Celer, Kobad makes peace with Anastasius.

**Africa.**

496 *Thorismund* succeeds Gundamund.

**Britain.**

- 508 Battle between Nantanleod and Cerdic; defeat and death of the former, and slaughter of 5,000 Britons.  
King Arthur is chosen Pendragon, or paramount sovereign, over the other British kings (in 517 according to Owen.)
- 512 *Oeta* succeeds *Æsc* in Kent.
- 514 *Sissa* or *Cissa* succeeds *Ella* in Sussex.
- 515 Arthur, king of the Silures, marches to oppose the Saxons under Cerdic.  
[Nennius states that Arthur gained twelve battles over Cerdic; eleven of which, Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, attempts to show were fought in Lancashire, and before Arthur's election to the Pendragonship. The chronological difficulties of these events are great.]
- 519 Conquest of Wessex—completed by the victory of Cerdic over Arthur at Chardford.
- III. *Kingdom of Wessex* founded by Cerdic the first king of Wessex.  
[Cerdic's kingdom embraced no greater extent of territory than is included within the present limits of Hampshire.]
- St. David elected king of Wales.
- 520 Battle of Mount Badon between Cerdic and King Arthur; the former defeated.

**Italy.**

- 506 Efforts of Theodoric to prevent a war, now imminent between Alaric and Clovis.
- 508 Arles and Provence conquered.
- 511 A year's taxes remitted to Arles and other towns.
- 514 Hermisdas, bishop of Rome (523.)
- 520 "De Consolatione Philosophiæ" of Bœthius published about this time.
- 522 Theodoric claims as a right the exclusive power of appointing consuls in the East.

**Spain.**

- 506 Anien's abridgment of the Theodosian code published by order of Alaric II.
- 507 Battle of Vougle, near Poitiers, between Clovis, of France, and Alaric; Alaric's army defeated, and himself slain by Clovis in single combat.  
Aquitaine and Toulouse conqrd. by Clovis.  
[The powerful interposition of Theodoric, the Great, alone saved Spain from subjection to the sword of Clovis of France.]
- 508 *Amalaric*, the infant son of Alaric, becomes the nominal sovereign of Spain; Theodoric of Italy (Amalaric's grandfather) having assumed the regency.  
Arles and Provence wrested from Spain and added to Italy by Theodoric (536.)  
Narbonne re-taken from the Franks.

**France and Germany.**

- 506 Gondebald pays tribute to Clovis.
- 507 War with the Visigoths of Spain; they are defeated by the Franks and Burgunds, under Clovis, at Vougle, near Poitiers.
- 508 Clovis subdues Gaul.  
Rise of the French Feudal system (477.)
- 509 Battle of Arles; Theodoric defeats Clovis.
- 510 The kings or chieftains of Gaul massacred by command of Clovis.  
He makes Paris the capital of his kingdom.
- 511 The Salic Law compiled anew.  
The first Council held at Orleans.  
Death of Clovis at Paris.

[ "As a conqueror he may be shortly characterized among the most able and worst of his species. The great talents which he

**France and Germany.**

- must have possessed, were not enlightened by a single ray of benevolence." ]
- Division of Clovis's kingdom among his four sons, viz., Metz to *Thierry*; Orleans to *Clodomir*; Paris to *Childebert*; and Soissons to *Clotaire*.
- 516 Death of Gondebald, and accession of *Sigismund* I. king of the Burgunds.
- Netherlands.**
- 510 The Frank empire divided into two instead of four provinces (400), viz.:—*Austrasia* or eastern; and *Neustria* or western, the Scheldt forming the line of demarcation between both.
- Greek Empire.**
- 507 Walls thrown up around Constantinople as a protection from the Bulgarians.
- 508 Agapius, Boethius, Christodorus, Cassiodorus, Eunodius, Johannes Lydus, &c. ff.
- 514 Vitalianus (Gothic general) besieges Constantinople; ostensibly to compel the emperor to settle the religious dissensions favourable to the orthodox (see 500.)  
Promises are made to him; he withdraws.
- 515 Death of the Empress Ariadne.
- 517 John, the Cappadocian, patriarch of Constantinople; he first assumes the title, "œcumenical" patriarch.
- 518 Death of Anastasius, at the age of 88 years. *Justin* I. (the Thracian) ascends the throne. Direction of affairs in the hands of Proclus. The dissatisfied Amantius, Theodatus, and several others put to death.  
Treaty between Justin and Vitalianus.
- 519 The Eutychians oppressed by Justin.
- 520 Adoption of Justinian, Justin's nephew.  
Assassination of Vitalianus by Justin's order, and in his presence, at a royal banquet.  
The "Greens" fly to arms to avenge the death of Vitalianus, between whom and the "Blues" strife continues till 523.  
The Olympic games at Antioch cease.  
Epiphanius chosen patriarch of Constantin.
- 521 Justin concludes a peace with Persia.  
Discussion at a synod in Sardinia, on the dogma, that "one of the Trinity had suffered," propounded by the Syrian monks.
- 522 *A calamitous year for the empire*:—Justin cedes to Theodoric the privilege of appointing consuls; he nominates Symnaclus and Boethius, consuls.  
Visit of Tzathus, king of the Lazi (Colchis) to Constantinople; he renounces Paganism, and marries a Roman Christian lady.  
Misunderstanding with Kobad of Persia. Kobad invades Iberia, whereupon its king, Gurgenus, invokes Justin's assistance.  
War with Persia; Belisarius unsuccessful.
- Persian Empire.**
- 507 Daras in Mesopotamia, within view of Ctesiphon, fortified by Anastasius.
- 508 The defiles of the Caucasus seized upon and fortified by Kobad, as a protection against the Huns.
- 521 Treaty with the Emperor Justin.
- 522 The k. of Colchis, a vassal of Kobad, transfers his allegiance to the Eastern Emperor.  
War with Iberia, which also leads to War with the Emperor Justin.
- Africa.**
- 522 Thorismund's army defeated, and himself slain in battle with the Moors.  
*Hilderic* succeeds Thorismund (496.)

**Britain.**

- 527 Landing of Uffa and a numerous band of followers, somewhere between Essex and Deria; hence commencement of the kingdom of East Anglia.
- 528 Swearing on the Gospels introduced.
- 530 IV. *Kingdom of Essex*—East Saxons, fnded. *Erkenwin*, the first king of Essex, who had united, under his guidance, several bodies of straggling adventurers.
- [Erkenwin's kingdom embraced the county of Middlesex, including London, then "a town of some trade."]
- Battle of Llongborth between Cerdic and Arthur (? in 518 or 520.)

**Italy.**

- 523 John I. bishop of Rome (526.)
- 524 Unjust execution of Bœthius, the learned and pious minister of Theodoric, at Calvenzano.
- 525 The Christian Era first adopted (? 527.) [See "Christian Era," p. 89.] Symmachus, the patrician put to death. Theodoric is seized with remorse.
- 526 *Audoin*, the tenth king of the Longobards. Death of Theodoric, Aug. 30. [The splendour of the Gothic annals terminates with the reign of Theodoric; and the total duration of their monarchy in Italy, only survived his death 27 years.] *Athalaric* (grandson, 5 years old) under the regency of his mother, Amalasonta. [In the ability and virtues of her government, this princess, for some years, proved herself the worthy daughter of Theodoric; but her sex, which, by the Gothic law, had excluded her from the throne, also prevented the felicitous exercise of her wisdom and power. The Goths endured her administration with impatience, and her youthful son was soon taught to spurn her authority.]
- Death of John, bishop of Rome, in prison. Felix III. (or IV.) bishop of Rome (530.)
- 529 The *first monastery* of the west established, viz., that of the Benedictines at Mount Casino near Naples (? 530 or 532.)
- 530 Contention between the nobles and the queen-mother; several of the nobles are put to death by the queen's orders. Boniface, bishop of Rome (532.) He receives power to appoint his successor.
- 531 Revocation of the decree empowering Pope Boniface to appoint his successor.

**Spain.**

- 526 *The seat of the Visigothic monarchy transferred to Spain*—from Toulouse to Toledo. *Amalaric*, king of the Visigoths, reigns alone. He is the first of the Gothic kings who establishes his court in Spain. ["From the accession of Amalaric to the overthrow of the Visigothic monarchy in Spain, in the person of its last sovereign, Roderic, we are required to survey a dreary waste of nearly two centuries, barren alike in events either of intrinsic interest or foreign value."]
- 528 Marriage of Amalaric with Clotilda, daughter of Clovis, late king of the Franks.
- 531 Amalaric having persecuted his wife because of her religion, she appeals to her brother, Childbert, king of Paris, who wages war against Amalaric. Amalaric is defeated and slain.

**France and Germany.**

- 523 Death of Sigismund, king of the Burgunds. *Godomar* succeeds to the throne. The use of king Sigismund's psalmody in the monastery of Valais established.
- 524 Clodimir, king of Neustria (Orleans) killed in battle with Godomar, at Voiron. *Childbert* and *Clotaire* murder Clodimir's children, and divide his kgd. btw. them.
- 528 Conquest of Thuringia by the Franks.

**Greek Empire.**

- 524 The Manichees persecuted by Justin.
- 525 The privileges of monasteries, a subject of debate in Carthage—a synod convened. Marriage of Justinian, nephew of the emperor, to Theodora, a celebrated pantomimic actress and courtesan. Edessa, Anazarba, and Pompeiopolis destroyed; the first by inundations of Scirtus, the others by an earthquake. An earthquake begins at Antioch, in Oct.
- 526 Terrible loss of life and property by an earthquake at Athens; 25,000 perish. Justin rebuilds Antioch, and behaves liberally towards the sufferers from the late calamitous earthquake. Procopius and Belisarius in Armenia.
- 527 *Justinian* succeeds on the death of Justin. He declares Theodora not only empress, but an equal and independent colleague. Restoration of the city of Palmyra (273.) Another earthquake at Antioch.
- 529 The Justinian code of laws published. ["As a statesman, Justinian was crafty rather than wise; yet his legislation is a lasting monument of his administrative genius, and has given him a place in the opinion of the world far beyond that which he really deserves."—*W. Plate, LL.D.*] The schools of philosophy at Athens closed by an imperial edict. Mundus made general of Illyricum. The Saracens make inroads upon the territories of the empire. Insurrection in Samaria and Judæa. War with Persia; Belisarius commands.
- 530 Victory of Belisarius over the Persians (70,000 strong) at Daras; the Persians retreat to Nisibis. Negotiations of Hermogenes with Kobad.
- 531 Defeat of Belisarius by the Persians, and their allies, the Saracens. Renewed negotiations of Hermogenes. League with the Homerites and Abyssinians; the former are to attack the Persians. Recall of Belisarius to conduct the war against the Vandals. Peace purchased with Persia for an annual tribute of 440,000 pieces of gold.

**Persian Empire.**

- 524 The Manichees persecuted by Kobad.
- 526 War with the Greek empire continued.
- 529 Treaty with Justinian—only a truce.
- 530 Defeat at Daras by Belisarius.
- 531 The Persians, with their allies, the Saracens, under Almaduras, defeat Belisarius. The Abyssinians and Homerites atk. Persia. Death of Kobad; his favourite son, *Chosroes I.* (or *Khosru*) succeeds. [He was called by the Greeks *Norshirvan*, or "the man of generous mind."] War with Justinian vigorously renewed.

**Africa.**

- 530 *Gelimer*, king of the Vandals,

**Britain.**

- 532 Cerdic of Wessex unites his son, Cynric, in the government.  
Cerdic's nephews invade the Isle of Wight, and cruelly massacre all its inhabitants.  
Cynric is successful in various engagements with the native Britons.
- 534 Death of Cerdic of Wessex; his son *Cynric* (or *Kenrick*) succeeds.
- 540 Chichester rebuilt by *Cissa*.

**Italy.**

- 532 John II. bishop of Rome (535.)  
Praying towards the east first ordained.
- 534 Premature death of *Athalaric*.  
*Amalasonta*, in order to maintain her power, marries her weak and vicious cousin, *Theodatus*, who accordingly becomes king.  
Intrigues of *Justinian's* court for the overthrow of *Theodatus* and *Amalasonta*.  
*Amalasonta* strangled by *Theodatus's* order.  
The proposition of the *Scythian* monks adopted by a synod at Rome. (See *Greek Empire*, 521.)
- 535 War declared against *Theodatus* by *Justinian*, who lays claim to the kgdm. of Italy.  
[Under the guise of mediation, the ambassadors of *Justinian* had fomented dissension, and secretly prompted the murder of *Amalasonta*; but she was no sooner dead than they denounced war and retribution against the ungrateful usurper.]  
War with *Justinian* unsuccessful; *Sicily* is taken by *Belisarius*.  
*Agapetus*, bishop of Rome (536.)
- 536 *Belisarius* takes *Naples*.  
*Theodatus* is slain; his army revolt and elect *Vitiges* king, who soon after surrenders *Rome* to *Belisarius*, Dec.
- Silverius*, bishop of Rome (538.)
- 537 *Vitiges*, in his turn, besieges *Rome*, March.  
Deposition of *Silverius*, who is exiled, followed by the corrupt election of *Vigilius*, through the intrigues of *Belisarius's* wife, *Antonina* (538.)
- 538 *Vitiges* sends to *Wacis*, king of the *Scandinavian* *Longobards* for aid.  
The *Goths* raise the siege of *Rome*, March.  
*Belisarius* besieges *Vitiges* in *Milan*.  
*Vigilius*, bishop of Rome (555.)
- 539 Fall of *Milan*; *Belisarius* next lays siege to *Auximum* and *Fæsula*, which surrender.  
*Vitiges* having invited the *Franks* to his succour, 100,000 arrive, but instead of rendering him aid they ravage a great part of Italy, and destroy both *Goths* and *Greeks*.  
*Ravenna* is besieged; it is surrendered to *Belisarius*; and *Vitiges* is taken prisoner.  
Italy conquered by *Belisarius*, whose force did not exceed 20,000 men.
- 540 Return of *Belisarius*—the mean jealousy of *Justinian* being the cause of his recall.  
*Hildebald* (or *Theodebald*) king.

**Spain.**

- 531 *Theudis* is elected to succeed *Amalaric*.  
[From this period the succession of the Gothic kings of Spain becomes elective.]  
*Theudis* tolerates the *Catholics*.
- 540 Gothic *Gaul* wrested from *Spain*.

**France and Germany.**

- 534 The *Franks* subdue *Burgundy*.  
["*Burgundy*, though politically annexed to one of the States of *Neustria*, appears to have been always considered, in a geographical sense, as forming a distinct

**France and Germany.**

- division of *France*. The conquest of the *Burgundian* kingdom is the most important event in the simultaneous reigns of the sons of *Clovis*."] The *Burgundians* are allowed to retain their own laws; a tax is imposed upon them.  
*Theodobert I.* succeeds *Thierry* at *Metz*.
- 535 Expedition of *Theodebert* into Italy.
- 536 He wrests *Provence* and *Rhætia* (*Gothic Gaul*) from the *Ostrogoths*.
- 539 The *Franks* invade Italy (see Italy.)
- Greek Empire.**
- 532 The *Nika* insurrection at *Constantinople*, occasioned by the disputes of the *Greens* and the *Blues*: *Hypatius* is proclaimed emperor; the *Blues* are bribed by *Narsus*; *Belisarius* destroys 30,000 of the *Greens* in the *Hippodrome*.  
Conference of *Catholics* and *Severians* at *Constantinople*.
- 533 War of *Belisarius* with the *Moors*; he is victorious over them.  
*Belisarius* subdues the *Vandals* in *Africa*.  
The *Justinian* code submitted to the revision of *Tribonian*, assisted by *Dorotheus*, *Menna*, *Constantinus*, and *Johannes*.
- 534 Church of *St. Sophia* in *Constant.* rebuilt.  
The "Code," the "Institutes," and the "Pandects," of *Justinian*, published a second time, now revised, amended, &c.  
End of the *Chronicle* of *Marcellinus*.
- 535 Triumph of *Belisarius*, "the glory of the *Romans*," at *Constantinople*.  
*Belisarius* at war with the *Goths*; he subdues *Sicily*.  
Jealousy of *Justinian*.  
The *African* churches demand of *Justinian* restitution for the inroads made by the *Vandals*, upon their property and privileges.
- 533 Insubordination of the troops in *Africa*; flight of *Solomon* and *Procopius* to *Belisarius* at *Syracuse*.  
Victories of *Belisarius* in Italy.
- 539 Conquest of Italy by *Belisarius*.  
*Vitiges* arrives at *Constantinople*.  
The rebels in *Africa* brought to subjection.  
The custom of indicating, upon coins and on all official documents, the number of the yr. of the emperor's rgn. first adopted.  
The sovereign is no longer represented on coins as a warrior; but as a civil ruler.  
Recall of *Belisarius* from Italy.  
*Nourshirvan*, the *Persian*, invades *Syria*.
- Persian Empire.**
- 532 Truce with *Greek* empire for three months.
- 533 A treaty is concluded with *Justinian*, who engages to pay annually 40,000 pieces of gold; *Chosroes* cedes *Colchis* and *Lazica*.
- 538 Intrigues of *Chosroes* in *Africa*, to injure the *Eastern* empire in that quarter.
- 539 Preparations of *Chosroes* for war.
- 540 War again with the *Greek* empire.  
[*Procopius* says that *Justinian* provoked this war; but there is reason to believe that *Chosroes* was eager for a rupture.]  
Victory of the *Persians*; they take and plunder the *Greek* cities as far as *Antioch*.  
*Germanus* vacates *Antioch* on the approach of the *Persians*.  
*Antioch* plundered and destroyed by fire.
- Africa.**
- 534 *Cartilage* taken from *Gelimer*, after having been in the possession of the *Vandals* 95 years (439.)

**Britain.**

- 542 Battle of Banbury.  
*Eormenric*, or *Ynbrick*, succd. *Oeta* in Kent.  
 Rebellion of *Medrod* or *Modred*, nephew  
 of *King Arthur*, in Cornwall.  
 Fatal battle of *Canlan*; death of the rebel  
*Medrod*. His unele,  
*Arthur*, is borne from the battle-field mortally  
 wounded, and carried by sea to  
*Glastonbury*, where he dies, and his re-  
 mains honourably interred.  
 [He was buried in a coffin made of an oak-  
 trunk, hollowed out—the first mention of  
 wooden coffins in England.]
- 547 Landing of *Ida*, on the coast north of the  
*Humber*, with a large body of followers,  
 (*Angles*), who speedily drive the native  
*Britons* inland; and found  
 V. *Kingdom of Bernicia*, (*Bryneich*), the  
 first of the *Anglian States* in Britain.  
 [This kingdom comprised *Durham*, *North-*  
*umberland*, and a small part of *Scotland*,  
 extending from the north bank of the  
*Tees* to the *Scottish stream*.]

**Italy.**

- 541 Murder of *Hildebald*; he is succeeded by  
*Ararie* (or *Erarie*) who reigns but five  
 months, when he too is slain.  
 Gothic revolt in Rome under *Totila*.  
*Totila* is created king.  
 He re-establishes the Gothic supremacy.  
 542 *Verona* is besieged; after that *Naples*.  
 Victory of *Totila* over the eastern troops.  
 543 Conquest of *Tuscany* and *Naples* by *Totila*.  
 Earthquake felt in most parts of the world.  
 A pestilence ravages Italy.  
 544 *Belisarius* commences his second campaign  
 against the *Goths* in Italy.  
*Tibur* is taken by *Totila*, who then lays siege  
 to *Asculum* and *Firmum*.  
 Birth of *Gregory* (the Great) of a patrician  
 family.  
 545 Fall of *Asculum*, *Firmum*, and *Spoletium*,  
 under the power of the *Goths*.  
 Additional forces sent for by *Belisarius*.  
 546 *Rome* besieged and captured by *Totila*.  
 He expels the inhabitants and razes a third  
 part of its walls to the ground.  
 Recapture of *Rome* by *Belisarius* in Dec.  
 547 *Belisarius* restores the fortifications of *Rome*.  
 Defeat of *Totila* under the walls of *Rome*.  
 548 *Roscia* is besieged by *Totila*; it surrenders.  
*Belisarius* finally recalled from Italy.  
 The *Gepidæ* and *Longobards*, at war.  
 549 *Totila* again captures *Rome*; after which  
 he besieges *Rhegium*, which surrenders;  
 takes *Ariminum* and *Tarentum*, and in-  
 vades *Sicily*.  
 Peace betw. the *Longobards* and *Gepidæ*.  
 550 *Germanus* arrives in Italy to take the com-  
 mand of the *Greek* troops; he soon dies.  
*Cæsarius*, of *Arles*, *Fulgentius*, of *Ruspina*,  
*Eunodius*, of *Pavia*, and *Cassiodorus*, fl.  
 The *Longobards* and *Gepidæ* again at war.  
 551 *Totila* re-establishes the *Roman* senate; but  
 it is soon after finally dissolved.  
 Some of the *Longobards* are taken into the  
 pay of the *Greeks*.

**Spain.**

- 548 *Theodosel* (the licentious) king of *Spain*.  
 549 *Agila* succeeds *Theodosel*.  
 550 *Cariaric*, king of the *Suevi* (see Italy, 469.)  
 Troubles in the kingdom, which ripen into  
 Civil war; *Agila* is killed.

**France and Germany.**

- 548 *Theodebald* succeeds. *Theodobert*, k. of *Metz*.  
 550 *The Duchy of Poland* founded by a horde of  
*Slavonians*, under *Lech I*.  
*The Duchy of Bohemia* founded by a tribe  
 of *Slavonians*, under their chief, *Zeck*.  
 Bells first seen in *France*.  
**Greek Empire.**  
 541 *Belisarius* leads an army into *Syria*, to re-  
 sist the progress of *Nourshirvan*.  
*Armenia*, *Colchis*, and *Syria* are devastated.  
*Justinian* abolishes the *Roman* consulship.  
 The *Longobards* make their appearance in  
*Pannonia*—from the shores of the *Baltic*.  
 542 Plague at *Constantinople*, brought from  
*Egypt*, where it commenced in 541, which  
 lasts seven years, and sweeps off thousands.  
 Recall of *Belisarius* at the close of the year,  
 thro' intrigues of his wife and the empress.  
 A synod at *Antioch* declares agnst. *Origen*.  
 543 Defeat by the *Persians*; *Narses* is slain.  
 War with the *Moors* renewed in *Africa*.  
*Origen* condemned by a synod at *Constan.*  
 544 *Belisarius* is again sent into Italy.  
 545 The *Turks'* first appearance in *Asia*.  
 Truce of five years with *Persia*.  
 Revolt and death of *Gontharis* in *Africa*.  
 Death of *Tribonian* (533.)  
 547 The *Slavonians* ravage *Illyria*.  
 548 Death of the *Empress Theodora* of cancer.  
 Recall of *Belisarius* at the instig. of his wife.  
 549 The *Colchian* (*Lazie*) war (see *Persia*.)  
*Ilauph*, an ally of *Totila*, promotes the  
 cause of the *Goths*, in *Dalmatia*.  
 550 The *Slavonians* again ravage *Illyria*.  
 Marriage of *Germanus* to *Matasaonta*.  
*Germanus* dies in Italy (see Italy.)  
 551 The *Slavonians* again ravage *Illyria*, and  
 advance near to *Constantinople*.  
 Silk-worms first introduced into *Constanti-*  
*nople*, by *Nestorians* who had visited *China*.  
*Narses* is sent into Italy against *Totila*.  
 He is delayed in *Thrace* by the *Huns*.  
 Truce for another five years with *Persia*.  
*Theodore* of *Cesarea* deposed.  
**Persian Empire.**  
 541 The *Persians* are stunned on hearing of the  
 sudden invasion of *Assyria* and *Mesopo-*  
*tamia* by *Belisarius*.  
*Chosroes* quits *Pontus* for *Mesopotamia*.  
*Belisarius* having been recalled *Chosroes*  
 resumes his depredations with vigour.  
 542 The progress of *Chosroes* receives a second  
 check by the brave *Belisarius*.  
 543 *Belisarius* again quits the scene of war.  
 Great victory of the *Persians*; 4000 *Persians*  
 defeat 30,000 *Greeks*.  
 544 Siege of *Edessa* raised by *Chosroes*.  
 545 A truce for five years with *Justinian*; dur-  
 ing which the *Colchians* and *Lazians*  
 again transfer their dependence to *Persia*.  
 547 *Persian* garrisons placed in the towns of  
*Colchis* and *Lazica*, by *Chosroes*.  
 548 The *Lazians* and *Colchians* are tired of  
*Chosroes'* government; they again solicit  
 to be taken under *Justinian's* protection.  
 549 War with *Justinian* in *Lazica*; the *Persians*  
 are driven out of several towns by *Dagis-*  
*teus*, at the head of 17,000 mercenaries.  
 Siege of the fortress of *Petra* commenced.  
 550 *Lazica* invaded by *Chorians*.  
 551 *Mermeroes* marches towards *Petra*.  
 Fall of *Petra* to *Bessus* before *Mermeroes'*  
 arrival. A second truce with *Justinian*.

**Britain.**

- 559 Death of Ida; his son succeeds, viz.:—  
Adda, second king of Bernicia.  
Secession from the standard of Adda.  
The seceders choose Ella (or Sella) as their  
Chieftain, and separate from Adda.  
Ella invades the country south of the Tees.  
560 VI. *Kingdom of Deira* (Deifyr) founded,  
after a long and arduous struggle.  
Ella, the first king of Deira.  
Banchor (Bangor) monastery founded.  
Death of Cynric of Wessex, who, during  
his military career, had added to his father's  
conquests, the country now included in  
Wilts, Berks, Oxon, and Bucks.  
*Cealwin* (son) succeeds in Wessex.  
561 *Ethelbert* succeeds *Eormenric* in Kent.  
He establishes his capital at Durovernum  
(Canterbury.)

**Italy.**

- 552 Narses, the general of Justinian's army,  
marches against Totila with 30,000 men.  
Battle of Tagina, near Rome; defeat of the  
Goths; Totila, their king, and 6000 warriors  
are slain.  
*Teias* is made king by the Goths.  
Rome is taken by Narses (536, 546, 549.)  
553 Defeat and death of Teias on the Sarnus.  
The Franks and Allemanni cross the Alps,  
and come to the succour of the Goths; a  
division of Longobards also aid them.  
Alternate successes of the belligerents.  
554 The Franks, Allemanni, and Goths, suffer  
loss both in war and by pestilence; they  
recess the Alps.  
555 The Greeks and their mercenaries successful.  
The victorious Narses completes the conquest  
of Italy, and thoroughly effects the  
*Overthrow of the Gothic monarchy.*  
[The mass of the Gothic warriors had been  
destroyed by the sword, or by famine and  
disease. The remnant emigrated northward,  
enrolled themselves in the imperial service,  
or became compressed into the servile population  
of Italy. From this epoch the very name of the  
Ostrogothic nation totally disappears from the  
annals of Europe. The extinction of a nation by  
a handful of degenerate Greeks and promiscuous  
mercenaries, which but half a century before  
had struck terror into the eastern empire, and  
founded a great and flourishing monarchy, must  
be numbered among the unsolved problems which  
perplex the obscure history of a barbarous age.]  
Narses, first *Greek Exarch* in Italy:—  
Seat of government—Ravenna.  
Benevento given to the Longobards who  
served under Narses—Zotto their chief.  
Pelagius I. bishop of Rome (559.)  
559 John III. bishop of Rome (578.)  
560 Earthquake in Africa.

**Spain.**

- 554 *Athanauld* succeeds *Agila*.  
Settlement of the Greeks, from Africa, on  
the southern coast.  
559 *Theodemir*, king of the Suevi (550, 569.)

**France and Germany.**

- 554 The Franks and Allemanni, allies of the  
Goths in Italy, defeated by Narses.  
Death of Theodebald, king of Metz.  
555 The Franks again defeated by Narses.  
Clotaire, of Soissons, succeeds to the kgdm. of  
Metz, vacant by the death of Theodebald.

**France and Germany.**

- 555 *Clotaire* and *Childebert*, kings of France.  
558 Death of Childebert; he leaves an only  
daughter, who, according to the Salic  
law, does not inherit; the sovereignty,  
therefore, passes to  
*Clotaire I.* now sole monarch of France and  
Germany.  
[“ By the acquisition of Burgundy (534),  
and Thuringia (528), and the country of  
the Allemanni (496), and Bavarians, south  
of the Danube—the Frankish monarchy  
extended, without interruption, from the  
Atlantic to the Elbe and the Weser, and  
from the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, and  
the Alps, to the Northern Ocean; and  
when Clotaire reunited its sovereignty in  
his person, he was master of the whole of  
Gaul (except the small Visigothic province  
of Septimania), and of the greater  
portion of Germany.”]  
Clotaire collates to ecclesiastical benefices.  
560 Clotaire has his son, Cramnus, and all his  
family put to death.  
561 Death of Clotaire I. (the French Nero.)  
His kingdom divided:—*Caribert* reigns at  
Paris; *Chilperic*, king of Neustria, at  
Soissons; *Gontran*, king of Orleans and  
Burgundy, at Orleans; and *Sigebert*, king of  
Austrasia, at Metz.

**Greek Empire.**

- 553 V. *General Council*; held at Constantinople;  
condemnation of the “Three Chapters,”  
and the opinions of Origen.  
554 Earthquake in Nicomedia in August.  
Narses, Exarch at Ravenna. (?555.)  
557 Embassy from the Avars, on the river Don,  
who had been driven from their quarters  
by the Turks. (See 568.)  
Truce with Chosroes of Persia.  
Earthquake; thousands swallowed up at  
Constantinople, the principal buildings  
destroyed, &c. Dec.  
558 A pestilence rages in the empire.  
Irruption of the Tzani into Armenia, &c.  
The Avars in the pay of Justinian (565.)  
559 Zabergan, king of the Bulgarians, besieges  
Constantinople; he is deftd. by Belisarius.  
This victory revives Justinian's jealousy.  
Two tribes of Huns appear in Thrace; they  
are opposed by Belisarius and Germanus.  
Justinian bribes the Huns to depart.  
561 Peace between Justinian and Chosroes for  
50 years; Justinian agrees to pay annually  
30,000 crowns, and Nourshirvan renounces  
all claim upon Lazica and Colchis.

**China.**

- 557 The *Tshin* dynasty of the Chinese.  
**Persian Empire.**  
552 Suania occupied by Chosroes.  
553 War again with Justinian in Lazica.  
554 Defeat and death of Mermeroes in Lazica.  
555 Nachoragan, at the head of 60,000 men,  
opposes Justin and Martinus in Colchis.  
Nachoragan is defeated before Phasis; he  
retires into Iberia to winter.  
556 Victorious progress of the Greeks; they  
invade Apislii, destroy the Timiani, &c.  
The Persians advance from Iberia, but  
Nachoragan is comparatively inactive.  
557 Nachoragan recalled by Chosroes, and  
condemned to death for inefficiency, &c.  
Truce concluded with the Greeks.  
558 Armenia ravaged by the Tzani.

**Britain.**

- 563 Excommunication of Maurice, of Glamorgan, for the murder of king Cynetu; Morcant, for having killed his uncle, Frioc; and Guidnert, for the murder of his brother—by a synod at Llandlaff.  
St. Columba first preaches in Scotland.
- 566 *Clappea* succeeds Adda in Bernicia.
- 568 War between Kent and Wessex, occasioned by Ethelbert's encroachment upon the territory of Ceawlin, or Cealwin.
- 571 Ceawlin defeats Ethelbert at Wimbledon. Ceawlin elected the *second Bretwalda*. Ceawlin's brother defeats the Britons at Bedford.  
Æglesbury (Aylesbury) reduced by Cuthwolf, brother of Ceawlin.

**Italy.**

- 567 Defection, recall, and death of Narses. Alboin, chief of the Lombards (one of the most warlike tribes of Vandalic origin) descends from the Julian Alps, leading his hordes into Italy. (568.)  
Forum Julii is taken by Alboin, and made the seat of a feudal duchy, and called Friuli; Grasulf its first *duke*.
- 568 Milan surrenders to Alboin. The Lombards conqr. a great part of Italy. Longinus, *Greek exarch* at Ravenna.
- 569 The duchy of Spoleto founded by Alboin; its first *duke* is Faroald.
- 570 Alboin founds, on the ruins of the Gothic monarchy,  
*The kingdom of the Lombards*.  
Siege of Pavia by Alboin.  
The feudal duchy of Benevento founded.

**Spain.**

- 563 The Priscillianists and Arians condemned by a synod at Braga in Portugal.
- 567 *Liuvai* succeeds Athanagild.
- 569 *Mirva*, king of the Sævi (582.)

**France and Germany.**

- 562 The affairs of the four states form the subject of debate, in a federative assembly.
- 564 The beautiful Fredegonda, wife of Chilperic I., and Brunehilda, wife of Sigebert, fl.
- 566 The Lombards, under their chief, Alboin, with the aid of the Bavarians, Saxons, and Avars, destroy the Gepidæ, &c.
- 567 Death of Caribert; followed by Strife among the brothers for his kingdom. They, however, come to an understanding, and dwell together in Paris.  
Lombards abandon Pannonia to the Avars. Several tribes of Germans join the Lombards and Avars, in their Italian invasion.
- 568 Invasion of Italy by the Lombards, &c. The Avars settle in Pannonia.
- 570 The power and pride of the Avars, under their Chagan, Baian, greatly increase.
- 571 Invasion of Thuringia by the Huns. They are repulsed by the French kings.

**Greek Empire.**

- 562 Conspiracy against Justinian. On a suspicion of being a participator in it, Belisarius is disgraced and ungratefully treated by the emperor.
- 563 Belisarius restored to his command. The power of the Avars extends over the nations north of the Danube.  
Great fire at Constantinople.
- 565 Death of Belisarius, aged 84. Justinian dies the same year, aged 83.  
*Justin II.* ascends the throne.

**Greek Empire.**

- 565 He purchases the good opinions of his subjects by defraying his uncle's debts, proclaiming a general amnesty, and permitting all exiles for religion (except Euty chius) to return home. The Empress Sophia pays the debts of large numbers of the poor—to gain popular favour.  
Decline of the empire dates fr. abt. this time. Embassy of Avars to Justin; he treats them with great insolence (618.)
- 566 Murder of Justin, the emperor's cousin, in Egypt, by an assassin hired by the emperor and empress.  
Beirut destroyed by an earthquake.  
The Gepidæ and Longobards at war; Cunimund, the king of the former, applies to Justin for succour; Justin refuses.
- 567 War of the Longobards and Gepidæ continued; total annihilation of the latter.  
Recall of Narses from Ravenna.  
Alboin crosses the Alps into Italy; 20,000 Saxons, besides numerous hordes of other tribes, accompany him. (568.)  
Rapacity and tyranny of Justin; public offices are bought and sold, and corruption everywhere prevails.  
Agathias, Byzantine historian, and Evragius Scholasticus, of Pontus, eccles. hist. fl.
- 568 Loss of northn. Italy by the Lombard conq. The Avars, under Baian, their chagan, possess the country vacated by the Longobards; also the country of the Gepidæ.  
First Turkish embassy to the emperor; Justin receives the ambassadors graciously.
- 569 Mission of Zemarcius to the seat of the Turkish power at Mount Altai.  
Justin enters into treaty with the Turks.
- 571 Justin promises to aid the Iberians and other revolters against Persia; he also refuses to pay the annual tribute of 30,000 crwvs.

**Persian Empire.**

- 562 Peace for fifty years with Justinian.
- 569 Troubles with the Greek empire threatened; Chosroes commences the conquest of Yemen, &c. in Arabia.
- 570 A Homeric vassal of Chosroes is placed on the throne of Arabia.
- 571 The Turks, from Central Asia, and the Abyssinians harass the Persians.  
The Iberians and Persarmenians revolt against Chosroes, the emperor Justin having promised to defend them.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- ? Sovereignty of the *House of Haschem* of the *Koreish* tribe at Mecca, to whom belongs the privilege of guarding the sacred temple of the Caaba at Mecca.  
[The genealogy of the Haschem family presents a long succession of illustrious ancestors, which for many generations were the noblest of their tribe and country.]  
? Caravans between Syria and Yemen established by members of the Koreish tribe.  
? *Abdol-motaleb* (grandfather of Mahomet) guardian of the Caaba, ruler of Mecca.  
? Division of the family inheritance among the several sons of *Abdol-motaleb*.  
[*Abdallah*, the youngest son of *Motaleb*, and father of Mahomet, engages in commercial pursuits. He marries the Beautiful Amina, a daughter of a family of the noble tribe of the Zarites.]
- 569 *Mohammed* born at Mecca.

**Britain.**

- 572 *Theodwald* or *Heodwulf* succeeds *Adda* in *Bernicia*.
- 573 *Fridulph* or *Freedwolf* succeeds *Theodwald*, king of *Bernicia*.
- 575 VII. *Kingdom of East Anglia* established by *Uffa*, the first kg. of E. Anglia (*Blair*, 571.)
- 577 *Victory of Ceawlin* over the three kings. [*Ceawlin's* kingdom was so extended by this and previous victories, as to remove its boundary to the banks of the *Severn*. This new addition of territory included within its range the cities of *Bath*, *Cirencester*, and *Gloucester*.]
- 578 *Titillus* succeeds *Uffa* in *East Anglia*. *Anchors* first forged in *England*.
- 579 *Theodoric*, successor to *Fridulph* or *Freedwolf*, king of *Bernicia*.

**Italy.**

- 572 *Surrender of Pavia*; *Alboin* spares the wretched and famishing inhabitants. *Pavia* the capital of *Lombardy*. Rise of the feudal system in *Italy*. *Ravenna*, the *Pentapolis* of *Romagna*, and the maritime districts of the south remain under the exarchate.
- 573 *Alboin* murdered by his queen, *Rosamond*; in revenge for having been compelled by her brutal lord to drink wine from a cup formed from the skull of her father, the king of the *Gepidæ*, who was slain by *Alboin* in battle.
- Clepho* (*Clef* or *Cleoph*) elected king. [Like the rest of the States of German origin, the monarchy of the *Lombards* was in principle elective.]
- Rosamond* escapes to *Ravenna*; where she listens to the addresses of the exarch.
- 574 *Rosamond* poisoned by a potion she had herself prepared for a former paramour.
- 575 *Clepho* murdered by a domestic assassin. *Interregnum* till the year 584. *Dukes*, elected by general assemblies, preside over the *Lombards*; they number, in all, about thirty-six, for the short period of nine years.
- 578 *Pelagius II.* bishop of *Rome*, (590.)

**Spain.**

- 572 *Leovigild* successor to *Liuva*. He conquers the *Greeks* from *Africa*.
- 574 *Hermenigild* marries a *Catholic* princess, who is persecuted for her religion, by her husband's step-mother.
- Conversion of *Hermenigild* to *Catholicity*.
- 576 *Revolt* and martyrdom of *Hermenigild*. The *Christians* persecuted.

**France and Germany.**

- 572 *Gregory*, bishop of *Tours*, flourishes.
- 573 *Gontran* convenes a synod at *Paris*, to settle some differences betwn. his two brothers.
- 575 *Childebert II.* succeeds *Sigebert*, king of *Austrasia*, at *Metz*.
- 576 War between the *French* kings, attended by unexampled perfidy and cruelty; aggravated by the intrigues and crimes of *Fredegonda* and *Brunchilda* (561.)
- 577 The *French* kings again at peace. *Deposition* of *Pretextatus*, bishop of *Rouen*, for having favoured the rebellion of *Merevus*, son of *Chilperic*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 572 War with *Chosroes* of *Persia*. *Marcian* is sent against *Chosroes*.
- 573 *Siege* and capture of *Dara* by the *Persians*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 573 *Ambass.* from the *Avars* demand *Sirmium*. *Tiberius* proceeds against the *Avars*, betw. the *Save* and the *Danube*, but is defeated.
- 574 *Tiberius* drives the *Avars* from *Sirmium*. On his return he is made *Cæsar*. *Syria* ravaged by the *Persians*. *Insanity* of *Justin*; *Sophia* regent. *Truce* for a year with *Persia*, purchased by *Sophia* for 45,000 pieces of gold.
- 575 A three years' truce with *Chosroes*, purchased for 90,000 pieces of gold. *Armenia* invaded by *Chosroes*. *Tiberius* sends *Justinian*, at the head of 150,000 troops, agt. *Chosroes* in *Armenia*. Alternate defeats and victories of *Justinian*.
- 576 Splendid victories of *Justinian*.
- 577 Immense booty received at *Constantinople* from the seat of war—sent by *Justinian*. *Maurice* succeeds *Justinian* in *Armenia*.
- 578 *Death* of *Justin II.* in the 14th year of his reign, *October 5*. *Tiberius II.* (nominated by *Justin*) succeeds.
- 579 *Victorious* career of *Maurice* and his lieutenant, *Narses*, in the east; they invade *Media*.

**Persian Empire.**

- 572 War with *Justin* and his allies, the *Abyssinians*, *Persarmenians*, *Turks*, &c. *Marcian* commands in *Persia* for *Justin*.
- 573 *Marcian* is shut up for a time in *Dara*. Recall of *Marcian* on the eve of a battle; the troops refuse to acknowledge his successor, *Accacius*; they disband themselves. *Dara* taken by the *Persians*.
- 574 The *Persians* ravage *Syria*. *Truce* with *Justin* for a year.
- 575 *Renewal* of the war; defeat of the *Persians*. *Truce* for three years with *Justin*. *Armenia* (not having been included in the treaty) invaded and ravaged by *Chosroes*.
- 576 *Justinian* comes against the *Persians* at the head of 150,000 foreign mercenaries. *Defeat* by *Justinian* at *Melitene* in *Lesser Armenia*; retreat of *Chosroes*. A *Greek* fleet explores the *Caspian* Sea—the first since *Patrocles* navigtd. its waters. *Victorious* progress of *Justinian* in northern *Persia*; he winters in *Hyrcania*. 70,000 captives sent by *Justinian* to *Cyprus*.
- 576 *Victory* of *Tamechroes* over *Justinian* in *Armenia*; in consequence of which *Chosroes* breaks off the negotiations now pending with *Justin* for a peace. The fortress of *Thomane* taken by *Tamechroes*, who advances towards *Amida*.
- 577 *Maurice* replaces *Justinian* in command.
- 578 *Defeat* of the *Persians*; *Arzanene* invaded by the *Greeks*, under *Maurice*.
- 579 Further reverses from the *Victorious* *Maurice* and his lieutenant, *Narses*, who penetrate into *Media*, and winter in *Mesopotamia*. *Death* of *Chosroes*; he is succeeded by *Hoormuz* (or *Hormisdas II.* or *IV.*) He appoints *Buzurg* his prime minister.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 578 *Death* of the parents of *Mohammed*.
- 579 *Death* of *Mohammed's* grandfather. The uncles of *Mohammed* divide his father's property, leaving to the young orphan only five camels and one female slave. *Abu-Taleb*, the eldest of *Mohammed's* uncles undertakes the guardianship of the orphan, and instructs him in the arts of war and trade.

**Britain.**

581 Cissa of Sussex defeated, and his kingdom conquered, by Ceawlin of Wessex.

586 VIII. *Kingdom of Mercia* founded by Cridda, chief of a colony of adventurers from Deira.

[These invaders having penetrated into the central parts of the island, laid (after repeated conquests over the Britons) the foundation of a kingdom which gradually extended from the Humber to the Thames, and from the frontiers of East Anglia to the mountains of Wales.]

*The Saxon Octarchy established.*

[Until of late years it was customary to describe the Anglo-Saxon division of States as a Heptarchy; but the *original* number of distinct and independent kingdoms or principalities, until the first intermittent union of Deira and Bernicia, was eight; and after those provinces were finally blended into the single sovereignty of Northumbria, the other weaker States were so often subjected to the more powerful, that the title of a Pentarchy or Triarchy would be quite as appropriate as that of the Heptarchy. Of these eight States, one was Jutish (Kent), three were Saxon proper (Sussex, Wessex, and Essex), and four were Anglian (Bernicia, Deira, East Anglia, and Mercia.)]

57 *Stedda* succeeds Erkenwin in Essex.

58 *Ethelric* or *Athelrick* succeeds Theodoric in Bernicia.

**Italy.**

59 The gradual disuse of the Latin language takes its date from this period.

Lombardic *Architecture*, characterized by semicircular arches and grotesque sculpture, the link between the Roman and Gothic or pointed styles.

53 The disorderly aggressions of the Lombard dukes provoke the alliance of the Frankish and Imperial arms against Lombardy.

54 *Autharis* elected king of the Lombards; by whom the royal authority is restored, after an interregnum of about nine years.

Frankish invasion repelled by *Autharis*.

*Smaragdus* succeeds *Narses* as *Greek Exarch* at Ravenna.

56 Second Frankish invasion—also repelled.

58 *Pelagius* protests against the assumption of Ecumenical by the bp. of Constantinople.

**Spain.**

50 Civil commotions suppressed.

52 *Eburic*, king of the Suevi (583.)

53 *Andica*, last k. of the Suevi in Spain (585.)

54 Conversion of prince *Recared* and most of the Arian clergy to the Catholic faith.

55 *Leovogild* subdues the Suevi, and annexes their kingdom to his own (559.)

56 Death of *Leovogild*, and accession of

*Recared I.* the first Catholic king.

57 Final subjugation of the Suevi.

The Catholic clergy endowed with great authority and wealth by *Recared*.

**France and Germany.**

52 Fiefs begun about this period (508.)

54 *Clotaire II.* succeeds *Chilperic*, king of Neustria; *Fredegonda*, his mother, regent.

55 The ecclesiastical benefactions of king *Gontran*, his wife, and family, acknowledged and confirmed by a synod at Valence.

58 Paris nearly destroyed by fire.

**Greek Empire.**

550 Further victories of *Maurice* in the east.

*Gennadius*, exarch of Ravenna, defeats *Gasmul*, king of the Mauritani.

581 Final defeat of the Persians, and end of the Persian war.

582 *Maurice* enters Constantinople in triumph. Marriage of *Maurice* and *Constantina*, eldest daughter of the emperor.

Death of *Tiberius II.* and accession of

*Maurice*, (the Cappadocian,) Aug. 13.

Act of amnesty to political offenders.

War with Persia renewed; defeats.

584 *Smaragdus* exarch at Ravenna.

585 Recall of *Mysticon* from Persia; *Philippicus* succeeds to the command.

586 Victory of *Philippicus* at Solacon.

587 Deft. of *Philippicus* in Persia; he is taken ill. *Heraclius* commands with vigour and success.

Recall of *Philippicus*; he promotes sedition among the army, they therefore refuse to acknowledge *Priscus* as commander.

War with the Avars; they are victorious over *Comentiolus* and *Mystacon*, but are defeated by *Droctulf*.

588 Council at Constantinople for examining the charges against *Gregory of Antioch*; he is acquitted.

*John*, bishop of Constantinople, takes the title, "Ecumenical."

*Aristobulus* and *Heraclius* defeat the Persians.

*Philippicus* again at the head of the eastern army; defeat at *Martyropolis*.

Victory of *Heraclius* at *Sisarbane*; *Achab* retaken, &c.

**Persian Empire.**

590 Daring progress of *Maurice*; he crosses the *Euphrates* at *Circessus*, &c.

Desertion of his Arab allies.

The Persians are again defeated; they flee from Mesopotamia; peace is offered, but *Maurice* demands the surndr. of the fortress of *Dara*, as one of the conditions of peace.

581 *Hoormuz* rejects the terms proposed by *Maurice*, hence the war is renewed.

Overthrow of the Persians, and death of *Tamchosroes*. This leads to a temporary cessation of hostilities.

582 *Maurice* returns to Constantinople.

*Hoormuz* renews the war, and is victorious over *Mystacon*, *Maurice's* general.

583 The Persians again defeat *Mystacon*.

585 *Philippicus* commands against *Hoormuz*.

586 Terrible defeat of the Persians by *Philippicus* at Solacon, near the fortress of *Dara*. *Philippicus* invades *Arzanene*.

587 Rout of the Greeks—a panic having seized them on the point of a battle.

*Philippicus* falls ill through grief.

The Persians avail themselves of a sedition among the Greek troops, to add to their conquests and strengthen their posts.

588 Advance of the Persians to besiege *Martyropolis*; they are routed by the Greeks.

The Persians rally, and by stratagem get possession of *Martyropolis*.

Defeat of *Sisarbane*, and loss of *Achab*.

Alliance with the Turks, who treacherously turn upon the Persians in Mesopotamia.

**Saracens and Turks.**

581 *Mohammed* accompanies his uncle to the fairs of Syria during his earlier years.

**Britain.**

- 590 *Cheveline* succeeds *Cissa* in *Sussex*.  
*Edwin* succeeds *Ella* in *Deira*.
- 591 *Ceolric* defeats his uncle, *Ceawlin*, *Wessex*, banishes him the kingdom, and reigns.  
*Ethelbert*, of *Kent*, the *third Bretwalda*.
- 592 Interregnum in *Mercia* till 595 or 597.  
*Cheveline*, of *Sussex*, succeeded by *Ceolric*; *Sussex* and *Wessex* are therefore united.
- 593 *Ethelfrid* succeeds *Athelrick* in *Bernicia*.  
He marries *Acca*, daughter of *Ella*, and unites *Bernicia* and *Deira*, forming *The kingdom of Northumbria* (see 644.)
- 595 *Wibba* succeeds *Creda*, k. of *Mercia* (? 597.)
- 596 *Augustine* and forty monks land in *Kent*.
- 597 *Ceolulf* succeeds *Ceolric* in *Sussex*.  
Conversion of *Ethelbert*, king of *Kent*, to the Christian religion by *Augustine*.  
An ancient pagan temple granted to *Augustine* by *Ethelbert*, in which he establishes *The first monastery in England*.  
*Columba*, apostle and patron saint of *Scotland*, dies (born in *Ireland* in 521.)
- 598 *St. Augustine*, the first abp. of *Canterbury*.  
[*Augustine* erected the cathedral of *Christ church* in the city of *Canterbury*, and founded there a *Benedictine abbey*, called after his own name; and, having received episcopal ordination from the bishop of *Arles*, he was invested with a jurisdiction over all the *Saxon* prelates. For the period of a century from this event the English primacy was filled by foreigners, nominated by the *Roman Pontiffs*.]  
*Ceolwolf* succeeds *Ceolric* in *Wessex* (592.)  
*Subert*, of *Essex*, succeeds *Siedda*.  
[*Sabert* was the first Christian king of the kingdom of *Essex*.]

**Italy.**

- 589 Third invasion by the *Franks*—repelled.  
*The southern extremity of Calabria* overrun by *Autharis*, and the power of *Lombardy* confirmed and extended.
- 590 *Gregory I.* (the great) bp. of *Rome*, (604.)  
[*Gregory* simplified the characters and language of church music, by introducing a notation by the first seven letters of the alphabet.]  
*Romanos exarch* at *Ravenna*.
- 591 Death of *Autharis*; and accession of *Agilulph* king of *Lombardy*.
- 595 *Rome* besieged by the *Lombards*.  
They commit great ravages.
- 596 *Gregory* sends *St. Augustine* and forty monks, as missionaries, into *England*.
- 597 *Calliniens exarch* at *Ravenna*.  
*The strife between the bishops of Rome and Constantinople*, for supremacy, continues: hence is laid the schism between the eastern and western churches.  
[*Pope Gregory's* famous sentence:—"I speak it confidently, that whosoever calls himself *Universal Priest*, or desires to be so called, in the pride of his heart, he foreruns *Antichrist*."]

**Spain.**

- 589 *The Latin tongue* displaces the *Gothic*.  
*General council of Arian prelates and nobles*, convened by the king; they renounce and abjure *Arianism* at his request, and profess themselves *Catholics*.  
[This synod was held at *Toledo*.]

**China.**

- 590 *Dynasty of Sui* in *China*.

**France and Germany.**

- 590 *The nuns, Chrodiela* (daughter of king *Cherebert*) and *Basina*, excommunicated by a synod at *Poictiers*; but are absolved by a synod at *Metz*, which deposes the archbishop of *Rheims*, Oct.
- 593 *The Gascons*, having crossed the *Pyrenees*, settle in *France*.
- 595 Death of *Gregory*, bishop of *Tours*.
- 596 *Theodebert II.* succeeds to the kingdom of *Austrasia*; and his brother, *Thierry II.* to the throne of *Burgundy* on the death of their father, *Childebert*.  
*Brunehilda*, their grandmother, governs in their name (561, 576.)
- 598 Death of *Fredegonda*, the beautiful.

**Greek Empire.**

- 590 *Maurice* generously admits *Chosroes* of *Persia* to the hospitalities and protection of his court.
- 591 *Maurice* sends *Narses* to assist *Chosroes* in the recovery of his kingdom, whereupon an advantageous peace is made with *Persia*; *Dara* and *Martyropolis* fall to *Maurice* (see 603 and 610.)
- 593 War again with the *Avars*; *Priscus*, being sent agst. them, expels them from *Thrace*.  
Death of *Paulus* the emperor's father.
- 595 War with the *Avars* resumed; the command against them is committed to *Peter*, the emperor's brother.
- 596 Unsuccessful campaigns of *Peter*.
- 598 *Priscus* advances to defend *Tomi*.

**Persian Empire.**

- 589 Spirited conduct of *Baharam*; he attacks the *Turks* in *Hyrkania*, and defeats them. *Baharam* is treated insultingly and ungratefully, and deprived of his command by *Hoormuz*.
- 590 Rebellion of *Baharam*; genrl. insurrection. *Deposition, mutilation, death of Hoormuz*.  
*Chosroes*, his eldest son, is proclaimed king, under the patronage of *Bindoes* and the grandees of *Persia*. But *Baharam* drives *Chosroes* out of *Persia*; he flies for protection to the Emperor *Maurice*, who espouses his cause.  
*Invasion of Persia* by the *Greeks*, under *Narses*: loyal *Persians* join their ranks.  
*Battle of Balarath*; total defeat of *Baharam*; he escapes to *Turkistan*.
- 591 *Chosroes II.* (*Chosru Purves*) succeeds.
- 592 *Chosroes* hires a *Greek body-guard*.  
*Severe measures* against the supporters of the usurper, *Baharam*.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 593 *Mohammed* appointed factor to *Kadijah*, the widow of a wealthy trader, at *Mecca*.
- 594 *Mohammed* marries *Kadijah*.  
[From the period of *Mohammed's* marriage to the year 609, he slowly matured his plans of operation for the future. His deportment towards his fellow-citizens was courteous and benevolent, his charities were extensive, and his devotions at the *Caaba* unremitting. At stated seasons he withdrew to the holy retreat of *Mount Hara*, near *Mecca*, for the devotional purposes of fasting, meditation, and prayer: thus he obtained among the populace the reputation of being pre-eminently holy, while spiritual pride or delusion sublimated his own mind to the idea of being a prophet of God.]

**Britain.**

- 599 *Redwald* succeeds *Titillus* in East Anglia. The Britons suffer great hardships; their towns and villages fall into the hands of the foreign invaders; thousands are cruelly murdered, thousands are reduced to the condition of slaves, and thousands flee into the mountains, where many of them perish from fatigue and want.  
St. Columbanus of Leinster (abbot of Luxeuil) Latin poet, fl. (544—615.)
- 600 Settlement of large numbers of persecuted Britons in Armorica, on the coast of Gaul; whence the name Bretagne or Brittany. The Feudal tenure (suit or service) introduced by the Saxons (1067, 1072.)  
[Feudalism, in its strict form, was a thing which could not permanently exist; hence we find it modified, in succeeding years, by the irresistible power of new circumstances; see for instance 1154.]
- Ethelbert, of Kent, publishes the first code of Anglo-Saxon legislation.  
St. Osyth, martyr, buried at Æglesbury.
- 602 Augustine founds the See of Rochester; he ordains *Justus*, one of his companions, as bishop of the See (? 604.)  
Conference of St. Augustine with the British bishops; the latter refuse submission to the papacy. Augustine threatens them.
- 603 The Northumbrians, under *Ethelfrid*, defeat the Scots at *Degsaston*.
- 604 St. Paul's church, London, founded by *Sabert* of Essex, nephew of *Ethelbert*, king of Kent.  
Easter, baptism, and the preaching of the Gospel, subjects of debate, at a council held at Worcester.
- 605 The founding of the Abbey of St. Peter's and St. Paul's confirmed by a synod.
- 606 or 605 Court of Chancery instituted (1067.)  
Second conference between the foreign bps. and those of the Britons; the latter still refuse submission to Augustine and Pope.
- 607 Death of St. Augustine (? 606.)

**Italy.**

- 600 The Avari and Slavonians overrun Italy.
- 602 The Lombards defeat the Romans.  
*Smaragdus* *exarch* a second time (584.)  
*Agilulph* embraces the Catholic faith.  
Chanting in churches becomes general; schools of chanters are established by Pope Gregory (350.)
- 603 *Theodolinda*, the wife of *Agilulph* (591) builds the church and palace of Monza, in which is deposited the Lombard iron crown, so called, because a nail of the Saviour's cross was fastened into it.
- 604 Sabinian bishop of Rome, (606.)
- 606 *Boniface III.* bishop of Rome; in whose brief pontificate the Papal power is greatly increased by the many concessions of the emperor *Phocas* (607.)  
The title, "œcumenical," transferred from the bishop of Constantinople to the bishop of Rome, by *Phocas* (see 597.)
- 607 *Boniface IV.* bishop of Rome (614.)

**Spain.**

- 601 *Liuvai II.* succeeds *Reared*.
- 603 Assassination of *Liuvai* by *Vitteric*, who succeeds to the throne.
- 608 *Isidorus*, bishop of Seville, grammarian, philosopher, and historian of the Goths and Vandals, flourishes. (He died in 636.)

**France and Germany.**

- 596 The "mayors of the palace," who exercise control in the government and over the military, rise into importance and power.
- 601 *Clotaire* and *Theodebert* at war.
- Greek Empire.**
- 599 The Avars maintain their ground against *Priseus*. Truce for a brief space.  
*Comentiolus* again commands against the Avars; he is defeated, and 12,000 of his army are made prisoners.
- 600 *Priseus* gains several battles over the Avars. *Maurice* refuses to pay 6000 pieces of gold, as ransom for the 12,000 prisoners, hence they are all murdered by the Avars. Great dissatisfaction expressed by the army.
- 602 *Maurice* commands the army to winter on the Avars' side of the river Danube. The army revolt, and elect the tyrant *Phocas*—who marches upon Constantinople. Flight of *Maurice*; he is taken.  
*Maurice* and five of his sons murdered; also *Peter*, *Comentiolus*, and other distinguished persons near Chalcædon.  
The empress, *Constantina*, and three of her daughters placed under restraint (607.)  
*Smaragdus* *exarch* at Ravenna.
- 603 Arrest and murder of *Theodosius*, eldest son of the emperor *Maurice*.  
*Phocas* purchases peace with the Avars.  
*Chosroes* of Persia sends an army against *Phocas*, to revenge the murder of his friend, the emperor *Maurice*.  
[The war now commenced lasted 24 years.]  
Disaffection of *Narses* (601.)
- 604 *Leontius* defeated at Dara by the Persians.
- 605 *Comentiolus* supersedes *Leontius* at the seat of war; the Persians successfully oppose him.
- 606 *Narses* is beguiled from his stronghold, and burnt alive in Constantinople.  
Riot and insurrection in Constantinople, caused by a conspiracy concocted by Germanus and *Constantina*.  
The insurrection is quelled, and *Constantina* and her daughters are shut up in a monastery.  
The stronghold of Dara lost.
- 607 *Petronea* plots the ruin of *Constantina*, by inducing her to join a second conspiracy.  
*Petronea* betrays the secret to *Phocas*; the conspiracy is suppressed, and the unfortunate *Constantina*, and her three daughters are beheaded at Chalcædon, where *Maurice* was put to death (602.)
- 608 *Crispus*, the son-in-law of *Phocas*, is so disgusted with his tyranny that *Phocas* insults him. Hence results the Conspiracy of *Heraclius*, *exarch* of Africa, (587,) and *Crispus* (609.)
- Persian Empire.**
- 603 War with the Greek empire renewed.  
[*Lilius*, the murderer of *Maurice*, having appeared before *Chosroes*, to announce the accession of *Phocas*, he was seized and thrown into prison.]  
Extraordinary success of the Persian arms.
- 604 Battle with *Leontius*, who is defeated.  
Dara besieged by the Persians.
- 605 Fall of *Amida*, *Elessa*, &c. to the Persians.
- 606 Dara taken by the Persians.  
Mesopotamia recovered from the Greeks.
- 607 Victorious advance of the Persians.
- 608 Further victories of *Chosroes*.

**Britain.**

- 611 Ceolwolf succeeded by his sons, *Cyneoils* and *Cwichelm*, in Wessex. St. Peter's church (Westminster Abbey) founded by Sabert of Essex. Lawrence, second archbp. of Canterbury.
- 612 Ethelfrid sends an army into Wales; they destroy the monastery of Banchor, and murder all its inmates.
- 614 *Sexred*, *Seward*, and *Sigehert*, succeed Sabert in Essex. They profess paganism, and zealously persec. their Christian subjects.
- 615 *Cheorlas* or Ceorl succeeds. Wibba in Mercia.
- 616 Battle of Retford, between Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, and Redwald, king of East Anglia; the former is slain, and the latter places *Edwin*, son of Ella of Deira, on the throne of Northumbria (593.) Redwald of East Anglia, *fourth Bretwalda*. *Eadbald* succeeds Ethelbert in Kent.

**Italy.**

- 611 Johannes Lemigijs *exarch* of Ravenna.
- 613 Sun-dials first set up on churches.
- 614 Deodatus bishop of Rome (617.)
- 615 *Adewald* king of the Lombards. Death of Secundus, the Lombard historian.
- 616 Eleutherius *exarch* of Ravenna.

**Spain.**

- 610 *Gondemar* succeeds *Vitteric*. Third council of Toledo; the bishop of this city is acknowledged as metropolitan by five neighbouring bishops.
- 611 *Sisebert* succeeds *Gondemar*. Consolidation of the kingdom by *Sisebert*. The Basques and the Greeks conquered.
- 612 Persecution of the Jews commenced; thousands escape to France, thousands perish, and 80,000 submit to baptism. ["That unhappy race had settled in great numbers in Spain long before the epoch of the Visigothic conquests; and the wealth which their industry had gradually accumulated, seems to have offered the first temptation to oppress and ruin them." This iniquitous persecution raged till about the year 710. As the political effects of persecution are in all ages nearly the same, so the detestation which the Jews cherished against their Christian oppressors naturally impelled them to become the secret, but active, auxiliaries of the Saracens, in the overthrow of the Gothic monarchy in Spain, 713.]

**France and Germany.**

- 613 The Burgundians and Austrasians disgusted with the vices of *Brunehilda*, transfer their allegiance to *Clotaire II*. *Brunehilda* cruelly put to death by *Clotaire*. *Clotaire II*. is now sole king of France. Paris the capital of his extensive kingdom. The Lombards and Saxons are tributaries. The office of "mayor of the palace," made permanent for life; partly hereditary and partly elective.
- 615 First National Assembly at Paris, consisting only of lay and spiritual lords. Commerce, literature, the arts, encouraged.

**Greek Empire.**

- 609 Great success of the Persians; they ravage the country as far as Chalcedon. Decree of *Phocas* for the baptism of all the Jews throughout the empire. Popular commotions and riots are the result.

**Greek Empire.**

- 609 *Heraclius*, the younger, is sent by his father with a fleet, and *Nicetas* with an army, against *Phocas*, from Africa (608.)
- 610 The "Green" faction, by whom *Phocas* was at first favoured, being disgusted with his cruelties, lend their assist. to *Heraclius*. The people of Constantinople admit the army of *Heraclius*; whereupon *Phocas* is taken and beheaded. *Heraclius* succeeds to the empire. Embassy from *Heraclius* to *Chosroes*; but he refuses to make peace with the empire. [In the early part of the reign of *Heraclius*, the Persians greatly distressed the eastern parts of the empire, while the Avars augmented his troubles, by their ravages in the western provinces.] Honours and rewards conferred upon *Crispus* and *Nicetas*.
- 611 Syria conquered by *Chosroes* of Persia. [The inactivity of *Heraclius* for twelve yrs. of his reign, is a problem. He gave himself up to slothfulness and unbounded pleasure; while at every side his empire was being devastated.] *Lemigijs*, *exarch* at Ravenna.
- 612 Birth of *Constantine*, May 3.
- 613 Syria invaded by the Saracens.
- 614 Palestine subject to the Persians; at Jerusalem 90,000 persons are slain, and the cross of Christ carried away.
- 615 *Chosroes* refuses to treat with *Heraclius*. *Chosroes* captures Alexandria and overruns Egypt; he stops the supplies of corn, &c.
- 616 Egypt, Asia Minor, subdued by *Chosroes*. *Eleutheris*, *exarch* at Ravenna. Parts of Spain and Africa conquered by *Sisibut*, king of the West Goths.

**Persian Empire.**

- 609 *Chosroes'* victorious progress continues.
- 610 He refuses to make peace with *Heraclius*. *Chosroes* turns his arms towards Syria.
- 611 Syria overrun by the Persians.
- 612 The Persians advance towards Palestine.
- 613 The arms of Persia still victorious.
- 614 Fall of Jerusalem to *Sarbar*; all Palestine is brought under the power of Persia. *Sarbar* sends the "Holy Lance" to his master, *Chosroes*, now at *Ctesiphon*.
- 615 *Sarbar* directs his arms against Egypt. *Chosroes* again refuses peace to *Heraclius*.
- 616 Egypt conquered by the Persians; and Asia Minor invaded and subdued. Chalcedon taken by the Persians, who now establish a camp there.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 609 *Mohammed* proclaims himself a prophet. [This destined founder of a new, widespread, and enduring system of religion was an unlettered barbarian—not having ever been taught to read or write.] *Mohammed's* first converts:—his wife, *Kadjah*, cousin *Ali*, friend *Abu-beker*, and his slave *Zeid*.
- Mohammed's* further success:—ten respectable citizens of Mecca join the prophet.
- 612 *Mohammed* formally proclaims his mission at a banquet of all the males of the house of *Haschem*. *Mohammed* begins to publish the *Koran*. [For ten years after *Mohammed's* assumption of the prophetic office, the progress of conversion proceeded but slowly.]

**Britain.**

- 617 Edwin of Northumbria, *fifth Bretwalda*. He introduces the *Tufa*--Roman standard.  
 618 Eadbald of Kent persecutes the Christians. He is converted by archbishop Lawrence.  
 620 Mellitus, third archbishop of Canterbury.  
 622 The primacy restored to York by Pope Gregory; Paulinus abp. (598, 635.)  
 623 *Sigebert* (the little) king of Essex (614.)  
 624 *Erpenwald* succd. Redwald, k. of E. Anglia.  
 626 Cambridge University founded (? 625, 632.)  
 Edwin-borough (Edinburgh) founded by king Edwin of Northumberland (? 629.)  
 Interregnum in East Anglia till 629.

**Italy.**

- 617 Boniface V. bishop of Rome (625.)  
 619 Isaac *exarch* of Ravenna.  
 625 *Ariwald* king of the Lombards.  
 Honorius I. bishop of Rome (638, 640.)

**Spain.**

- 621 *Recared* II. succeeds for three months only. *Swinthila* succeeds Recared II. He defeats the Basques.

- 623 Expulsion of the Greeks from Spain.

**France and Germany.**

- 622 *Dagobert* I., son of Clotaire, created king of Neustria and Austrasia.  
 625 War with the Saxons.

**Netherlands.**

- 620 Brabant erected into a duchy, under the protection of the Frankish monarchy.

**Greek Empire.**

- 617 Ambassadors are again sent by Heraclius to negotiate peace with the Persians; Chosroes refuses, though Heraclius renounces Christianity and embraces Paganism. The ambassadors are imprisoned, and then put to death. Public indignation.

- 618 Theophylactus Symocatta, Greek hist., fl.  
 619 The Avars lay waste the country up to the gates of Constantinople (565.)

- Treachery of the Avars and narrow escape of Heraclius; 250,000 Constantinopolitans made prisnrs. and sent beynd. the Danube. The Servians and Croatiens occupy the devastated parts of Illyricum.

- Further successes of the Persians. Eleutherius aspires to the sovereignty; he is killed (616.)

- George of Pisidia, a poet and historian, fl. (He died about 642.)

- 620 Heraclius and the Avars conclude a peace. The Persians take Ancyra.

- John of Alexandria (Philoponus) grammarian, and commentator on Aristotle, fl.

- [Owing to the unceasing wars of the barbarians, literature was much neglected during this century. Towards its close, however, signs of revival began to appear.]

- 621 Heraclius spiritedly prepares measures for maintaining a desperate attack upon the Persians.

- 622 First efforts of Heraclius to repel the Persians; he sails for Cilicia.

- Heraclius is victorious over the arms of Chosroes at the battles of Bedr and Ohud; and successfully fights his way into Pontus.

- 623 Heraclius' second expedition against the Persians; he lands at Trebizond. Paul Eginetus, Greek physician, fl.

- 624 (Gandzaca (Tauris) taken by Heraclius. The Caucasian countries overrun; alliance formed with the Khazars, and invasion of Media.

**Greek Empire.**

- 624 Great victory over the Persians in a pitched battle.

- Conquest of the Greek possessions in Spain and Africa, by Swinthila, king of the West Goths.

- 625 Heraclius descends into Cilicia. Battle on the Sarus; the Persians routed.

- 626 The Avars besiege Constantinople, and the Persians descend to the Bosphorus. Heraclius repulses and routs them.

**India and China.**

- 619 The *Tang* dynasty of the Chinese.

- 621 *Pooloman* (or Hullomyen) in India.

**Persian Empire.**

- 617 Ambassadors from Heraclius, for negotiating a peace, are treated with indignity and put to death by Chosroes.

- Insulting terms proposed to Heraclius.

- 618 Persians at Chalcedon distress the Greeks.

- 619 The Persians ravage the country all round Chalcedon, while the Avars attack Constantinople.

- 620 Ancyra captured by the Persians.

- 621 The Persians are vigorously assailed by the Greeks, for the first time during the war.

- 622 Reverses; the Greeks drive the Persians before them in Asia Minor.

- Battles of Beder and Ohud lost to Persia.

- 623 Further reverses; the Greeks, led by their emperor, Heraclius, carry destruction among the Persians.

- 624 The wonderful achievements of the Greeks cause dismay to the Persians; they appear near Gandzaca, take Tauris, &c.

- Chosroes, with 40,000 veterans declines a battle with the Greeks.

- Media invaded by Heraclius; temples of the magi destroyed; the Caspian Sea reached; communication opened with Ziebel, Khan of the Khazars, joined by the Colchians.

- Chosroes defeated; his army is broken up.

- 625 Battle of Sarus; Sarbar defeated. Sarbar evacuates Asia Minor, and comes into Persia.

- 626 The alliance of the Avars (involving their defection from Heraclius) is now purchased by Chosroes.

- Sarbar marches down to the Bosphorus. Mesopotamia invaded by a Persian army, under Sais.

- Ziebel invades Media, and Heraclius attacks Assyria, causing consternation in Persia.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 621 Death of Mohammed's uncle, and of his wife Kadijah.

- Persecution of Mohammed by Abu Sofian. The privileges of the house of Haschem pass into the hands of the house of Ommia.

- Plot to murder Mohammed by the Koreish. The "Hegira," or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, Friday, July 16; from which period commences

- The Mohammedan Era.*

- [About thirty-two of our solar years correspond to thirty-three of the Hegira.]

- Mohammed establishes himself at Medina, as a prince and a prophet.

- 623 War with the Koreish begun. Battle of Beder; victory of Mohammed.

- 624 Battle of Ohud; defeat of Mohammed.

- 625 Battle of the Ditch, or of the Nations; Medina besieged by Abu Sofian and the Koreish, without success.

**Britain.**

- 627 *Penda*, a powerful prince succeeds *Wibba* in Mercia.  
*Lilla*, ambassador of *Cwichhelm*, king of Wessex, attempts to assassinate *Edwin*.  
 628 *Edwin's* marriage with *Ethelburga*.  
 Victory of *Edwin*, of Northumbria, over *Cwichhelm*, of Wessex (611, 627.)  
 629 Conversion of *Edwin* to Christianity.  
*Edwin* penetrates into Caledonia, and founds the Castle of Edinburgh († 626.)  
*Sigebert* succeeds to the vacant throne of East Anglia (626.)  
 630 Synod of Lenia in Ireland, concer. Easter.  
 The first convent in England founded by *Eadbald* at Folkestone (see 560, 597.)  
 632 *Egrik* succeeds *Sigebert* in East Anglia.

**Spain.**

- 631 Deposition of *Suintila*.  
*Sisenard* succeeds to the throne.  
**France and Germany.**  
 627 *Clotaire* convokes an assembly of ecclesiastics at *Clichy*, for devising means for promoting unity in the State and utility in the church.  
 628 Further increase in the power and influence of the "mayors of the palace," because of their appointment to the regency of subdued kingdoms.

The monarchy again divided:—

*Dagobert* succeeds *Clotaire* in Paris;

*Charibert II.* (his brother) reigns in Toulouse, over Aquitaine; and  
*Pepin*, the elder, is created "mayor of the palace," and duke of Neustria.

The Louvre, royal residence of *Dagobert*.

- 631 Death of *Charibert*, from whom the dukes of Aquitaine are descended.  
*Dagobert I.* is now sole monarch of France.  
 Gross profligacy of *Dagobert*.  
 Horrid massacre of 9000 Bulgarian families in one night, by command of *Dagobert*.  
 [He had at first shown them hospitality, but fearing the displeasure of the Avars, he soon after had them all murdered.]  
 632 The church of St. Denis built.

**Greek Empire.**

- 627 *Heraclius* obtains a final victory over *Chosroes*, and recovers all his lost provinces.  
 628 Peace between *Heraclius* and *Schiroueh*; ancient limits of both kingdoms restored.  
 Triumph of *Heraclius* at Constantinople.  
 629 Congratulatory embassies from the east and west come to *Heraclius*.  
*Heraclius* proceeds to Jerusalem to restore the holy cross. On his way  
 A Mahomedan ambassador meets him at Edessa, and commands him to adopt the new religion (632.)  
 631 The Monothelite opinions occasion much controversy from this time; and synods are held, some for, some against them.  
*Heraclius* neglects the true interests of the empire for the indulgences of pleasure and theological discussions.  
 632 Saracenic invasion of the empire.

**Persian Empire.**

- 627 *Heraclius* pitches his tent at Nineveh.  
 Defeat of the Persian general, *Rhazates*, by *Heraclius*, who also captures *Artemita*.  
 Immense booty obtained by *Heraclius*.  
*Chosroes* sends a letter of recall to *Sarbar* at Chalcedon; but it is intercepted and replaced by another, by *Heraclius*.

**Persian Empire.**

- 627 *Chosroes* enraged at *Sarbar* for his delay, forwards a warrant for his execution.  
*Sarbar* sees the warrant; he concludes a separate peace with the Greeks.  
 628 *Heraclius* continues the war in Persia.  
 Flight of *Chosroes* eastward, who announces his intention of abdicating in favour of his son, *Merdaza*.  
 Rebellion, headed by another of his sons, *Schiroueh*, (or *Siroes*) who assumes the sovereignty.  
*Chosroes* put to death and seventeen of his children, by the unnatural *Siroes*.  
 Peace concluded with the Greeks; prisoners exchanged; the holy cross restored.  
 629 Sudden and suspicious death of *Schiroueh*.  
*Ardishir* (or *Artaxerxes*) an infant.  
 Murder of *Ardishir*, the last male of the Sassanida family in Persia.  
 Civil commotions; contests for the throne.  
 630 *Puran-Dokht*, daughter of *Chosroes*.  
 631 *Sheenendeh* (or *Shah-Shenandah*) the cousin and lover of the last sovereign.  
*Arzen-Dokht*, another daugh. of *Chosroes*.  
*Kesra*, who is soon after murdered.  
 632 *Frokhzad*, also put to death.  
*Yesdijird III.* (*Jesdizerd*) who assumes to be a grandson of *Chosroes*.  
*Yesdijird* refuses to embrace the religion of *Mahomet* on the command of *Abu-beker*.  
 The empire is invaded by the Arabs.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 627 Rash expedition to Mecca; by treaty with the Koreish, *Mohammed* and his followers are permitted to worship in the Caaba.  
 Revolution in the popular mind in favour of *Mohammed* from this event.  
 629 War resumed with the Koreish.  
 Sudden appearance of *Mohammed* with 10,000 followers before Mecca.  
 Mecca surrenders to *Mohammed*.  
 The idols of the Caaba destroyed, and their worship made a capital offence.  
 630 The Hawazanites and Tayefites compelled to embrace the doctrines of the prophet.  
 The Jews of Koraida butchered.  
 [In his persecution of the Arabian Jews the pseudo-prophet gave the first impulse to his followers of that fierce and sanguinary spirit of intolerance which was shortly to be exhibited on a wider theatre.]  
 631 Battle of Mutah; defeat of the troops of the Eastern Empire; being the first Mohamman victory over a foreign enemy.  
 632 Conquest and conversion of Arabia complt.  
 The Saracens invade the Eastern Empire; the invasion decisive.  
*Rise of the Khalifat of Medina* (661.)  
 Death of *Mohammed*, aged 63; his father-in-law,  
*Abubeker*, succeeds; he is the first of the Arabian Khalifs; capital, Medina.  
 [The powers of the Khalif included both the spiritual and secular authority. See 622, and compare with 945.]  
 Apostacy from the Mohamman faith spreads extensively in Arabia.  
*Khaled*, at the head of a congenial band of fanatics, attacks the apostates, defeats them with slaughter, and reunites those tribes whose zeal was on the decline.  
 Persia and Syria invaded by the Saracens.  
 Bosra, a frontier town of Syria, reduced.

**Britain.**

- 33 Battle of Hatfield Chase; defeat and death of Edwin of Northumbria, by Penda, king of Mercia, and by Cadwallon, king of North Wales.  
*Eanfrith* (or *Fanfrid*) succeeds Edwin.  
 34 *Oswic* succeeds *Eanfrid*; he is followed by *Oswald*, king of Northumbria.  
*Paulinus* bishop of Rochester.  
 Defeat of Cadwallon, king of North Wales, by *Oswald* of Northumbria.  
*Oswald* appointed the sixth *Bretwalda*.  
 First Christian "Altar" erected in England.  
 35 *Anna* succeeds *Egrik* in East Anglia.  
*St. Aidan*, apostle of Northumbria, fl.  
 Removal of the See of York to Holy Island at the mouth of the river *Lindus*, by *Oswald* (651.)  
 36 *Erpenwald*, king of East Anglia, succeeded by *Sigebert*.  
 Pestilence in North Wales; and Emigration of *Cadwaladr* to Britain.

**Italy.**

- 36 *Rotharis* (Duke of *Brescia*) k. of Lombards.  
 [By this sovereign the first written code of Lombard laws was, with the assent of the nation, formally promulgated in 643.]  
 38 *Plato exarch* at *Ravenna*.

**Spain.**

- 33 Council of Toledo on ecclesiastical discipline; rapid increase in the power of the ecclesiastical body.  
 36 *Chintilla* succeeds *Sisenard*.  
 Council at Toledo, at which six resolutions or canons are made in favour of *Chintilla*.  
 38 Council of Toledo; decree against the Jews; none but a Catholic to succeed *Chintilla*.

**France and Germany.**

- 35 The Slavi in Bohemia are incited by *Samo*, a French merchant, to revolt against their masters, the *Avars*. Victory crowns their efforts, and *Samo* is made king.  
 War against the Slavi.  
 38 Upon the death of *Dagobert*, The monarchy is again divided:—  
*Clovis II.* king of *Neustria* and *Burgundy*, only five years old.  
*Ega*, "mayor of the palace."  
*Sigebert*, king of *Anstrasia*, eight years old.  
*Pepin*, "mayor of the palace."  
 39 Death of *Pepin*; *Grimoald* succeeds.  
 Assumption of regal power, in *Neustria* and *Anstrasia*, by the "mayors of the palace."  
 ["Under the vigorous administration of *Clotaire II.* the extent of this impending usurpation was little felt; but the luxurious indolence and vices of his son, *Dagobert*, favoured the political ascendancy of the mayors; and the minority of that monarch's children completed the extinction of the royal authority, and threw the whole power of the State into the hands of those officers. The monarchs were pageants and the mayors supreme."] *Radulf*, duke of *Thuringia*.

**Netherlands.**

- 38 Accurate definition of *Anstrasia* and *Neustria*:—*Artois*, *Flanders*, *Lisle*, and *Tournay*, belong to the latter; and *Cambresis*, *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Liege*, and *Namur*, to the former.  
 39 Mission of *St. Amand*, bishop of *Tongres*, to the Pagan and savage inhabitants of *Hainault* and *Flanders*.

**China.**

- 635 Permission granted the Nestorian Christians to preach their doctrines in China (845.)  
**Greek Empire.**  
 633 *Heraclius* defeated at the battle of *Aznadin*.  
 635 Fall of *Heliopolis* and *Emesa*.  
 636 Disastrous defeat at *Yermuk*.  
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.  
 Approach of the Saracens upon *Antioch*; inglorious flight of *Heraclius*.  
 639 Syria subdued by *Moawiyah*.  
**Persian Empire.**  
 633 *Bosra* and *Damascus* taken by *Khaled*.  
 634 The fanatical Arabs rapidly advance carrying fire and sword in their march.  
 635 Preparations to resist the Arabs.  
 636 Battle of *Cadesia*; the Persians are routed, and the victorious Arabs press further on.  
 637 *Ctesiphon* taken and sacked by the Arabs. The victorious fanatics carry dismay into the hearts of the Persians, so that city after city falls into their hands.  
 639 Fatal defeat at *Nevahend*; the wretched Persians bow beneath the Arab yoke.  
**Saracens and Turks.**  
 633 Battle of *Aznadin*; the Saracens victorious. *Damascus* besieged by *Khaled* and *Abu-Obeidah*.  
 634 *Damascus* is captured by *Khaled*; by whose orders thousands are put to the sword. The desultory portions of the *Koran* first collated and compiled into a volume by *Abubeker* (652.)  
*Omar I.* succeeds *Abubeker* in *Medina*.  
 [Triple conquests of the Saracens during the *Khalifate* of *Omar*—*Syria*, *Persia*, and *Egypt*.]  
 635 *Heliopolis* and *Emesa* besieged.  
 636 Victory over the Persians at *Cadesia*. The city of *Bassora* founded.  
 636 At *Yermuk* the army of *Heraclius* is routed and totally expelled *Syria*.  
 637 The Saracens sack *Ctesiphon*. *Jerusalem* besieged; the Patriarch *Sophronius* capitulates.  
 [*Sophronius* offered to capitulate, in the name of his clergy and people, but insisted that the articles should be ratified by the presence and personal subscription of the *khalif*. Out of respect for the sacred dignity of *Jerusalem*, and the desire of gratifying his army, *Omar* was persuaded to accede to the condition; he, accordingly, proceeded to the camp, ratified the articles, and obtained possession of the city. According to the terms of capitulation, the lives of the Christians, and permission for the exercise of their faith, were purchased by a heavy tribute. Many humiliating distinctions in dress, appellations, and customs, were added, so as to preserve a line of ignominious separation between the conquered and their masters.]  
*Omar* founds a mosque on the site of the temple of *Solomon*.  
 638 Flight of *Heraclius* and his son, *Constantine*, from *Antioch* to *Constantinople*. The Saracens capture *Antioch* and *Aleppo*. *Egypt* invaded by the Saracens.  
 639 Decisive battle of *Nevahend*. (*Persia*.) *Omar* founds the city of *Cufa* (640.) The Saracens subdue *Spain* and *Palestine*. *Amrou* lays siege to *Alexandria*.

**Britain.**

- 610 The entire country is laid out into 45,000 parishes.—Camden 630. (See 970.)  
*Erenbert* succeeds Eadbald, king of Kent. Lent first observed in England.  
 642 Oswald defeated and slain at the battle of Maserfield, Salop, by Penda, of Mercia. *Oswy* succeeds Oswald of Northumbria.  
*Cenwalch* succeeds Cwichhelm in Wessex. *Oswy* victorious over Penda and the kings of East Anglia.

*Oswy* becomes the seventh *Bretwalda*.  
 643 Victory of Penda over the kings of East Anglia.

He compels *Cenwalch* of Wessex to quit his throne, which he retains three years.

- 644 *Oswin* becomes king of Deira (560, 593.) University of Cambridge founded.  
 [Some say in 626, some in 636, others 900.]  
 646 *Cenwalch* restored to his sovereignty (643.)  
 648 *Edilwald* reigns in Sussex (592.)

**Italy.**

- 640 Severinus bishop of Rome.  
 John IV. bishop of Rome (642.)  
 642 Theodorus I. bishop of Rome (649.)  
 648 Theodorus I. *exarch* at Ravenna.  
 649 Olympius *exarch* at Ravenna.  
 Martin I. bishop of Rome (655.)

**Spain.**

- 640 *Tulga* succeeds Chintilla.  
 Civil dissensions throughout the kingdom.  
 642 *Chindaswind* succeeds *Tulga*.  
 He suppresses the power of the nobles; and restores peace to Spain.  
 649 Law reform; uniform code of laws.  
*Chindaswind* unites his son in the govert.

**France and Germany.**

- 610 The Bulgarians' first kingdom founded. The Slavonians establish themselves at Servia and Croatia.  
 643 Christianity introduced into Helvetia (Switzerland) by Irish missionaries.

**Netherlands.**

- 610 Success of St. Amand and his wealthy disciple, St. Bavo, at Ghent and Antwerp. Monastery of Ghent founded.  
 646 St. Itta, of Idburga, labours with Amand.

**Greek Empire.**

- 611 *Constantine III.*, eldest son of *Heraclius*, and his half-brother, *Heraclionus*, succeed on the death of their father. *Constantine's* victory over the Persians. *Constantine* sacrilegiously robs his father's grave of a golden crown. After reigning 103 days, his step-mother, *Martina* (probably) poisons him; whereupon *Heraclionus* is proclaimed sole emperor, under the regency of his mother, *Martina*. The misgovernment of *Martina* provokes a revolt, headed by *Valentinus*. *Heraclius* admitted as co-regent; he changes his name to *Constans*.  
 Deposition of *Heraclionus* and *Martina*; they are shut up in a convent, the former with the loss of his nose, the latter with the loss of her tongue.

*Constans II.* (son of *Constantine III.*) eleven years old, nominal emperor, the chief power being exercised by *Valentinus*.

- 644 Rebellion of *Valentinian*; he is killed in a fight in Constantinople.  
 645 *Pyrrhus*, the Monothelite, renounces his errors, after a conference with *Maximus*, abbot of *Chrysopolis*, in Africa.

**Greek Empire.**

646 Alexandria taken by the Greeks, under *Manuel*, aided by Chinese and Turkish allies. *Amrou* re-captures Alexandria; flight of *Manuel* to Constantinople.

647 The "Typus," or decree of *Constans*, prohibiting theological discussions.  
 Revolt of *Gregory*, patrician of Africa.

648 The Greek provinces in Africa fall under the yoke of the Mahommedans; they compel the Greeks to make an inglorious peace with them, which offends *Constans*. The *Saracen* *Moawiyah* drives the Greeks out of Syria, and then captures Cyprus. Truce with the *Saracens* for two years.

649 *Theodorus Callopos*, *exarch* at Ravenna. He is soon succeeded by *Olympius*.  
*Maximus*, theologian of Constantinople, fl.

**India.**

648 *Pooloman* drowns himself in the Ganges.

**Saracens and Turks.**

640 Alexandria captured by the *Saracens*, under *Amrou*, and its library burnt. The subjugation of Egypt completed.

The Persian seat of government transferred, by *Omar*, to *Cufa*, on the western bank of the *Euphrates* (638.)

641 Armenia overrun by *Mugheyrah* (762.)

642 Conquest of *Khorassan* by *Ahanaf*.

644 A Persian slave mortally wounds the *khalif*, *Omar*, in the mosque at *Medina*, being the first act of treason which defiled the *khalifate*, but the signal and precedent for a thousand bloody tragedies of regicide, tyranny, conspiracy and massacre.

[The *khalifate* of *Omar* was the heroic age of *Saracen* history; for during this short period of less than ten years, the gigantic foundations of the *Saracen* power were perfected.]

*Othman* succeeds; whose accession ushered in a reign distinguished alike by foreign conquests, and the growth of domestic anarchy.

*Othman* recalls *Amrou* from Egypt.

645 Attempt of the Byzantine empire to recover Egypt from the *Saracens*.

646 The *Alexandrians* solicit the return of *Amrou*; their request is granted.

The first *Saracen* fleet—built by *Othman*. *Amrou* drives the Greeks a second time out of Egypt, and recovers Alexandria.

*Amrou's* conquests in western Africa.

647 The Greeks again lay siege to Alexandria. *Amrou* dispossesses them a third time.

Foundation of the Mosque of *Mercy*, in Alexandria, on the spot where *Amrou* arrested the avenging fury of his troops.

Conquest of *Mauritania*, and nearly all Northern Africa, by *Amrou*.

*Amrou* supplanted by *Abdallah*, in command of the expedition against Western Africa.

*Abdallah* leads 40,000 men against *Tripoli*.

648 Victory of *Abdallah* at *Sufetula*, in Africa; the African prefect, *Gregory*, is killed by *Zobeir*.

An epidemic decimates the Moslem army. Cyprus captured by the *Saracens*.

649 The partiality of *Othman* for his own family provokes general discontent and disgust.

*Nubia* and *Abyssinia* invaded by *Moawiyah*. *Cilicia* and *Isauria* ravaged by *Bizr*.

**Britain.**

- 651 *Adelwald* succeeds *Oswin*, king of *Deira*.  
Death of *Aidan*, bishop of *Lindisfarne*.  
654 *Ethelric* succeeds *Anna* in *East Anglia*.  
Battle of *Winwidfield*, near *Leeds*; *Oswy*,  
of *Northumbria*, routs the army of *Penda*  
with great slaughter; *Penda* is also slain.  
*Peada* succeeds *Penda* in *Mercia*.  
655 *Wulfere* succeeds *Peada* in *Mercia*.  
*Ethelwald* succeeds *Ethelric* in *East Anglia*.  
*Sigeberi* (the good) succeeds in *Essex*.  
657 *Wulfere*, of *Mercia*, defeats *Oswy*.  
658 The throne of *Deira* again vacant (644.)

**Italy.**

- 652 *Rodoald* king of the *Lombards*.  
*Theodorus exarch* a second time.  
653 *Aribert* I. king of the *Lombards*.  
655 *Eugenius* bishop of *Rome* (657.)  
657 *Vitalian* bishop of *Rome* (672.)

**Spain.**

- 653 *Receswind* succeeds *Chindaswind*.  
[Under this sovereign the national assem-  
blies rose to supreme power, while the  
authority of the king became reduced to  
that of the chief magis. of the executive.]  
Growing power and influence of the clergy.  
*Receswind* defeats the *Basques*.

**France and Germany.**

- 656 Deaths of *Sigebert* and *Clovis*.  
*Clotaire* III. and *Dagobert* II. succeeds.  
654 *Dagobert* forcibly carried off to *Scotland* and  
*Grimoald's* son placed on the throne;  
which he occupies only seven months.  
*Clotaire* III. sole monarch of *France*.  
660 Division of the kingdom:—  
*Childeric* II. king of *Austrasia*.  
*Clotaire* III. king of *Neustria*.  
*Ebroin*, mayor of the palace to *Clotaire*.

**Netherlands.**

- 654 Preaching of *St. Lieven* in *Brabant*, *St.*  
*Eloi* in *Antwerp*, *Flanders*, and *Zealand*,  
and *St. Ghislein* in *Hainault*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 650 *Cyprus* retaken by the *Greeks*, under *Ca-*  
*chorizus*.  
651 *Rhodes* captured by *Moawiyah*; its pro-  
strate colossus is broken to pieces and sold  
to a Jew.  
652 *Theodorus* restored to *Ravenna* (649.)  
654 *Martin*, bp. of *Rome*, arrives as a prisoner  
in *Constantinople*, for having condemned  
the decree "Typus" (647.)  
655 Naval defeat of *Constans* off the coast of  
*Lycia*, by the *Saracen* *Abulabar*.  
Imminent danger of *Constantinople*—saved  
by the recall of *Moawiyah*.  
657 Successful wars of *Constans* against the  
*Slavonians* on either side of the *Danube*.  
658 The *Saracens* compelled to sue for peace.  
*Constans* sells it to them at the yearly  
tribute of 100,000 crowns.  
660 *Constans*, hearing of the approach of a *Sarac-*  
*en* army, sends an embassy and pur-  
chases peace.  
First appearance of the *Paulicians*.

**Persian Empire.**

- 651 Flight of *Yezdijird*; he solicits aid from  
*Tait-Song*, the Emperor of *China*.  
*Yezdijird*, with an army of *Turks*, vainly  
attempts to resist the *Mahomedans*.  
652 *Yezdijird* betrayed to the *Arabs*; his army  
nearly exterminated, himself put to death.  
*Persia* under the *Saracen* yoke.  
*End of the Persian empire.*

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 650 The title, "Emir," first conferred, by *Fa-*  
*tima*, daughter of *Mahomet*, on all his  
descendants.  
Conquest of *Nubia* and *Abyssinia*.  
651 *Abdullah* sends an expedition agnst. *Sicily*.  
*Rhodes* captured; the *Colossus* destroyed.  
652 Conquest of *Persia* completed by *Othman*;  
flight and assassination of *Yezdijird* III.  
*Second revision of the Koran*; *Othman's*  
corrected edition (still in use) first pub-  
lished (634.)  
[The Arabic of the *Koran* is now taught in  
the *Peninsula*—even at *Mecca*, as a dead  
language.]  
651 General revolt of the *Moslems* against *Oth-*  
*man*, who appeases their fury by acknow-  
ledging his errors.  
655 The disaffection is rekindled by the artifices  
of *Ayesha*, the widow of *Mohammed*.  
Assassination of the aged *Othman*, though  
defended by the sons of *Ali*.  
*Ali*, the cousin and son-in-law of *Moham-*  
*med*, succeeds to the khalifate.  
[His deficiency in worldly policy involved  
his reign in much disquiet.]  
656 The governments of *Cufa* and *Bassora* de-  
nied *Zobeir* and *Tella*.  
657 Injudicious recall of most of the provincial  
lieutenants to *Medina*.  
Disaffection of the lieutenants towards *Ali*.  
658 Rebellion of *Moawiyah*, (son of *Abu So-*  
*fian*), commander in *Syria*, and *Amrou*,  
lieutenant in *Egypt*; aided by *Ayesha*.  
*Zobeir* and *Tella* join the rebellion (656.)  
659 First civil war of the *Saracens*; *Zobeir*,  
*Tella*, and *Ayesha* against *Ali*.  
Battle of *Bassora*, or the "day of the cam-  
el;" defeat of the insurgents; death of  
*Zobeir* and *Tella*, and capture of *Ayesha*.  
Truce concluded with the *Greek Empire*  
by *Moawiyah*, who cedes *Rhodes*.  
660 Desultory war of 110 days, on the great  
plain of *Siffin*, confines of *Persia* and *Syria*,  
between *Ali*, *Moawiyah*, and *Amrou*.  
The conflict between *Ali* and *Moawiyah* is  
to be regarded as the continuance of a  
feud which had commenced before, or,  
at least, during, the lifetime of *Moham-*  
*med*, between the two rival families of  
*Hasehem* and *Ommia*, 621.]  
Loss of 45,000 of the insurgents, and 25,000  
of the army of *Ali*.  
Artifice of *Amrou* to turn the tide of popu-  
lar feeling in favour of the rebels.  
Disaffection towards *Ali* increases.  
*Ali* withdraws his troops to *Cufa*.  
Three fanatics simultaneously attempt the  
assassination of *Ali*, *Moawiyah*, and  
*Amrou*, each having chosen his victim.  
*Ali* is alone killed,—in the mosque of *Cufa*.  
[From *Ali* descended the twelve *Inams* of  
the *Persians*. See notes 660, 661, and 680.]  
*Hassan* is proclaimed khalif at *Cufa*.  
*Moawiyah's* sovereignty acknowledged in  
*Arabia*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*; he is pro-  
claimed khalif at *Damascus*.  
[By transferring the seat of the khalifate,  
from the Arabian to the Syrian capital,  
*Moawiyah* prepared the way for more  
important innovations. He succeeded in  
establishing his own dynasty, by the  
questionable title of lineal descent, on the  
undisputed throne of the khalifate.]

**Britain.**

- 661 *Swithelm* succeeds *Sigebert* in Essex.  
 663 *Sigerie* and *Sebbi* succeed *Swithelm*.  
 The abbey of *Whitby* founded.  
 664 *Alcuin* succeeds *Ethelwald* in East Anglia.  
*Ecbert* succeeds *Ercenbert*, king of Kent.  
 Synod at *Phare*, on Easter and discipline.  
 The monastery of *Gilling* founded.  
 670 Death of *Oswy*, king of Northumbria.  
*Egfrid*, or *Eckfrid*, succeeds.  
*The dignity of Bretwalda suspended*.  
 [Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, acquire ascendancy over the other five states.]  
*Eckfrid*, of Northumbria, defeats the *Picts*.  
 Building with stone introduced into England by *Monk Benedict*.  
 First convent in Scotland founded at *Col-dingham*; *Ethelreda* takes the veil.  
 672 *Seaburgha* succeeds *Cenwalch* in Wessex.  
 673 The venerable *Bede* born.  
 Synod at *Hertford* concerning Easter.  
*Lothar* succeeds *Ecbert* in Kent.  
 674 *Eskwin* succeeds *Seaburgha* in Wessex.  
 Glass introduced by *Monk Benedict*.  
 675 *Ethelred* succeeds *Wulfere*, king of Mercia.  
 676 *Cenwin* succeeds *Eskwin* in Wessex.  
 Free-masonry introduced into England about this time, (earlier. See 926.)

**Italy.**

- 661 After the death of *Aribert*, dissensions arise in the kingdom of *Lombardy*.  
*Gondebert* acquires the sovereignty at *Pavia*.  
*Pertharitus* is acknowledged at *Milan*.  
 662 *Grinoald*, the duke of *Benevento*, professes to come to the aid of *Gondebert*; instead of which he assassinates him, and seizes on the throne. *Pertharitus* is terrified, and flees into *Pannonia*.  
 663 Invasion of Italy by *Constans II.*; he is disgracefully routed by *Grinoald*.  
 664 Revision and improvement of the *Lombard laws*, by *Grinoald*, with the consent of the nation.  
 666 *Gregory exarch* of *Ravenna*.  
 Conversion of the *Lombards* from *Arianism*.  
 671 *Pertharitus*, having returned, becomes kg.  
 672 *Adeodatus* bishop of *Rome* (676.)  
 676 *Domnus* bishop of *Rome* (678.)

**Spain.**

- 667 *Ildefonse* of *Toledo*, historian, &c. fl.  
 672 *Wimba* elected king of *Spain*.  
 673 Civil war; rebellion of *Paul*.  
 675 *Wimba* defeats the invading *Saracens*; he burns their flotilla, &c.

**France and Germany.**

- 660 Strife of classes; the aristocracy against the freemen, or small landed proprietary; the former predominate in *Austrasia*, the latter maintain their political power and importance in *Neustria*.  
 670 *Thierry III.* made k. of *Neustria* by *Elbroin*.  
 Deposed by the nobles in opposition to *Elbroin*, the middle-class champion.  
*Childeric II.* is now sole monarch.  
 673 The kingdom is again divided by the restoration of *Thierry III.*  
 674 *Dugobert II.* returns from *Scotland*, and reigns over *Austrasia*.  
*Pepin d' Heristal*, mayor of the palace.  
*Nismes* stormed, and duke *Paul* degraded.

**Greek Empire.**

- 661 Murder of *Theodoros* by his bro. *Constans*.  
 662 *Constans* departs for *Italy*, with the design of transferring the seat of govern. to *Rome*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 664 *Constans* at *Syracuse*.  
 665 *Constans* levies a heavy tribute upon *Africa* as a punishment for the peace of 648.  
 668 Assassination of *Constans* in a bath at *Syracuse*, July 15.  
*Constantine IV.* (*Pogonatus* or *Barbatus*) eldest son of *Constans*, succeeds.  
 Revolt of *Mecentius* or *Mizizus*, supported by the Greek army in *Sicily*.  
 669 The rebellion quelled by *Constantine*.  
 670 *Syracuse* destroyed by the *Saracens*.  
 Second revolt; the soldiers in *Asia* demand a "Triumvirate." Revolt quelled.  
*Heraclius* and *Tiberius* pardoned.  
 671 *Smyrna*, &c. conquered by the *Arabs*.  
 672 *Constantinople* besieged by the *Saracens*.  
 The troops engaged in this service establish their winter quarters at *Cyzicum*.  
*Callinicus*, of *Heliopolis*, inventor of the Greek fire, comes to *Constantinople*.  
 673 The *Saracen* fleet, before *Constantinople*, destroyed by the Greek fire.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 661 Abdication of *Hassan* at end of six months.  
*Ommiyadan khalifs* at *Damascus*.  
*Moawiyah* succeeds the unambitious *Hassan*.  
 [By a singular fortune, the political dispute between the family of *Ali* and their enemies, has been perpetuated into a religious and national schism; and the distinction between the orthodox Mussulmans and the votaries of *Ali*, is preserved in the inveterate hatred of the *Turks* and *Persians*. The former claim the appellation of *Sonrites*, or calling, designating the latter as *Shiahites*, or sectaries, because they heretically reject the legitimacy of the first three khalifs, denouncing them as usurpers, and maintaining, that as *Mohammed* was the prophet, so was *Ali* the vicar of God.]  
*Yezid* procures the murder of *Hassan*.  
 662 Complaints from the provincials of *Western Africa*, against the *Byzantine* governmt.  
 663 *Moawiyah* despatches an army to their relief; the *Saracens* obtain advantages.  
 665 *Akbah* sent into *Africa*; the *Greeks* every where defeated by the *Saracens*.  
 667 Subjugation of *Western Africa* by *Akbah*.  
 Revolt agst. *Akbah* in *Africa*; he is killed.  
 670 Equipment of an immense armament, naval and military, under *Sofian* and *Yezid*, (the *Khalif's* son,) for the overthrow of the *Eastern Empire*.  
 671 *Smyrna*, and several islands of the *Archipelago*, conquered by *Yezid* and *Sofian*.  
 672 *Sofian* and *Yezid* pass the *Hellespont* unopposed by the *Greeks*.  
 The *Saracens* lay siege to *Constantinople*, but are compelled to return to *Cyzicum*.  
 Second attack on *Constantinople* fails.  
 673 Third assault of the *Saracens* on *Constantinople*—repulsed.  
 674 Fourth *Saracen* attack on *Constantinople*—equally unsuccessful.  
 675 Fifth attempt to take *Constantinople*; the *Saracens* are again repulsed.  
 Daring incursions of the *Maronite* bands to the very gates of *Damascus*.  
 676 Sixth annual siege of *Constantinople* by the *Saracens*—unsuccessful.  
 Internal distractions and revolts in some of the provinces against the *khalifate*.

**Britain.**

- 77 Ethelred overruns Kent.  
The choral service used at Canterbury, being the first time in England.  
St. Wilfrid restored to York, and Theodore to Canterbury, by a Roman Synod. [They had been deposed by Ecgrifrid.]
- 79 Ecgrifrid of Northumbria invades Mercia.
- 80 King of Sussex renounces Paganism, and professes Christianity, thus rendering the conversion of the Octarchy complete.
- 84 Invasion of Ireland by Ecgrifrid, k. of Mercia. [Ireland was then distinguished for the peaceful character of its people, and even for the superior learning and virtues of its monastic teachers. Though the inoffensive natives do not appear to have given him any provocation, Ecgrifrid, in the cruel wantonness of ambition, resolved upon their subjugation, and, under his general, Beorht, despatched across the channel, an army, which, though prevented by the brave resistance of the invaded, from effecting the purpose of conquest, miserably ravaged their coasts, and burned many of their towns with the churches and monasteries.]
- 85 Defeat and death of Ecgrifrid in battle with the Picts at Drumnechtan; the victors inter his body in the Isle of Icolmkill.  
*Alfred* (the wise) succeeds Ecgrifrid.  
*Edric* succeeds Lothar in Kent.  
The subdued Britons flee into Wales.
- 86 *Ceadwalla* succeeds Centwin in Wessex. Ceadwalla subdues Sussex, and adds it to the kingdom of Wessex (584, 648.)  
He also overruns Kent.

**Italy.**

- 78 Theodore II. *exarch* of Ravenna.  
Agatho bishop of Rome (682.)
- 79 "The wills and the two operations of Christ," explained by a synod at Milan.
- 82 Leo bishop of Rome (684.)
- 84 Benedict II. bishop of Rome (685.)
- 85 John V. bishop of Rome (686.)
- 86 *Cunibert* king of the Lombards.
- 87 *Sergius* bishop of Rome (701.)
- 87 *Johannes Platon exarch* at Ravenna.

**Spain.**

- 80 Wimba abdicates, and enters a cloister  
*Erwigius* succeeds Wimba.
- 87 *Egica* succeeds Erwigius.  
Persecution of the Jews in this reign.

**France and Germany.**

- 78 or 679 Death of Dagobert, which leaves Thierry III. sole monarch of France.  
Deposition of Cherein, bishop of Autun, on suspicion of having caused the death of Childeric II. (674.)
- 80 The Bulgarians establish themselves betwn. the Danube and Balkam mountains.  
Crape made by Badour, queen of France.  
*Civil war*; Ebroin and Pepin d' Heristal, mayors of the palaces of Neustria and Austrasia, heads of rival classes.
- 87 Battle of Testry; Ebroin defeated by Pepin d' Heristal; hence  
Pepin d' Heristal becomes mayor of the whole monarchy.  
Triumph of the aristocratic party (670.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 77 The Saracens being again repulsed by the Greek fire, relinquish the siege of Constantinople.

**Greek Empire.**

- 678 The Bulgarians invade Thrace, and compel Constantine to cede to them the country so. of the Danube, now called Bulgaria.
- 679 The Khalifate of Damascus tributary to the Greek empire for ten years.
- 680 VI. *General Council*; convened for the suppression of the Monothelite heresy, commenced at Constantinople Nov. 7, and terminated 16th Sep. the following year.
- 681 Constantine relinquishes the usual payments on the election of Popes; but he reserves to himself the right of confirming the Pope elect.  
Heraclius and Tiberius, Constantine's brothers, are strip of their dignity a Augusti.
- 685 Death of Constantine IV., and accession of *Justinian* II. (Rhinometus) aged 16 years. [Last emperor of the family of Heraclian.]  
Truce with the Saracens for ten years; cession of half of the income of Cyprus, Armenia, Iberia, &c.
- 686 Leontius transplants 10,000 Maronites from Mount Lebanon to Thrace and Armenia.
- 687 The Manichæans persecuted by Justinian. John Plato, *exarch* at Ravenna.  
Defeat of Justinian by the Bulgarians.  
**Saracens and Turks.**
- 677 Seventh annual effort to take Constantinople; the surviving remnant of the invaders being again repulsed, return home. [30,000 proceed by land for Syria, but they are nearly all cut off by the Greeks, while the fleet is scattered by a storm. This failure cast a transient cloud over the glories of the khalifate; and the pale star of the Cæsars rose dimly, for an instant, in the ascendant.]
- 678 Peace with the Greek emperor; Moawiyah agrees to pay an annual tribute of 3000 pounds of gold, with presents of horses and slaves, &c.  
The Maronites harass the Arabians.
- 679 Popular disquietude, contentions, and domestic troubles, afflict the last years of Moawiyah.
- 680 *Yezid* (son) succeeds at Damascus (661.)  
Hossein, son of Ali, is invited by the Cufians, he therefore quits Medina, and is proclaimed khalif at Cufa.  
He is betrayed and murdered; but his family are spared, and restored to Medina. [From this source, the descendants of Mohammed and Ali have overspread the Mussulman world, being distinguished by a hereditary or family appellation, and by the peculiar privilege of wearing a turban of green. The Fatimite and Almohaden khalifs in Egypt and Syria, in Western Africa and Spain, and the reigning dynasty in Persia, have been the most illustrious pretenders to a pure descent from Ali and the daughter of Mohammed.]
- 682 War with the Greeks, generally successful.
- 683 *Moawiyah* II. khalif.
- 684 *Marwan*, khalif.  
*Abdalmalek*, khalif.
- 685 Truce with the Greeks; the khalif consents to pay a daily tribute of 1000 pieces of gold, one slave, and one horse.  
Acquisition of a moiety of the income of Armenia, Iberia, and Cyprus, with the right of having garrisons in those places.

**Britain.**

- 688 *Ina* (the lawgiver) succeeds *Ceadwalla*, (who dies at Rome) as king of Wessex.  
 689 *Aulhun*, and after him *Berthun*, endeavour to revive the kingdom of Sussex.  
 690 *England* (*Angles*, the name of a tribe, and a word for country) begins to be applied to Britain. (829.)  
*Ina* founds a Saxon school at Rome, and grants *Peter's Pence* for its maintenance, (? 725 or 727, which see.)  
 692 *Ina's* code of Saxon laws published.  
 Council convened by *Ina* for promoting union between the Britons and Saxons.  
 693 *Sijeward* and *Suenfrid* suc. in Essex (663.)  
 694 Essex subjugated by *Ina*, king of Wessex.  
*Withred* succeeds *Edric* in Kent.  
 He promises, before a Synod at *Beaconsfield*, to preserve the rights and treasures of the churches and monasteries.  
 697 Laws of *Berkhampstead* enacted by the king and clergy; spiritual punishments are joined with temporal.  
 698 The *Picts* in Britain adopt Christianity.  
*Neetan* king of the *Picts*.  
 The venerable *Bede* flourishes.  
 700 *Offa* succeeds in Essex (693.)  
 703 Synod of *Nesterfield* against *Wilfrid*, archbishop of *York*.  
 704 *Cenred* succeeds *Ethelred* in *Mercia*.  
*Wilfrid* absolved by a Roman Synod.  
 705 *Osred* succeeds *Alfred*, *Northumberland*.  
 The bishops meet at *Nidda*; reconciliation with *Wilfrid*.

**Italy.**

- 697 *The Republic of the Adriatic Lagoons* (afterwards called after *Venice*) established—  
*Paolo Lucio Anafesto* the first *doge* (809.)  
 700 *Lieutbert* king of the *Lombards*.  
 701 *John VI.* bishop of *Rome* (705.)  
*Ragimbert* king of the *Lombards*.  
*Aribert II.* king of the *Lombards*.  
 702 *Theophilactus exarch* at *Ravenna*.  
 705 *John VII.* bishop of *Rome* (707.)  
 708 *Sisinnius* bishop of *Rome* for only 20 days.  
*Constantine* bishop of *Rome* (715.)

**Spain.**

- 696 *Egica* associates *Wittizia* in the government.  
 700 *Wittizia* succeeds *Egica*.  
 The *Saracens* approach the walls of *Centa*.

**France and Germany.**

- 689 *Thierry* defeated by *Pepin*.  
 Introduction of the *Teutonic* language into *Germany*; gradual disuse of the *Latin*.  
 National assemblies of the nobles.  
 The *Hungarians*, *Bavarians*, *Saxons*, *Frisons*, and *Allemani*, declare their independence of *France*.  
 691 *Clovis III.* king of *Neustria*.  
 695 *Childbert III.* king of *Neustria*.  
 700 *Cracus* elected duke of *Poland*; he builds *Cracow* with the *French* spoils.

**Netherlands.**

- 690 *St. Wilfrid*, bishop of *Hagulstadt*, introduces Christianity into *Frisia* (the northern part of *Holland*.)  
 700 Successful missionary labours of *Willibrod* and *Willibrord* in *Frisia* and *Heligoland*.  
 [The *Catii* are settled between the *Rhine* and the *Wahl*, where they establish a community. Their chief settlement was named *Bettuive*, (or *Batavia*) after the name of *Baton*, son of their first chieftain, who lived before the age of *Cæsar*.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 688 War with the *Bulgarians*; *Justinian* obtains a victory.  
 A truce agreed upon.  
 Second battle with the *Bulgarians*; the *Greeks* routed.  
 [Justinian was the first to break the truce.]  
 689 *Justinian* frustrates the designs of the *Arabs* upon the *African* provinces.  
 690 Loss of the half of *Cyprus* (685.)  
 Oppressive rule of *Justinian*, assisted by his ministers, *Stephanus* and *Theodatus*.  
 692 The *Arabs* in *Mesopotamia* and *Asia Minor*.  
 693 Loss of *Armenia*.  
 694 The luxury, exactions, and cruelty of *Justinian* produce general discontent.  
 695 Insurrection in *Constantinople* headed by *Leontius*, who deposes *Justinian*, cuts off his nose, and occupies his throne.  
 697 *Venice* (in the government of *Istria*) asserts its independence of *Byzantine* empire.  
 Loss of *Carthage*; taken by *Hassan*.  
*Carthage* is retaken by the *Greeks*.  
 698 *Carthage* again taken by the *Arabs*.  
 The troops under *Joannes* revolt; they murder their commander, and proclaim *Absimarus* emperor.  
*Leontius* is deposed, mutilated, and shut up in a convent.  
*Tiberius Absimarus* ascends the throne.  
 699 *Heraclius* is sent against the *Arabs* in *Syria*; he acts with cruelty.  
 The cruelty of *Justinian* at *Cherson* gives rise to a plot for his assassination.  
 He escapes to *Busiris*, *Khan* of the *Kazars*.  
 701 Marriage of *Justinian* and *Theodora*, sister of *Busiris*, at *Phanagoria*.  
 702 *Theophylact*, *exarch* at *Ravenna*.  
 703 *Tiberius* bribes *Busiris* to kill *Justinian*, who escapes to *Terbelis*, king of the *Bulgarians*.  
 705 *Constantinople* secretly entered by 15,000 *Bulgarians*, headed by *Terbelis*, for the purpose of restoring *Justinian*.  
*Restoration of Justinian II.* and degradation of *Tiberius Absimarus*; he and his predecessor, *Leontius* (695), are dragged to the *Hippodrome* and executed.  
 Proscription of the adherents of *Leontius* and *Tiberius Absimarus*.  
 708 War between *Justinian* and *Terbelis*.  
 Battle of *Anchialus*: defeat of *Justinian*.
- India.**
- 705 *Scinde* conquered by the *Khalif* *Walid*.
- Africa.**
- 696 *Fez*, in *Morocco*, founded by *Edrus*, a farmer of *Barbary*.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 689 Unsuccessful attempt to seize the *Greek* dependencies in *Africa*.  
 690 A *Saracen* army, under *Akbah*, takes possession of *Cyprus*, and expels the *Greeks*.  
 692 Invasion of *Asia Minor* and *Mesopotamia*.  
 Great military successes in *Asia Minor*.  
 693 *Armenia* reduced by the *Saracens*.  
 696 *Fez*, in *Africa*, founded.  
 697 *Hassan* captures *Carthage* and loses it again.  
 698 *Carthage* conquered by *Hassan*.  
 The submission of all the *Greek* settlements on the coasts follow in rapid succession.  
 700 Conversions of the *Moors* to the faith of the *Koran* spiritedly carried on.  
 704 *Walid*, *khalif*. (?705.)

**Britain.**

- 709 Death of Anðhelme, the introducer of ballads into England.  
*Coolred* succeeds *Cenred* in Mercia.  
*Suebricht* succeeds *Offa* in Essex.  
 710 *Ina*, of Wessex, subdues the British king, *Geraint*, and seizes part of Cornwall.  
 713 *Selved* succeeds *Adulf* in East Anglia.

**Italy.**

- 710 *Johannes Rizicopus exarch* at Ravenna.  
 711 *Euty chius* (the eunuch) *exarch*.  
 712 *Aliprand* (or *Ansprand*) kg. of Lombards.  
*Luitprand* king of the Lombards.  
 [He has been characterized as the most enlightened, virtuous, and humane of the Lombard sovereigns. He was, however, of warlike spirit, and ambitious of adding to his kingdom by conquests.]  
 713 Scholasticus *exarch* at Ravenna.  
 715 Gregory II. bishop of Rome (731.)

**Spain.**

- 710 *Wittizia* is deposed for his cruelties by *Roderic*, last king of the Visigoths in Spain. Revolt and treason of Count *Julian*. The sons of *Wittizia*, aided by Count *Julian*, form a design of replacing their father on the throne. To accomplish which they invite the Saracens' aid.  
 711 *Gebel al-Tarik*, with a numerous host, lands at *Calpe*, which he takes; hence its name is changed to *Gibraltar*, after the name of this African hero, April 30.  
 Conquest of *Grenada* by the Moors.  
 712 Battle of *Xeres* (Nov. 11); defeat of the Visigoths; death of *Roderic*, which puts an end of the *Visigothic monarchy*.  
 713 *Gebel al-Tarik* and *Musa* complete the conquest of Spain.  
*Gebel al-Tarik* is superseded.  
 Many Christians flee into *Asturias*, &c.  
 [Garibay states that the name *Asturias* originated with a Celtic tribe bearing the name of *Astixos* or *Astiros*, which, at an early period, passed from Gaul into the north-west districts of Spain.]  
*Pelagius*, or *Pelayo*, is leader of the Christian fugitives who take refuge in the north.  
 [After the first excesses of warfare were over, the Saracens treated their new subjects with remarkable lenity, allowing the Christians to enjoy the undisturbed exercise of their religion and laws, and granting to the Jews, in the most cordial spirit of good-will, a more abundant measure of toleration (612.)]  
 714 Arrest and disgrace of *Musa*, by order of the *Khalif Walid*.  
 715 *Lisboa*, (*Lisbon*) the name given to a city conquered by the Moors.

**France and Germany.**

- 711 *Dagobert III.*, reigns over *Neustria*.  
*Pepin d'Heristal*, duke of *Austrasia*.  
 712 The nations beyond the *Rhine* assert their independence of France.  
*Dukedoms* of *Aquitaine*, *Burgundy*, and *Provence* founded.  
 The *Goths* are expelled *Septimania* (*Languedoc*) by the Saracens (558.)  
 714 Death of *Pepin d'Heristal*, mayor of the palace, and duke of *Austrasia*; he is succeeded by  
 715 *Charles Martel*, who soon makes himself master of the French monarchy.  
*Chilperic II.* king of *Neustria*.

**France and Germany.**

- 715 Formation, about this time, of several Slavonian republics in *Bohemia*.  
*Republic of Prague* organized.

**Denmark.**

- 714 *Gormo I.* king of the Danes.

**Netherlands.**

- 710 The *Batavi*, (inhabitants of South Holland) remarkable for persevering industry, even at this early period.  
 [The ancient *Insula Batavorum* was encompassed by the *Rhine*, the *Vahalis*, (or *Wahl*) and the ocean.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 709 *Tyana* captured by the Arabs.  
 710 *John Rizicopus exarch* at Ravenna.  
 Pope *Constantine* summoned to *Constantinople*.  
 Escape of *Justinian* from the Arabs.  
 Revolt of the *Chersonites*; *Philippicus* is proclaimed emperor.  
*Stephanus* sent against the *Chersonites*.  
*Constantinople* taken by *Philippicus*.  
 Flight of *Justinian*; he is killed at *Sinope*.  
 [Justinian II. was the first who had the image of Christ struck on coins.]

- 711 *Philippicus Bardanes* ascends the throne.  
 The *Monothelites* patronized; the Catholics are persecuted.  
*Euty chius, exarch* at Ravenna.  
 The *Bulgarians* ravage the country up to the walls of *Constantinople*.

- 712 *Amasia* taken by the Saracens.

- 713 Loss of *Antioch* in *Psidia*.

- Conspiracy of *Georgius* (surnamed *Boraphus*) and *Theodore Mycius*.  
 After a banquet *Philippicus* is blinded.  
*Anastasius II.* (*Artemius*) suc. to the throne.  
 The conspirators agt. *Philippicus* punished.  
*Leo*, the *Isaurian*, is sent agt. the *Lazi*, &c.  
 Recall of *Euty chius* from Ravenna.  
 Scholasticus succeeds as *exarch*.

- 715 Naval enterprise for burning the Arab naval stores on the *Syrian* coast.

- Failure of the expedition, and mutiny of troops, who proclaim *Theodosius* emper.  
 Siege of *Constantinople*; it is taken by the army under *Theodosius*.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 709 Victories of the Arabs in *Asia Minor*.

- The conquest of *Africa* completed.  
 Amalgamation of the Arabian and Moorish races, by the introduction of 50,000 *Bedouans*; hence the  
*Adoption of the Moors by the Arabs*.  
 [In the brief space of a single generation the blood of both races became rapidly and thoroughly commingled.]

- 710 The Arabs invade *Nicomedia*; the Greek emperor escapes to *Constantinople*.

- 712 Spain subdued by the Saracens; hence *The kingdom of the Arabians in Spain*.  
 [The distinction of the origin of the Saracen invaders was, even now, so confounded under their common appellations, that the Mussulman conquerors of Spain have been indifferently termed either *Arabians* or *Moors*.]

- 714 *Soliman*.

- Vast preparations for the conquest of *Constantinople*; *Moslemah* (*Soliman's* brother) commander-in-chief.

- Victorious progress of *Moslemah*.

- 715 Attempt of the Greeks to burn the Arab navy frustrated.

**Britain.**

- 716 *Ethelbald* succeeds *Ceolred* in Mercia.  
*Cenred* succeeds *Osred* in Northumbria.  
 718 *Osric* succeeds *Cenred* in Northumbria.  
 Death of *Inielis*, father of *Egbert*, and brother of *Ina*.  
*Glastonbury Abbey* rebuilt by *Ina*.  
 725 *Eadbert* succeeds *Withred* in Kent.  
 Sussex finally united to Wessex.  
*Peter Pence* granted by *Ina*, for the endowment of a Saxon college at Rome.  
 [The tax was paid on the feast of St. Peter, and was levied upon all families worth thirty pence annually in land. (See 793.)]  
 728 Abdication of *Ina*, k. of Wessex and Sussex.  
*Altheheard* succeeds him.  
 Ale-booths first regulated by law.  
 729 *Ceolulf* succeeds *Osric* in Northumbria.

**Italy.**

- 717 *Marco Tegliano* *doge* of Venice (809).  
 718 *Tiberius* tyrant of Sicily.  
 719 Archbishop *Oppas* put to death.  
 721 Canons against unlawful marriages.  
 725 *Orso Ipato* *doge* of Venice (809.)  
 Beginning of the Iconoclastic controversy.  
 727 *Paul* Greek *crarch* at Ravenna.  
 728 Rupture between the Pope and the emperor *Leo* respecting his celebrated edict.  
 [The result of this rupture was nothing less than a thorough revolution. The Romans, impelled by the furiousness of their zeal, renounced allegiance to the eastern emperor, and established a *republic*, the real administration of which devolved upon the Papacy.]  
*Eutyichius* *exarch* a second time (711.)  
 730 The Lombards attack Rome.  
 [By what means Rome was preserved from the Lombard yoke it is difficult to understand; one thing, however, is certain, that though their arms were several times at her gates, they never acquired possession of the city.]

**Spain.**

- 716 The Visigoths are heavily taxed by their Saracen rulers.  
 718 *Zama* governor of the Saracens.  
*Pelayo* rgns. over the Christians in Asturias.  
 He defeats the Saracens at *Cavadonga*.  
 [From this time the Asturian kingdom was suffered silently to grow into strength and importance, owing to the internal dissensions of the Moors, and the engrossing subject of foreign wars. From the same causes resulted the kingdoms of Castile and Navarre, the germs of which began to settle about this time.]  
 721 Saracen defeat at *Toulouse*; *Zama*, Arabian governor in Spain, killed; loss to the Saracens over 350,000 men.  
*Narbonne* taken by the Saracens.

**France and Germany.**

- 717 *Moslemiah* crosses the *Hellespont*; he is met at *Vincy* and defeated by *Charles Martel*.  
 720 *Thierry IV.* king of *Neustria*.  
 The Arabs invade France, but *Eudes*, duke of *Aquitaine*, defeats them.  
 721 *Narbonne* taken by the Saracens.  
 722 *Prinislau*, duke of *Bohemia* and *Libussa* his wife, the progenitors of a line of dukes who inherit till 729, now reign.  
 725 *Charles Martel* obtains several victories over the *Allemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Frisons*, *Saxons*, and *Suevi*.

**Netherlands.**

- 716 *Charles Martel* defeated by *Radbold*, duke of the *Frisons*.

- 726 *Boniface* preaches in *Frisia*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 716 *Theodosius III.* (a man who had recently been a collector of taxes) Gr. emperor.  
*Anastasius* is besieged in *Nicea*; he surrenders, his life is spared; he thereupon retires to a convent.  
 Constantinople besieged by the Saracens.  
 717 *Leo*, the commander in the East, refuses to acknowledge *Theodosius*; he marches his army against him.  
 718 Abdication of the emperor *Theodosius* for a conventual life.

*Leo III.* (the *Isaurian*) succeeds, *March*.  
 Constantinople invested by the Saracens; at sea they have 1800 ships, and on land 120,000 men.

- 719 Three naval victories over the Arabs.  
 Birth of *Constantine*, son of *Leo*.  
 720 The Arab fleet being nearly destroyed by the Greek fire, *Moslemah* is compelled to raise the siege, Aug. 15.  
 Defeat of the Arab army in their retreat from Constantinople.  
 Rebellion of *Sergius* and *Basil* in Sicily; it is soon quelled by *L'aulus*; the former escapes, the latter is put to death.  
 721 Attempt of *Anastasius*, at the instigation of *Nicetas Xylonites*, to recover the throne; they are beleagued (716.)  
 726 Fall of *Cæsarea* and *Neo-Cæsarea*.  
 The worship of images forbidden by *Leo*.  
 [This edict occasioned the loss of Rome, Ravenna, &c., and the separation of the eastern and western churches.]  
*Leo* keeps the *Arabs* in check.  
 727 The Greek bishops oppose the edict of the emperor against the worship of images.  
 Insurrection in Greece suppressed.  
 728 The Iconoclastic controversy occasions a rupture between the emperor and Pope.  
*Leo* instructs *Paul*, the exarch at Ravenna, to procure the assassination of the Pope.  
*Paul* is killed at Ravenna; he is succeeded by *Eutyichius* (711.)  
 729 Revolt in Constantinople suppressed.  
 730 *Leo* deposes the patriarch *Germanus*.  
 Declaration of the heads of the learned professions in favour of images.  
 The library at Constantinople burnt.  
**Saracens and Turks.**  
 716 The whole Moslem world summoned by the *Khalif Soliman* to the siege of Constantinople.  
*Moslemah* lays siege to Constantinople; terrible destruction of the Arab ships.  
 The siege is protracted during the winter; thus causing the sacrifice of thousands, under the walls, by disease and privations, as well as by the sword.  
 717 *Omar II.*  
 718 Renewal of the siege of Constantinople.  
 720 *Omar* poisoned after a just reign of only two years and five months.  
*Yezid II.* succeeds.  
*Sad* reverses of both army and navy.  
 Remnant of the fleet scattered by a storm.  
 725 War with the Greek empire continued.  
 726 Conquest of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, and of *Neo-Cæsarea* in *Pontus*.  
 Project for conquering France.

**Britain.**

- 735 Death of the venerable Bede, aged 62.  
 736 Alcuin (writer on *scholastic philosophy*) born about this time at York.  
 The letters and sermons of a Saxon monk, a native of Essex, publishd. abt. this time.  
 737 Northumbria conquered by Ethelbald, king of Mercia.  
 738 *Swiithred* succeeds Essex (709.)  
 Great flood in Glasgow, 400 families drwnd.  
*Eadbert* suc. Ceolwulf, k. of Northumbria.  
 739 Ethelbald of Mercia invades Wales; he is driven back with great slaughter.  
 740 Ethelheard defeated in several battles with the British king, Rodri Malwynawe.  
 741 *Cuthred* succeeds Ethelheard in Wessex. A law enacted prohibiting the clergy from drunkenness.  
 Wars between the Picts and the Irish.  
 The Picts are at war also with the Saxons.

**Italy.**

- 731 Gregory III. bishop of Rome (741.)  
 732 The veneration due to images of saints maintained, and profane speakers against churches condemned by a council held at Rome.  
 Luitprand throws himself into the popular movement against the empire, for the purpose of furthering his own designs on the sovereignty of all Italy (712.)  
 Gregory understands Luitprand's motives.  
 733 The Italian Bishops endeavour to obtain from Leo, a revocation of his edict against images, but without success.  
 738 *MAESTRIDE CAVALIERI*, Venice, till 742.  
 740 Gregory III. vainly exerts himself to appease Leo in his rage against image-worship (726, 728.)  
 741 Luitprand besieges and captures Ravenna and several of the Papal cities.  
 The Pope urgently implores the assistance of Charles Martel of France.  
 Zachary bishop of Rome (752.)  
 742 Theodato *Ipato* *doge* of Venice (899.)

**Spain.**

- 732 Great defeat of the Saracens at Tours.  
*Jusuf*, Arabian Emir in Spain.  
 737 *Favila* succeeds Pelayo in Asturias.  
 The Saracens lose Narbonne.  
 739 *Alfonso* I. ("the Catholic," son-in-law of Pelayo) succeeds Favila, k. of the Asturias. [Alfonso is esteemed by many as the real founder of the Asturian monarchy. The title "Catholic" was a gift fr. the Pope.]  
 741 Galicia, Castile, and Leon conquered from the Arabs by Alfonso.

**France and Germany.**

- 731 The Saracens, under *Abderahman*, invade France, and push their victories as far as Sens.  
 732 Battle of Tours; Charles Martel obtains a most decisive victory; *Abderahman* is slain, and the Saracen army totally routed. [By this victory the independence of several Christian States was preserved from destruction.]  
 733 Continuance of the war with the Saracens; struggle for Septimania (712.)  
 735 Death of *Eudes*, duke of Aquitaine.  
 Charles Martel succeeds to the dukedom.  
 736 *Hunald*, son of *Eudes*, receives the dukedom of Aquitaine, as a fief, for which he does homage to Charles Martel, not to *Thierry* IV.

**France and Germany.**

- 737 Death of *Thierry* IV.; an interregnum of six years, in Neustria, succeeds, under *Charles Martel*.  
 Narbonne taken from the Saracens (721.)  
 741 Two papal nuncios, bearing as presents to Charles Martel, the keys of St. Peter's sepulch. and other valuables, visit France to solicit his aid against the Lombards.  
 Death of Charles Martel.  
*Carloman*, king of Austrasia.  
 Pepin le Bref, son of Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, rules the monarchy of *Carloman*.  
 742 *Childeric* III. becomes king of Neustria.  
 Birth of Charlemagne at the castle of *Salzburg*, in Bavaria.

**Denmark.**

- 730 The Danes acquire celebrity for courage, ferocity, and piratical disposition.  
 [Denmark was originally inhabited by the *Cimbri*, or Northern Celts, from whom the peninsula was called *Cimbrie Chersonese*; but when (about the year 250) the more powerful tribes of Scandinavian Goths, from the north and east, pressed upon these *indigenes*, they were compelled to take refuge in more southern countries. From the Roman writers we learn that Denmark at an early period was inhabited by a maritime people, who had adopted a monarchical form of government.]

**Netherlands.**

- 732 Victory of Charles Martel over the Frisians.  
**Greek Empire.**

- 731 The *Iconoclasts* condemned by the Pope.  
 734 Expedition sent against Italy—a failure.  
 Greece, Ilyria, and Macedonia placed under the patriarchate of Constantinople.  
 735 War with the Arabs till 741.  
 736 Images destroyed by Leo's command.  
 739 The Greek dominions invaded in three points by the Arabs, numbering 90,000.  
 The Greeks, under *Aeronius*, rout them.  
 740 Earthquake; Constantinople greatly injured; it also causes great loss in Thrace, *Nicomedia*, *Prenetus*, *Nicæa*, *Egypt*, &c.  
 741 Death of *Leo*, after protracted suffering.  
*Constantine* V. (*Copronymus*) only son of *Leo*, succeeds.  
 Zeal of *Constantine* in destroying images.

- 742 War with the Arabs.  
 Revolt of *Artavasdes* in Phrygia.  
 Defeat and flight of *Constantine*.  
*Artavasdes* proclaimed emperor.  
 [His legitimacy was recognised by Pope *Zacharias*. See 728.]  
*Artavasdes* restores images to the churches.  
 Awful earthquake in Asia and Syria.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 732 Terrible defeat at Tours.  
 735 Visible decline and corruption of the dynasty of the *Ommiyades* at Damascus.  
 739 The Arabs, under *Malak* and *Batak*, invade Phrygia; another division enters Cappadocia; and a third body, under *Solman*, marches in the rear.  
 Defeat and death of *Malak* and *Batak*; failure of the expeditions; and return of the remnant of the armies to Syria.  
 742 *Haled* II.  
 Earthquake in Palestine and Syria, and throughout Asia; immense loss of life; 500 cities destroyed, &c.

**Britain.**

- 743 Second and successful invasion of Wales by Ethelbald of Mercia.
- 746 Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and Apostles' Creed, translated into the Saxon language.
- Alphwald* succeeds in East Anglia (713.)
- 748 *Elhelbert* succeeds in Kent (725.)
- 749 *Beorna* and *Ethelred* in East Anglia (746.)
- 751 The feast of St. Boniface appointed to be observed on the 5th June, by a council convnd. by abp. Cuthbert of Canterbury.
- 752 Cuthred, king of Wessex, defeats Ethelbald, of Mercia, at Burford, Oxfordshire.
- 753 Croyland Abbey founded by Ethelbald.

**Italy.**

- 743 More canons respecting unlawful marriages. [The council at which the above canons were passed, was the first dated in the reigns of the Lombard monarchs.]
- 744 *Iddebrand*, or *Hildebrand*, k. of Lombardy. *Rachis* (duke of Friuli) succeeds.
- 749 *Astolpho* king of the Lombards. [Historians began to adopt the Christian era about this period.]
- 752 *Astolpho* defeats *Eutyehius* the Greek exarch; *Eutyehius* flees, and with him *Terminates the exarchate in Italy.*
- Stephen II. bishop of Rome for four days.
- Stephen III. bishop of Rome (757.)
- Vast increase of the Papal power.

**Spain.**

- 743 *The kingdom of Murcia* founded:—*Theodomir*, the first king (755.)
- 746 The revolt of Abu Moslem, of Khorassan, leads to civil war throughout the Moslem world; Spain not exempt.
- Spain is reduced to the most miserable condition; cities are burnt; rapine, havoc, bloodshed, &c. prevail.
- 748 *Athanagild* succeeds *Theodomir* in Murcia.
- 750 The overthrow of the Ommyyadan dynasty, and establishment of the Abbassides at Cufa, uproots the foundation of all civil authority in Spain; a spirit of discontent, and a desire to be independent of the Syrian throne, spreads on all sides.
- 753 Disunion among the Saracens; one party invites *Abdalahman*, after his defeat in Egypt, to come over from Mauritania, and accept the *Khalifate* of Cordova.

**France and Germany.**

- 743 Pepin and Carloman defeat Odillon, duke of Bavaria; they also defeat *Theodorice*, duke of the Saxons.
- 746 Carloman abdicates and enters an Italian convent.
- Pepin* is sole sovereign of Austrasia.
- 747 Reception of the four general councils by the bishops of Germany.
- 748 Further victories of Pepin over the Bavarians and Saxons.
- 751 Pepin compels *Childeric* to take the cowl; he is accordingly deposed (742.)
- The province of Septimania conquered, and added to the Frankish territory (712.)
- The privileges of the inhabitants (the privileges of Languedoc) preserved by treaty.
- 752 The Saxons again defeated and made tributary; they agree to supply to Pepin 300 horses yearly.
- In a general assembly of the nation, held at Soissons, Pepin is raised on a shield, and proclaimed king of France, which

**France and Germany.**

- 752 *Terminates the Merovingian dynasty.*
- Pepin* (the short) king of all France, thus establishes in his own person
- The Carolingian dynasty.*
- 753 Pepin calls bishops to the national councils. He adds to his title "by the grace of God." He lavishes riches and favours on the clergy.
- An assembly at Metz decides that a pound should only contain 22s., the coiner of each to receive 1s. for his labour.

**Denmark.**

- 750 *Radnor Lodbrog*, king of the Danes. [In the Danish Chronicles are recorded the names of eighteen kings, from the time of *Sciold* (Rome B.C. 60) to the accession of *Radnor Lodbrog*.]

**Netherlands.**

- 750 Radbod, duke of Frisia, about to be baptized by Boniface, turns back from the water, and rejects Christianity.

**Greek Empire.**

- 743 Civil war betw. Artavasdes and Constantine; the latter is assisted by the Isaurians.
- Defeat of Artavasdes at Sardis, and of his son, Nicetas, at Comopolis; Nicetas made prisoner, Constantinople taken; Artavasdes, his sons, &c. are degraded, blinded, and then put to death.
- Restoration of Constantine.
- 752 Loss of the Italian exarchate.
- Birth of Irene at Athens (780, 797.)

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 743 *Yezid III.*
- Marawan II.*
- 746 Revolt of Abu Moslem, and elevation of Mohammed, great-grandson of Abbas, the uncle of the prophet; hence the Rise of the Abbassides. (See Persia.)
- Civil war between the Ommyyades and Abbassides, or the *white* and *black* factions. Abbassides defeated; *Ilderim*, successor of Mohammed, is surprised and imprisoned. The Abbassides proclaim *Saffah* at Cufa. Renewal of the civil war.
- 749 Christianity rapidly declines in Africa from this period.
- Seat of governmt. transferred to Baghdad.
- 750 Battle of the Zab; defeat of the Ommyyades, occasioned by an accident; flight of *Marawan* towards Egypt; he is overtaken at *Busir* and killed.

End of the dynasty of the Ommyyades, and establishment of the

**Dynasty of the Abbassides.**

*Saffah* the first khalif of this race. [The line of Abbassides numbered thirty-seven reigning princes, and their rule extended over a period of 524 years.]

The family of Ommya proscribed; seventy are slaughtered in the presence of *Saffah*.

- 751 Revolts in Africa and Spain.

- 752 Defeat of *Abdalahman* in Africa.

- 753 *Almansor*.

[Characterised by his penuriousness.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 746 Troubles begin in Khorassan. [The limits of Khorassan have been in modern, as they probably were in ancient times, very uncertain; for the warlike and migratory hordes, by which a great part of it is peopled, are continually in a state of rebellion, and very unwilling to submit to any master. See 79S.]

**Britain.**

- 4 *Sigebert* succeeds *Cuthred* in *Wessex*.  
 5 *Bernred* succeeds *Ethelbald* in *Mercia*.  
 6 *Offa* succeeds *Bernred* in *Mercia*.  
 7 *Cynwulf* succeeds *Sigebert* in *Wessex*.  
 8 *Osulf* succeeds *Eadbert* in *Northumbria*.  
 9 *Beorna* reigns alone in *East Anglia* (749.)  
 Decline of the kingdom of *Northumbria*.  
 Churchyards first used for burying-grounds.  
 10 *Mull-Elhelwold*, king of *Northumbria*.  
 11 *Alric* succeeds *Ethelbert* in *Kent*.  
 The first age of scholastic philosophy from  
 about this time (736, 878.)  
 12 *Elhred* succeeds in *East Anglia* (758.)  
 Legislation of *Ethelred*. See *note*, 970.  
 13 *Alred* succeeds in *Northumbria* (759.)

**Italy.**

- 4 The *Lombards* having threatened an invasion of *Rome*, *Pepin*, king of *France*, marches an army into *Spain*, and defeats *Astolpho*, (see *note*, 739.)  
 5 *Galadi Malamocco* *doge* of *Venice* (809.)  
 6 Second expedition of *Pepin* agst. *Astolpho*.  
*Pepin* wrests the exarchate of *Ravenna* from the *Lombards*, and annexes it to the *Holy See*; as also *Comachis* and *Pentapolis*.  
*Domenico Monegario* *doge* of *Venice* (809.)  
 7 *Desiderio* (duke of *Istria*) king of the *Lombards*.  
*Paul I.* bishop of *Rome* (767.)  
 8 *Maurizio Galbago* *doge* of *Venice*.  
 9 *Constantine* bishop of *Rome* (768.)  
 Deposition of *Constantine*.  
 10 *Stephen IV.* bishop of *Rome* (772.)  
 Institution of canonries in churches.  
 11 The deposed *Pope*, *Constantine*, condemned to perform penance; images to be revered, &c., by decrees of a council at *Rome*.

**Spain.**

- 5 *Abdalahman* in *Spain*; he is victorious over all his rivals; hence the *Ommiyaden* kings of *Spain*.  
 The *Saracen* revolt in *Spain*, under *Abdalahman I.* proving successful, he declares himself independent of the *Abbasides*, establishes a military government, and becomes the first independent *Saracen* *Khalif* in *Spain*.  
 He appoints six deputies, who, with their viziers, judges, and counsellors, govern the several divisions of the *Khalifate*. The six deputies or *Walis* are established at *Toledo*, *Merida*, *Saragossa*, *Granada*, *Valencia*, and *Murcia*.  
 [The triple division of the *Khalifate* commences with this event. See *Saracens*.]  
 End of the kingdom of *Murcia* (743.)  
 6 *Froila* (or *Fruela*) king of the *Asturias* till 761, when the title is changed to *Oviedo*.  
 7 *Garcia Ximenes* founds a *Christian* kingdom in the *Pyrenees*, from which subsequently sprang the kingdoms of *Aragon* and *Navarre*. He is proclaimed king by the people of *Sobrarbe*. (See 800.)  
 8 The *Abassidan* *Emir*, *Jusuf*, defeated, and *Andalucia* reduced by *Abdalahman*.  
*Froila*, king of *Asturias*, tributary to *Abdalahman* (784, 796.)  
 9 Battle of *Pontumo*; *Froila* of *Asturias* defeats the *Khalif*'s general, *Omar*, and takes him prisoner.  
 [It has been stated that 50,000 *Saracens* fell

**Spain.**

- in this battle. The spoils obtained by *Froila* were immense, the greater part of which were devoted to the construction of the city of *Oviedo*. This city soon became the capital of the *Spanish* *Christian* kingdom, which thenceforward is known more generally as the kingdom of *Oviedo* than of *Asturias*.]  
 769 Revolts of frequent occurrence among the *Saracen* subjects of *Abdalahman*.  
 768 *Aurelio*, king of *Oviedo*.  
**France and Germany.**  
 754 *Pepin*, on the invitation of *Stephen*, invades *Italy* and defeats *Astolpho*.  
 756 *Pepin*'s second campaign in *Italy*.  
 The title, "Protector of *Rome*," conferred upon *Pepin*.  
*Pepin* receives from the *Emperor* *Constantine V.* the first organ seen in *France*.  
 758 Revolt of *Narbonne*.  
 759 *Narbonne* besieged and taken by *Pepin*.  
 760 A clock (the only one supposed to be in the world) sent by *Pope Paul* to *King Pepin*.  
 765 *Pepin* sustains the war in *Aquitaine*.  
*Aquitaine* united to *France*.  
 Death of *Pepin*; he is succeeded by  
 768 *Charlemagne* (*Charles the Great*) and *Carloman*, kings of *France*; the former of *Austrasia*, the latter of *Neustria*.  
 769 The first fortified castle in *France* built by *Charlemagne* at *Froisac*.  
 Marriage of *Charlemagne* with the daughter of *Desiderio*, king of *Lombardy*.  
 The episcopal functions of *Chorbishops* forbidden by a synod at *Ratisbon*.  
**Greek Empire.**  
 751 Council at *Constantinople*; destruction of images throughout the empire decreed.  
 Persecution of the *Catholics*; *St. Stephen*, the patriarch *Constantine*, and many others, put to death.  
 755 War in various parts of the empire—the Arabs, *Slavonians*, *Bulgarians*, &c.  
 756 *Constantine* vainly claims the exarchate of *Ravenna* from *Pope Stephen*.  
 759 The *Iconoclasts* persecuted by *Constantine* for a time.  
 765 Defeat and death of *Paganus*, the *Bulgarian* king; *Constantine* enters his capital.  
 766 *Constantine* is expelled *Bulgaria* with loss. *Armenia* and *Asia Minor* ravaged by the *Saracens*.  
 767 A synod at *Jerusalem* in favour of images.  
 769 Marriage of *Leo IV.* (775) and *Irene* (752.)  
**Saracens and Turks.**  
 754 *Abdallah* disputes *Almansor*'s title to the *khalifate*; hence civil war.  
 Battle of *Nisibis*; defeat of *Abdallah* by *Abu Moslem*, who also captures him.  
*Almansor* grows jealous of *Abdallah*, he has him assassinated.  
 Irruption of the *Turks* into *Persia*.  
 755 Triple division of the *khalifate*:—  
 1. *Asia* or the east ruled by the *Abbasides*.  
 2. *Africa* governed by the *Edrisites* and *Fatimites* (753, 788.)  
 3. *Spain* or the west by the *Ommiyades*.  
 757 *Almansor* destroys the cities of *Ctesiphon* and *Seleucia*.  
 762 or 765 *Baghdad* founded, and the seat of govt. removed thither from *Damascus*.  
 Economical and other reforms.  
 Conquest of *Armenia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*.

**Britain.**

- 774 Battle of Otford; Offa, of Mercia, defeats Alric, king of Kent.  
*Ethelred* succeeds Alred in Northumbria.  
 777 The kings of Northumbria and Wessex defeated by Offa, king of Mercia.  
 778 *Ethelred* succeeds in Northumbria (774.)  
 780 Offa, of Mercia, drives the Britons beyond the river Wye.  
 Offa's dyke, or rampart, separating Mercia from Wales, constructed.

**Italy.**

- 772 Adrian I. bishop of Rome (795.)  
 773 Desiderio, of Lombardy, besieges Rome.  
 Pope Adrian sends to Charlemagne for aid.  
 774 Charlemagne subdues Lombardy, and de-thrones Desiderio, hence the  
*Extinction of the Lombard monarchy.*  
 To Charlemagne is confirmed the privilege of electing to the Papal chair, and of investing bishops, by a council held by Pope Adrian at Rome.

**Spain.**

- 774 *Silo* (the Saracen) king of Oviedo.  
 778 Battle of Roncesvalles; retreat and death of Roland; victory of the Gascons.  
 Loss of the Spanish march to the Khalifate; all the country north of the Ebro wrested by the victorious arms of Charlemagne.  
 780 Cordova magnificently embellished by Abdalrahman; the splendid Mazquita erected.  
 The palm-tree introduced into Spain; Abdalrahman plants the first specimen in one of the public walks.  
 Literature and science patronized.  
 783 *Mauvegate*, king of Oviedo, by usurping the rights of Alfonso, the heir to the crown.

**France and Germany.**

- 771 Death of Carloman, aged 20.  
 Charlemagne seizes upon his deceased brother's dominion, and becomes sole sovereign of France.  
 He divorces the Lombard princess (769.)  
 The widow and children of Carloman take refuge in Lombardy.  
 772 The Saxons and other nations revolt against Charlemagne, which leads to a war of thirty years' duration.  
 773 The Pope implores the aid of Charlemagne.  
 774 Charlemagne conquers Italy; he overthrows the kingdom of the Lombards, and annexes Lucca to Germany.  
 Carloman's widow and children made prisoners, brought to France, and probably put to a violent death.  
 776 The Saxons reduced by Charlemagne; 4500 are decapitated in one day by his order, and 10,000 are transported into various parts of France and Italy.  
 "Champ de Mai" at Paderborn.  
*Scholastic Philosophy*; birth of Rabanus Maurus, who introduces it into Germany.  
 778 Charlemagne's conquests in Spain; the Spanish marche annexed.  
 Signal defeat of Charlemagne's army by the Gascons; fall of Paladin Roland.  
 [The advantages which the Arab cavalry gained at times over the Franks in this war, led to the—]  
 Rise of Chivalry in France.  
 779 Patronage to the church, &c.; institution of *tithes* for the maintenance of religious worship, general education, and support of the poor.

**France and Germany.**

- 780 The bishoprics of Ferden, Halberstad, Minden, Munster, and Paderborn, founded by Charlemagne.  
 782 The Saxons, except Wittikind, submit to Charlemagne at an assembly at Cologne.

**Denmark.**

- 770 *Sigefrid*, king of the Danes.

**Netherlands.**

- 777 Fortisman (the Great) the first *potentate* of the Frisons.  
 [In Friesland there were no fiefs, all its lands were held allodially. "Allodial lands," says Mr. Polson, "are those enjoyed in full possession, and the owner of which has no superior; feudal lands, on the contrary, are those held under a lord. In England there are no allodial lands, since the crown has parted with its patrimonial possessions; and, in Scotland, all lands are feudal, except as to the king's rights, churches, churchyards, manors, and some lands in Orkney and Zetland."]

**Greek Empire.**

- 770 Constantine dissolves the eastern monasteries.  
 771 Birth of Constantine VI., son of Leo and Irene (769, 780.)  
 774 The Bulgarians, under Teleric, invade the empire; they are defeated by Constantine.  
 775 Expedition for the invasion of Bulgaria.  
 Death of Constantine of fever, on board his fleet, off Selymbria. His eldest son, Leo IV. (Chazarus) succeeds.  
 776 Coronation of Constantine (an infant.)  
 His five uncles swear allegiance to him.  
 777 Teleric, king of the Bulgarians, an exile; he is kindly treated by Leo.  
 778 The empire invaded by the Saracens.  
 Leo banishes Irene for adhering to image worship.  
 779 Lachan Draco, with an army of 10,000 men, acts against the Saracens.  
 780 Great victory of Draco; the Arabs are routed; Othman, son of the Khalif, is slain.  
 Death of Leo IV.; he is succeeded by his son, Constantine VI., who reigns in conjunction with his mother, the Empress Irene.  
 George Syncellus of Constantinople, monk and abbot, author of a History of the World chronologically arranged, ff (d. 801.)  
 Silk paper in general use. (See note 1115.)  
 781 Revolt of Elpidus, governor of Sicily.  
 Victory of the Greeks under Joannes, over the Arabs in Armenia.  
 782 Victory of Theodore over Elpidus.  
 The Saracens compel Irene to pay an annual tribute of 60,000 pieces of gold.  
 783 Greece overrun by the Slavonians; Stauracius is sent against them.  
 [This man was a favourite of Irene.]  
**Saracens and Turks.**  
 774 *Mohadi*, son of Almanson.  
 [Remarkable for wantonness and luxury.]  
 776 Pilgrimage of Mohadi to Mecca; he carries snow (on camels) into the sacred city; the first time that natural production was ever seen there.  
 778 Rise of Macanna the masked impostor.  
 Besieged in a fortress by Mohadi; he poisons his companions, then kills himself.  
 781 Haroun al Raschid, Khalif of Baghdad, begins a war of 24 years against the Romans.  
 782 Campaign against the Greek Empire, of 90,000 Saracens, under Haroun.

**Britain.**

- 784 Murder of Cynewulf, king of Wessex.  
*Beorhtic* elected king by the nobles.  
 Flight of young Egbert, a claimant of the crown, to Offa, king of Mercia; thence to Charlemagne, king of the Franks.
- 787 First recorded invasion of the Danes; they land in the Isle of Thanet in three ships, kill the governor, and ravage Lindesferne and Weremouth.  
 [These ferocious invaders, whose very name inspired horror among the more civilized Anglo-Saxons, had probably sprung from their own stock in Scandinavia. They claimed a common descent from Woden; and were certainly distinguished by similar qualities, manners, and religion, with the original Saxon invaders of Britain.]
- 788 Abbey of Bath founded by Offa.  
 The Nicene creed and the acts of the six general councils, approved by a Northumberland synod.

- 789 *Osred* succeeds *Elwald* in Northumbria.  
 790 *Ethelbert* succeeds in East Anglia (761.)  
*Ethelred* succeeds *Osred* in Northumbria.  
 791 Interregnum in Essex (735.)  
 792 Offa murders *Ethelbert* (his son-in-law) on his nuptial day, and annexes his dominions (East Anglia) to those of Mercia.  
*Sigeric* revives the independ. of Essex (791.)  
 793 Abbey of St. Alban's founded by Offa.  
 Offa introduces "Peter's pence" into his dominions, as an atonement for his murder of *Ethelbert*. (See *note* p. 154.)  
 [The origin of tithes in England is traced by some writers to this event.]

**Italy.**

- 787 VII. *General Council*, being the second held at Nice; image-worship restored, and the Iconoclasts anathematized.  
*Giovanni Galbajo doge* of Venice (809.)

**Spain.**

- 784 The Saracens compel *Mauregate* to become tributary—tribute, 100 maidens annually.
- 787 *Hashem* (the Just) in Cordova.  
 A holy war against the Christians proclaimed by *Hashem*, to which his people do not cordially respond.
- 788 *Bermudo* elected king of Oviedo.  
 790 *Hashem* defeated by *Bermudo*; about 80,000 Saracens slain.  
*Felix* of Urgel broaches the dogma that Christ is the Son of God by adoption only.  
 [Several synods subsequently pronounced for or against *Felix's* opinion, as their respective leanings suggested.]
- 791 Abdication of *Bermudo* in favour of *Alfonso II.* (the chaste) king of Oviedo.

**France and Germany.**

- 784 The Saxon general, *Wittkind*, finally defeated, and compelled to embrace Christianity by Charlemagne.  
 ["Even in the total subjugation of their country (808) the most resolute freemen, or the fiercest idolaters among the Saxons, preserving their spirit untameable, retired to the forests of Scandinavia, carrying with them their hatred of the Frankish name. And not long after, these Saxon exiles swelled the piratical swarms which issued from the shores of the Baltic, burning to take deadly revenge upon the Carolingian empire, for the original wrongs of their nation."]

**France and Germany.**

- 785 Charlemagne settles the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the Saxon republic at *Paderborn*; many Saxons are baptised.  
 Interchange of Saxon and Frankish colonists; Saxon colonies in Italy, the Brabant, and Flanders; Franks sent to colonize the *Weser* and the *Elbe*.
- 786 The duke of *Benevento*, *Arigno*, or *Arrigis*, submits to Charlemagne, who allows him to hold his duchy as a fief.  
 Bavaria added to the empire of Charlemagne, on the overthrow of its duke, *Tassillon*.
- 788 Duke *Tassillon* of Bavaria, condemned to a cloister by a Synod at *Ingleheim*.
- 791 Commencement of a successful campaign of three years against the *Huns* (*Avars*.) Christianity enforced by the sword.  
*Fall of the Nation of the Huns.*
- 793 Schools in monasteries and cathedrals established by Charlemagne.  
 Origin of the University of Paris, the mother of the universities of the West—Charlemagne establishes a school in his palace to wh. learned men of all countries repair.  
 [Pasquier and others have shown that the origin of the University of Paris is of a later date.]

**Denmark.**

- 787 First descent of the Northmen, under their Sea-kings, upon England. Hereafter their ravages on the coasts of the principal countries of Europe become frequent.

**Greek empire.**

- 784 The Slavonians driven out of Greece.  
 786 Tumult in Constantinople by the Iconoclasts and soldiery; dissolution of a sitting council, convened by *Irene* for establishing image worship.  
 The Iconoclastic troops removed from Constantinople by *Irene's* intrigues.
- 787 The Iconoclasts condemned at Nice.  
 Restoration of images throughout the empire. Works of the Greek philosophers, &c. translated by the Arabians into their language.
- 790 *Constantine VI.* throws off the guardianship of his mother, *Irene*, and reigns alone.  
 Half the fleet lost in the gulf of *Attalia*.
- 792 Campaign of *Constantine* against the Bulgarians in Thrace; he is at first victorious.  
 793 Defeat of *Constantine*; the Bulgarians cut his army to pieces; he escapes to Constantinople.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 784 Death of *Mohadi*, from an accident while hunting. His eldest son *Musalhadi*, a violent and cruel prince.  
 Rebellion of the descendants of *Ali*, under *Houssain*, who is proclaimed *kalif* at *Medina*. (See 680.)
- 785 Defeat and terrible slaughter of the *Alides*. *Edris* escapes to Barbary (788.)  
*Musalhadi* issues orders for the assassination of his brother, *Haroun*, but his mother anticipates the fratricidal act, by causing *Musalhadi* to be suffocated.
- 786 *Haroun Ahraschid* then ascends the throne.  
 [His territory extended from the Atlantic to the Indus, and from the Straits of *Babelmandeb* to the Sea of *Aral*. Public income, about £35,000,000.]
- 788 Revolt of *Edris* in Barbary.

**Africa.**

- 788 Beginning of the *Edressite* dynasty.

**Britain.**

- [“In a king of the West Saxons, about A.D. 688, or 720, or 725, and Offa king of Mercia about A.D. 790, or 793, are respectively said, by different authorities, to have been the first contributors of “Peter’s Pence.” But William of Malmesbury names Ethelwolf. Polydore Vergil reconciles these differences, by explaining that each made a similar grant. The tax was first regarded more as an alms than as a tribute, and was therefore termed in the confessors laws, *Regis Eleemosyna*; and John, in the charter by which he basely surrendered his kingdom to the dominion of Rome, carefully distinguishes the *Denarii B. Petri* from the yearly pension of 1000 marks, which he then promised to pay to the Vatican. In process of time, however, it was considered a due, instead of a voluntary offering; and if any backwardness was shown in levying this *Census Ecclesiæ*, as it was then termed, Ecclesiastical penalties were employed to compel its discharge. . . . Sir Edward Coke affirms, that Offa’s charter is still extant under seal.”—*Smythe*.]
- 794 Offa dies, and is succeeded by *Eofryd*, who is soon followed by *Cenulf*, king of Mercia (819, 822.)  
Decline of the Mercian kingdom.  
*Edbert Pryn* succeeds in Kent (760.)
- 795 *Erdulf* succeeds in Northumbria.  
796 *Cuthred* succeeds in Kent (794.)  
799 *Sigered* reigns in Essex (792.)
- Usurpers of church possessions anathematized by a Synod at Beaconsfield—King Cynewulf being present (755.)  
War between the Scots and Picts (810.)
- 800 Beorhtic, king of Wessex, accidentally poisoned by a potion prepared by his wife for a courtier.  
*Egbert* returns from the Carlovingian court, and is created king of Wessex.  
[*Egbert* was a descendant of Cerdic, and, probably, the only male descendant of that warrior prince—the founder of the West Saxon kingdom, 495, 519.]  
The faith, as received from St. Gregory, adopted by a council convened at Chiff.
- Italy.**
- 795 Leo III. bishop of Rome (816.)  
790 Felix of Urgel excommunicated by a Roman council; soon after which he renounced his error at Aix-la-chapelle.
- 800 Pope Leo III. restored by Charlemagne. Final separation of the eastern and western churches; the Pope is recognised as supreme bishop of the western church. Canonization of saints and martyrs instituted in the Romish church by Leo.  
Indulgences first granted.
- pain.**
- 794 Battle of Lodos; the Saracens defeated and put to flight by Alfonso.  
796 *Al Hakem* I. Khalif of Cordova.  
Wars during this reign with Oviedo.
- France and Germany.**
- 794 Synod at Frankfurt; Charlemagne convokes the clergy of his empire.  
795 City of Prague founded.  
796 By the subjugation of the Huns, Charlemagne’s authority is rendered complete in Germany, Italy, &c.

**France and Germany.**

- 796 Pannonia receives the name of Hungary. Learning and learned men patronized.
- 798 An embassy from Haroun al Raschid, comes to Charlemagne; a “hydraulic clock” is among the numerous gifts which they present; also an elephant, the first ever seen in France (801, Blair.)  
Declaration of ecclesiastics against the tyranny of Charlemagne over the clergy, at the synod of Altino.
- 800 Pope Leo III. restored by Charlemagne. Charlemagne is crowned by Leo, as *Emperor of the West*, king of France, and Protector of Western Christendom.  
[The authority of the Pope to confer this dignity might vainly be demanded, but the new emperor was at least worthy of the honour. The restoration of the empire of the west may be formally dated from this solemn event.]  
Gregorian chant introduced into France; also the use of organs in divine worship.  
Rise of the Univers. of Pavia and Bologna.
- Greek Empire.**
- 794 Conspiracy of the emperor’s four uncles detected; one is blinded, the others have their tongues cut out; they are compelled to become ecclesiastics (776.)
- 795 Exile of the 4 uncles of the empr. at Athens.
- 796 Expedition of the emperor Constantine against the Saracens.  
Conspiracy of Irene with Stauracius, her paramour, in her son’s absence.
- 797 Attempt to assassinate Constantine in the Hippodrome; he escapes to Phrygia. Constantine, last of the Isaurian dynasty, murdered in his palace; his mother, *Irene*, succeeds (Constantine died childless.)  
Nicephorus made minister of the finances. The empire is made tributary by the Khalif Haroun Alraschid; Irene stipulates to pay 70,000 dinars of gold.
- 798 Jealousy between the court favourites, *Atius* and Stauracius (783, 796.)
- 799 Civil war is threatened by the dissensions of the favourites (798.)
- 800 Final rupture between the papacy and patriarchate; the Greek church becomes independent of the Romish See.  
Death of Stauracius (798, 799.)
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 797 Haroun brings the Greek Empire under tribute—30,000 pieces of gold annually.
- 798 Campaign against the fierce inhabitants of Khorassan and other northern countries. Determined opposi. of the Zencicians, &c.
- 799 Revolt of Jahia, the Alide, in Ghilan. Overtures are made him; he surrenders and is treacherously murdered.  
Execution of the Vizier Giafar, and immolation of all his family.
- 800 Division of the Moslem empire between the sons of Haroun:—*Amin* or *Atamin* receives the khalifate; *Mamoun*, the northern or eastern parts; *Muluman*, the north of Mesopotamia and Armenia.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 798 War of the Arabs in Khorassan, &c.  
800 *Mamoun* reigns over Persia and Tartary.
- Africa.**
- 800 Revolt of Ibrahim, son of Aglab; hence the Beginning of the *Aglabite* dynasty, established at Tunis and Cairo.

**Britain.**

- 803 Adherald, archbishop of Canterbury, opposes the erection of Lichfield into an archbishopric, at a council held at Cliff.
- 804 Death of Alcuin, the *philosopher*, a disciple of Bede, (736.)
- [Alcuin was considered the most learned man of his time; Charlemagne was numbered among his patrons; and he had the honour of establishing schools, and greatly promoting the cause of letters.]
- 805 *Baldred* succeeds *Cuthred* in Kent (823.)
- 806 Flourishing period of Saxon architecture.
- 807 Deposition of *Erdulf*, k. of Northumbria.
- 808 *Alfwold* king of Northumbria (810.)
- 809 *Egbert* commences his long-continued war with the Welsh Britons.

[It appears that *Egbert* ruled over his people for the space of nine years, in the enjoyment of domestic and foreign peace. At this time the original Saxon octarchy was reduced to three sovereignties, viz., Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex.]

Order of *St. Andrew*, called also Order of the Thistle, instituted by *Achais*, king of Scotland, upon forming a league of amity with *Charlemagne*.

[The ensign of the knights of *St. Andrew* is a gold collar composed of thistles, linked together with amulets of gold, having pendant thereto the image of *St. Andrew*, with his cross, and the motto—"Nemo me impune lacessit." See 1540.]

**France and Germany.**

- 801 Earthquake in France, Germany, Italy.
- 803 Final subjugation of the Saxons.
- Rebellion of *Pepin*.
- He is defeated, made prisoner, and confined in a convent for life (812.)
- 806 Division of the empire betw. the 3 sons of *Charlemagne*, at the diet of *Thionville*.
- 807 Second embassy from *Haroun al Raschid*.
- Revolt of *Bernhard*, king of Italy.
- Council of *Saltzburg* decides that tithes should be divided between:—1. bishops; 2. priests; 3. the poor; 4. for repairs of the church.
- 808 First Norman invasion of France; *Godfrey* their chieftain. (See *note* 820.)
- 809 Naval and other preparations for repelling the marauding Northmen.
- The wars of *Charles* exhaust the middle class; the aristocracy and slaves now compose the chief inhabitants of the empire.
- Hamburgh* founded.
- Philosophy*, which for centuries had been neglected, begins to be studied (776.)
- The "Procession of the Holy Ghost," is the subject of discussion at a council held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

**Italy.**

- 804 *Obelerio Autenorio* *doge* of Venice (809.)
- 808 The first European bank founded by Lombard Jews in Italy.
- 809 Venice founded on the isle of *Rialto*. (? 452.)

**Spain.**

- 801 The Christians independent of the Khalifate. The kingdom of *Castile* founded.
- [In proportion as the Christians of the Pyrenees extended their territory, they built castles (*castillos*) for its defence and preservation, hence the name *Castile*, 758.]
- The *Claron* introduced by the Moors.
- Barcelona* besieged by *Louis* of Aquitaine.

**Spain.**

- 803 The uncles of *Al Hakem* and others occasion revolts in the Khalifate; and the severities of *Al Hakem* in repressing them obtain for him the title of "the Cruel." Large bodies of insurgents banished.
- 808 Discovery of the body of *St. Jago*, in a wood where *Compostella* now stands.

**Denmark.**

- 801 *Godfrid* or *Godfrey*, king of the Danes.
- 809 *Olaus* I. (or *Olave*) king of the Danes.

**Netherlands.**

- 801 *Guelderland* independent abt. this period.

**Greek Empire.**

- 801 Friendly relations between *Irene* and *Charlemagne*; negotiations for a marriage—which would involve the union of the two empires—prove abortive.
- Conspiracy of *Ætius*; and counter conspir.
- 802 Rebellion of the treasurer, *Nicephorus*.
- Banishment of *Irene* to *Leshos*, where she obtains her livelihood by spinning.
- Nicephorus* I. raised to the throne by the successful intrigues of seven eunuchs, *Nicetas*, the chief eunuch.
- Conduct of *Nicephorus* disgusts his friends.
- Revolt of *Bardanes*; his adherents are bought over; himself inveigled into submission, then blinded and put to death.
- Nicetas* and other friends of *Nicephorus* executed.
- 803 Death of *Irene* of grief, in her 51st year.
- [For her zeal in restoring images to the churches, she has been canonized.]
- Diplomatic negotiations with *Charlemagne*; to whom is confirmed *Bosnia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Istria*, *Liburnia*, and *Slavonia*, while the *Dalmatian* islands and sea-ports belong to the empire.
- Nicephorus* sends an embassy to *Haroun*, haughtily refusing to pay him tribute.
- Stauracius* crowned emperor, in conjunc. with his father, by the patriarch *Tarasius*.
- 804 Defeat of the Greeks by the *Saracens*; who overrun *Asia Minor*; also in 805.
- 806 *Nicephorus* laid under tribute by *Haroun*. [The original tribute was an annual payment of 30,000 pieces of gold.]
- Arrangements made for the consecration of an archimandrite by a council at *Constan*.
- 807 Marriage of *Stauracius* and *Theophano*, an Athenian (811.)
- War with the *Bulgarian* king, *Crumnus*.
- 808 Conspiracy agt. *Nicephorus* in *Constantin*.
- 809 Army of observation along the *Danube*.
- Hostilities with the *Bulgarians* continued.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 803 The Greeks refuse to pay tribute.
- 804 Campaign in *Phrygia*, &c.; dreadful devastation by fire and sword.
- 805 War with the Greeks continued.
- 806 Victorious termination of the war with the Greeks; *Nicephorus* consents to pay a tribute (according to some) of 300,000 pieces of gold; and to suffer the captured towns to remain in ruins.
- 808 *Haroun* proceeds against a rebel chieftain in *Khorassan* (642, 798.)
- He is taken ill at *Tus*, or *Tuz*, and dies.
- Alamun*, his second, but first legitimate, son, succeeds to the khalifate.
- [A dissolute and imbecile sovereign.]

**Africa.**

- 808 The *Edressites* established at *Fez* (908.)

**Britain.**

- 810 Erduif restored to Northumbria (812.)  
 Marriage of Aycha, king of the Scots, with Ungaria, sister of Ungus, k. of the Piets; hence peace between the two peoples.
- 816 The Christian era first used in England, by decree of a synod held at Chelsea, July 27. [See note "Christian era," p. 89.]
- France, Germany, and Italy.**
- 810 Death of Charles, son of the emperor.
- 811 Death of Charles's favourite dau., Rotrude. Angelo Participazio *doge* of Venice. French National Assembly renewed. Attempts to reform barbarian institutions. Charlemagne patronizes the clergy; increases their privileges, and raises many of them to important state-offices. Capitularies of Charlemagne. First dawn of heraldry (? 850.) Eginhart, the historian, secretary to Charlemagne, fl. (died in 841, or 842, or 845.)
- 812 Death of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne. Churches, palaces, and other public buildings of Charlemagne; agriculture encouraged; extension of the episcopate, &c. Charlemagne's "Heerban," compelling every land-holder to serve in the military when called upon.
- 813 National Assembly meets at Aix-la-Chapelle; at which Louis is acknowledged as partner in the government of the empire. Five ecclesiastical councils on discipline, held by order of Charlemagne.
- 814 Death of Charlemagne, Jan. 28, aged 71—having reigned 47 years. [The empire of Charlemagne extended from the Rhine to the Elbe and the Save; from the Pyrenees to the Ebro; and from the Alps to the borders of Calabria. It included, moreover, several islands in the Mediterranean, and a considerable portion of Pannonia.]
- Louis I. (le Debonnaire) succeeds.
- 816 Stephen V. elected bishop of Rome by the Romans, without consulting Louis (817.) Pope Stephen crowns Louis at Rheims.
- 817 Louis divides the empire betw. his 3 sons. Paschal I. elected Pope without regard to the supremacy of Louis (824.)

**Denmark.**

- 811 *Hemming*, king of the Danes.
- 812 *Sward* and *Ringon*, Danish kings.
- 813 *Harald* I. king of Denmark.
- Introduction of Christianity into Denmark.
- 814 Death of the Danish chieftains, *Sward* and *Ringon*—killed in a sea-fight. *Harold* and *Regner*, Danish kings. Ireland invaded, *Regner* made prisoner. He is confined in a dungeon, where he dies.

**Greek Empire.**

- 810 Oppressive taxation for the support of the army, &c. leads to universal discontent. Attempt to assassinate *Nicephorus*.
- 811 He and his son proceed agt. the Bulgarians. *Crumnus* is so distressed by the victorious *Nicephorus* that he sues for peace, but the emperor refuses it. Desperate effort of *Crumnus*, between whom and *Nicephorus* a decisive battle is fought, July 6; *Nicephorus* is defeated and slain. His son and successor escapes to *Adriano*, wounded in the spine. *Stauracius* reigns but two mos. and six dys. *Stauracius* commands that *Michael* should

**Greek Empire.**

- be put to death, in order to make room for the accession of *Theophanio* (807.)
- 811 Conspiracy against *Stauracius*; he is compelled to become an ecclesiastic. *Michael* I. (brother-in-law) succeeds. Recall of *Leo Armenus* from exile. *Michael* patronizes the church. Death of *Stauracius*; his wife, *Theopano*, enters a convent; *Michael* acts bountifully towards her. She founds The monastery named "Hebraica."
- 812 *Crumnus* invades the empire. Internal troubles, seditions, commotions. *Crumnus* takes *Mesembrya* by assault.
- 813 Battle of *Adriano*, June 22; defeat of *Michael*, owing to the treachery of *Leo*. Usurpation of *Leo*; he deposes *Michael*, who retires to a monastery. *Leo* V. (the Armenian) succeeds. *Leo* was greatly indebted to the intrepid and impudent *Michael*, the *Staurian*.] *Crumnus* devastates the suburbs of *Constant*.
- 814 Edict against image-worship renewed. Death of *Crumnus*; *Deucum* succeeds. Sudden issue of *Leo* fr. *Constant*; the Bulgarians are cut to pieces at *Mesembrya*.
- 815 *Deucum*, the Bulgarian, again defeated. Several councils held in *Constantinople*, this year, for and against image-worship.
- 816 *Leo* invades Bulgaria, and is victorious. *Mortagon*, the Bulgarian, agrees to a peace of 30 years.
- 817 Reforms of *Leo*; state-offices no longer to be sold; the law-courts corrected, &c. *Iconoclasts* patronised, &c.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 811 Attempt of *Alamin* to deprive *Mamoun* of his possessions—*Persia*, *Tartary*, &c. Civil war between the brothers.
- 812 Battle near *Rei*; *Taher*, *Mamoun's* general, defeats the army of *Alamin*. *Mamoun* assumes the title of *khalif*.
- 813 *Alamin* is besieged in *Baghdad*; the citizens revolt; he is delivered to *Taher*, who decapitates him. *Mamoun* or *Almamoun* succeeds. Public revenue, about £30,000,000 sterling. [The reign of *Mamoun* was characterized for wealth, splendour, and liberality.] *Mamoun* munificently patronizes literature, science, and the arts.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 811 *Mamoun* at war with the *khalifate*.
- 812 Victory of *Taher*, the general of *Mamoun*.
- 814 Revolt of *Taher* in the north, and Foundation of the *Taherite dynasty* (872.) ["Every vicissitude of conquest which afflicted the vast continent of Asia throughout the middle ages, had its origin among those restless and wandering tribes, which overspread its central extent, from the frozen deserts of *Siberia* to the banks of the *Indus*, and from the shores of the *Caspian* to the frontiers of *China*. Under various appellations, of which that of *Tartars* is the most recent and familiar, these same pastoral and predatory nations have at several periods, as often as some master spirit has arisen to impel and guide their migrations, burst the bounds of their wild native regions, and inundated the more civilised seats of mankind with terrific deluge."]

**Britain.**

- 19 *Kenulf* first, and soon after, *Coonwulf*, or *Kenwulf*, reign in Mercia.  
 21 *Beornwulf* suc. *Kenwulf*, k. of Mercia (823.) *Gildas*, the ecclesiastic historian, fl.  
 22 Assembly of ecclesiastics at *Cliff*, concerning king *Cenulf's* (794) usurpation of lands belonging to the See of *Canterbury*.  
 23 Battle of *Wilton*; *Egbert* dfts. *Beornwulf*. *Ethelwulf*, son of *Egbert*, invades and conquers the kingdoms of *Kent* and *Essex*, which *Egbert* annexes to that of *Wessex*. Sanguinary encounter between the forces of *Egbert* and the *Welsh Britons*. *Egbert* incites *Eadbert* and *Sigered* to revolt against *Beornwulf* of Mercia.  
 25 *Egbert* invades Mercia; the Mercians defeated, and *Beornwulf* slain.  
*Wiglaf* seizes the sovereign power; but being unable to raise an army to defend his claim, he escapes to the monastery of *Ethelburga*, *Croyland*.  
 27 *Wiglaf* is restored, by *Egbert*, as a tributary prince (838.)  
*Egbert* invades *Northumbria*, and compels king *Eanred* to become tributary.  
*East Anglia* submits to *Egbert*.

**France, Germany, and Italy.**

- 18 *Bernhard*, the young king of *Italy*, son of *Pepin*, rebels against *Louis*; he is defeated, makes submission, and is afterwards murdered by order of *Louis*.  
 19 Death of *Hermengarde*, queen of *Louis*.  
*Louis* marries *Judith*, the beautiful daughter of Count *Guelfo* of *Bavaria*.  
 20 Piracy of the *Northmen*.  
 [The genuine origin, or fortuitous union, of those merciless swarms of adventurers, who became so terrible to the less barbarous nations, under the name of *Northmen*, *Normans*, or *Danes*, is buried in the obscurity of *Scandinavian legends*; but the age and the empire of *Charlemagne*, first witnessed and sustained the scourge of their perpetual visitation. At this time so ill provided was the empire for maritime defence, that in a single piratical incursion, a band of those marauders, not amounting to a thousand men, spread terror over 300 leagues of coast, and retired with a costly booty.]  
 Dreadful assaults and inroads upon the borders by *Bulgarians*, *Normans*, and *Saracens*.  
 21 The *French* legendary historian, *Aimon*, of *St. Germain de Pres*, flourishes.  
 22 *Louis* performs public penance.  
 Irruption of the *Bretons* and *Gaseons*.  
 23 *Lothaire*, a fourth son of *Louis*, is united in the government.  
 Illicit connection between *Queen Judith* and *Bernhard*, son of duke of *Toulouse*.  
 Pope *Paschal* purges himself, by oath, of certain crimes alleged against him.  
 24 *Eugenius II.*, bishop of *Rome* (827.)  
 Archbishop *Turpin*, author of "*De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi*," flourishes. (?)  
 27 Sicily conquered by the *African Saracens*.  
 Valentine bishop of *Rome* for 40 days only.  
*Guistiniani Partecipazio doge* of *Venice*.  
 \* pain.

- 21 *Abdalrahman II.* Khalif of *Cordova*.  
 22 Rebellion of *Abdalrahman's* great uncle, *Abdalla*, suppressed.

**Spain.**

- 823 *Crete* captured, and *Candax*, the new capital, founded, by exiled *Moorish* insurgents from the *Khalifate of Cordova*, under *Abu Caab of Andalusia* (803.)  
 [The island is henceforth called *Candia* from *Candax* its capital.]  
 Denmark.  
 826 Conversion of *King Harald*; he is baptized at *Ingelheim*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 820 *Leo*, offended with his general, *Michael*, orders him off to *Asia*.  
*Michael* refuses to go; he forms a conspiracy against *Leo*, which is discovered.  
*Michael* is condemned to be burnt alive on *Christmas day*; execution postponed.  
 Desperate effort of the friends of *Michael*, on the 26th Dec.; just as *Leo* begins the sacred chant, previous to *Michael's* execution, he is assailed, and killed at the altar.  
 Immediate release from prison of *Michael II.*, (the *Stammerer*.) who is proclaimed emperor in the *Hippodrome*, though still loaded with fetters.  
 He has *Leo's* four sons made eunuchs.  
 821 Revolt of the *Asiatic* commander, *Thomas*, "the *Slave*;" he forms an alliance with the *Saracens*, and assumes the purple at *Antioch*.  
*Theophilus* associated in the government.  
 The *Iconoduli* determine not to confer with *Iconoclasts*.  
 822 *Constantinople* besiegd. by the *Asiatic* troops and their allies, the *Saracens*, under *Thomas*, "the *Slave*;" they are defeated.  
*Thomas* retires with his army into *Thrace*.  
 Persecution of the *Paulicians*.  
 823 Siege of *Constantinople* renewed by sea and land; in both attempts *Thomas* signally fails.  
*Mortagon*, the *Bulgarian*, compels *Thomas* to raise the siege, who hastens into *Thrace*, pursued by *Michael* to the very gates of *Adrianople*.  
 Surrender of *Adrianople*; death of *Thomas*.  
*Crete* taken by the *Saracens* (961.)  
 824 Friendly relations with *France* renewed.  
 825 Loss of *Dalmatia*; taken by the *Servians*.  
 826 *Euphemius*, governor of *Sicily*, is offended with *Michael*; he invites the *Arabs*.  
 Birth of the emperor *Basil I.* (867.)  
 827 Sicily lost to the *Greek* empire.  
 The severities of *Theophilus* in the administration of justice unbearable.  
 Saracens and Turks.  
 820 *Arabian literature*, &c. flourish; colleges and schools are founded at *Baghdad*, *Bassora*, *Kufa*, and *Nishapur*, by the *khalif*, who munificently patronizes men of science and letters.  
*Syrian physicians* and *Hindu mathematicians* and *astronomers* reside at court; and works on *astronomy*, *mathematics*, *medicine*, *metaphysics*, and *natural philosophy*, are translated into *Arabic* from the *Greek* and *Sanscrit* languages.  
 823 *Crete* captured from the *Greeks*.  
 827 *Ptolemy's* "*Almagest*" trans. into *Arabic*.  
 Africa.  
 827 Successful expedition of the *Aglabites* under their chief, *Ziadet-Allah* against *Sicily*.  
 [Having got possession of the island they retained it 200 years. See *Gr. Emp.* 826.]

**Britain.**

828 Wales, as far as Anglesey, made tributary to Egbert, king of Wessex.

Egbert rules over all South Britain.

[Thus victorious in every quarter of South Britain, Egbert had compelled the universal recognition of a permanent sovereignty; and though he never assumed the general title of king of all England, the contemporary acknowledgment of his supremacy is sufficiently expressed in the dignity which is associated with his name, as the eighth (and last) *Bretwalda*.

829 King Egbert convokes a general council at Winchester, at which the name of "England" is duly ratified.

830 "Borough English," an ancient custom, according to which the youngest son inherits, to the prejudice of the eldest, is now observed.

[It is said, by some, that the reason of the custom was the greater need of provision in which the youngest child would stand, at the death of his father, than his elder brothers; while others maintain, that as in feudal times the lord claimed the right of spending the first night with his vassal's bride, so the land was made to descend to the younger son, because of the supposed illegitimacy of the first-born. 1002.]

832 The Danes invade Kent; they plunder the Isle of Sheppey, and retreat unmolested.

833 The Danes, in a fleet of thirty-five vessels, invade Wessex; they defeat Egbert at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, and carry off much spoil. (See 839.)

*Alpine*, son of Aycha and Ungaria, king of the Scots (810, 838.)

Invasion of the Danes; they land at Cornwall, and are joined by the dissatisfied Britons.

Egbert assembles his nobles at London, to deliberate on measures of defence.

[The origin of London is involved in deep obscurity, but it certainly was a stronghold of the Britons, before the Roman invasion. The etymology of its name is variously traced; the most probable solution being two British words, *Ulyn* and *din*, signifying the town on the lake. Its Roman designation, *Augusta*, marks it as the capital of a province; and Tacitus speaks of *Londinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, as a commercial mart of considerable celebrity, in the year 61. It was subsequently noted as a large and wealthy city, in the time of the emperor Severus; and regarded as the metropolis of the country. See also 834, p. 159.]

**France, Germany, and Italy.**

828 Gregory IV. bishop of Rome (844.)

Boniface I. *marquis* of Tuscany.

829 Diet at Worms; Louis's younger son proclaimed king of Germany.

[This kingdom was formed by the union of Suabia, Helvetia, and the Grisons.] The relative duties and powers of kings and bishops discussed at a council in Paris.

At a synod in Mayence, a monk of Fulda claims his release from monastic vows, having taken them against his will, and while in a state of infancy.

Council of Lyons against the Jews.

Giovanni Partecipazio *doge* of Venice.

**France, Germany, and Italy.**

830 *Civil war*; rebellion of Louis's three sons they make war against him, and compel him to renounce his power.

Restoration of Louis; liberation of Judith and Bernhard; they plead innocent.

The doctrine of transubstantiation first promulgated; the author of the dogma being Pasebasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbay in Westphalia.

831 Renewal of the quarrel between Louis and his sons.

Mediation of Pope Gregory unsuccessful.

Louis's army passes over to his sons in the night; hence Rothfield, at Alsace, has been called the *Field of Lies*.

833 Deposition of Louis.

He is again restored, after a most ignominious and degrading submission to the priesthood at Soissons.

Death of Pepin, king of Aquitaine.

**Sweden.**

828 Idolatry and human sacrifices prevail at this time in Sweden.

[Sweden, once called Swithead, Swithland, and, in latter times, Sweireke, after the language of the country, being the Scandinavian dialect of the Gothic, prevalent with minor differences, throughout Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, but still spoken pure in Iceland, contains a superficial extent of about 122,722 square miles. The earliest mention of this country is by Pliny, who alludes to it as Scandinavia but most probably, only in a general sense including Denmark and the Northern Peninsula with Norway. Indeed, all the earlier notices of Sweden present little more than a confused mass of historic legends. It would appear, however, that a dynasty of kings, called Ynglings, (so named from Yngve, a grandson of one Odin, whose precise era is not known,) reigned in Sweden till the year 630 or 640 when the last of them was driven from his throne by a Danish king, named Ivan Vidfadne. Sweden and Denmark, from this time, were under the same yoke, till after the death of Radnor Lodbrog, when Sweden became a separate state under Radnor's son, Biorn-Ironside.]

830 Christianity first preached in Sweden by Ansgar, the apostle of the North.

**Greek Empire.**

828 Death of Nicephoras, the patriarch.

Death of Michael II., Oct. 1; accession of

829 *Theophilus*, (surnamed "the Unfortunate.") He wars against the Saracens, by whom he is generally defeated.

830 Persecution of the worshippers of images.

**Saracens and Turks.**

829 Settlement of Saracens in Calabria.

833 Expedition against the Greeks.

Death of Mamoun from a surfeit of dates.

*Motassem* (brother) succeeds.

Turkish youths (mercenaries) are brought to Baghdad, whom Motassem forms into a body-guard; hence

Decline in the power and authority of the khalifs from this period (861, 936.)

**Africa.**

830 Abdallah, ruler of Egypt, patronizes literature and learned men; he establishes schools at Baghdad, Kufa, &c.

**Britain.**

- 834 Flourishing condition of London.  
[After the final withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, (410,) London fell successively under the dominion of the Britons, Saxons, and Danes. It was nominated a bishop's See in 604; and a cathedral church was erected, in 610, (see 604 and 605,) where St. Paul's now stands. Its importance, in the year 833, appears from a Wittenagemot having been held there by King Egbert; and under the reign of Alfred, who gained possession of it in 844, its municipal government was planned, which has since been gradually moulded into its present form. See 61, 530, 604, 833, and 1066.]
- 835 Egbert routs the Danes and Britons at Hengstone hill, compelling them to betake to their ships.
- 836 *Ethelwulf* son and suc. of Egbert, (856.)  
Alstan, bishop of Salisbury, Ethelwulf's favourite minister.
- 838 *Bertulf* succeeds Wiglaf in Mercia (853.)
- 838—843 *Kenneth*, king of the Scots, son and successor of Alpine; he claims the Pictish throne, subdues the Picts and Caledonians, and reigns over the whole of North Britain (842, 844.)
- 839 The Danes defeat Ethelwulf off Charnmouth.
- 842 Final struggle between the Scots and Picts; the latter are nearly all annihilated, and Wrad, their last king, is slain.
- 843 Commotions in Northumbria after the death of Erdulf. (See 862, 863, 867, &c.)
- France, Germany, and Italy.**
- 834 The army recognises Lothaire as emperor.
- 837 Comet—first discovered by Louis.  
Pietro Tradonico *doge* of Venice.
- 838 Marseilles pillaged by the Normans.  
Tours miraculously preserved (?)
- 839 Diet of Worms; division of the empire.  
Death of Claudius, (surnamed Scotus,) bishop of Turin, a staunch Iconoclast.
- 840 *Lothaire*, emperor of the West (Italy.)  
*Charles* (the Bald—the supposititious son of Judith and Bernhard) king of France.  
Piast the first *duke* of Poland; capital of his duchy, Kruswiew.  
Death of Agobard, abp. of Lyons (b. 779.)  
Death of Louis (814, 830, 833.)  
Lothaire emperor of the west.
- 841 Civil war between Lothaire and his brothers.  
Death of the abbot Eginhard (? 845.)  
The observance of the subvention of St. Martin fixed for the 12th May.  
Battle of Fontenay; Lothaire and his ally, Pepin of Aquitaine, defeated by Charles and his ally, Louis of Bavaria.  
Alliance between the brothers.  
Oscar, the Norman, sails up the Seine, commits dreadful ravages, burns Rouen, &c.  
The modern language of France traces its origin to the *Romance*, (*Romana Rustica*,) a *patois* of corrupt Latin mixed with Celtic, which began about this period.
- 843 Extension of the territorial jurisdiction, to all the barons and other holders of fiefs, under the feudal system. The great barons have the power of inflicting capital punishment upon their serfs, the lesser barons have authority according to the extent of their fiefs. See notes, 887 and 987.

**France, Germany, and Italy.**

- 843 At Verdun, a treaty of partition appropriated  
*France* to Charles (the Bald);  
*Germany* to Louis (the German); and  
*Italy*, Switzerland, and Rhenish provinces, to Lothaire, "Emperor of the West."
- Spain.**
- 836 Revolts in Toledo and Merida suppressed by Abdalrahman, Khalif of Cordova.
- 842 *Ramiro* I. elected king of Oviedo.  
Several revolts in his kingdom suppressed.
- 843 Incursions of the Northmen; Lisbon occupied, and the suburbs of Seville plundered.  
Ramiro defeats the sea-kings.
- Netherlands.**
- 843 Flanders and Artois belong to France.  
Belgium is part of the empire of Lothaire; hence called Lotharingia, which, by corruption, afterwards became Lorraine.  
By the peace of Verdun, *Battavia* and *Frisia* are incorporated with the kingdom of Germany.
- Greek Empire.**
- 837 War with the Saracens.  
Sosopetra besieged by Theophilus.  
Motassem sends an embassy to intercede in its favour; but Theophilus rejects his prayer with contempt and cruelty.
- 838 Amorium, the birth-place of Theophilus, razed to the ground by Motassem, and its inhabitants put to death in the most cruel forms, in revenge for the barbarities inflicted upon Sosopetra and its inhabitants.
- 839 The naturally severe temper of Theophilus becomes cruel from this time.
- 841 Theophilus grows suspicious of Theophobus, his loyal and worthy kinsman.
- 842 Theophobus decapitated by order of Theophilus.  
Death of Theophilus. His infant son, *Michael* III., (the *Sot.*) 3 years old, under Guardianship of his mother, Theodora. The empress Theodora restores image-worship, and persecutes the Paulicians.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 836 Motassem lays the foundation of a new capital, Saumara, to which he transfers the seat of government (870.)  
[The palace of Motassem was erected on an eminence raised in the following manner, in obedience to the khalif's order. Each soldier in his cavalry, said to amount to 130,000 men, filled his charger's nose-bag with earth, which he emptied at an appointed spot. Upon the mound thus raised, the palace was built.]
- 837 The Amorium war; conducted on both sides with the most savage cruelty.  
Sosopetra, the native city of Motassem, utterly destroyed by Theophilus; and its inhabitants treated with wanton brutality.
- 838 Great victory over Theophilus; himself and army put to flight—loss 30,000 men.  
Revenge of Motassem at Amorium.  
[70,000 Christians perished before the vengeance of Motassem was gratified.]
- 841 *Haroun Wasic*, or *Wathek Billah*, (son of Motassem,) a weak and debauched princ.  
[His wantonness and waywardness qualified him to serve as hero in a singular romance, known to most readers.]  
The Turkish body-guards, like the Roman prætorians, usurp the chief power (833.)

**Britain.**

- 814 Tithes first granted to the English clergy, in a general assembly, by Ethelwald (? 854 or 894. See also Note 793.)  
 ["Tithes," says Mr. Eagle, "are not in strictness payable in respect of the land, but in respect of the persons of the laity, in return for spiritual benefits. They do not belong, nor are they appurtenant to the land. They are not a profit issuing out of the land as a rent, but are collateral to, and wholly due from, the estate on the land. Being wholly distinct from the land, they are freehold estates, whatever may be the tenure of the land."]

*Kenneth II.* (M'Alpine) k. of the Scots (863.)

- 819 Alfred, Ethelwulf's fourth son, born at Vanathing, (Wantage,) Berkshire.

**France.**

- 844 *Charles* (the Bald) king of France (810.)  
 ["The new France of Charles, the Bald, embraced the country westward of the Meuse, the Saône and the Rhône, and the Spanish district between the Pyrenees and the Ebro."]

The king obliged to promise to preserve to each man his order and privileges.

Death of Judith, mother of Charles (823.)

Mysterious death of Bernhard (†30.)

- 845 Radnor Lodbrog sails up the Seine, ravaging the country at either side, as far as Paris, which he pillages.

War agt. Pepin, followed by a compromise. Distressing state of the kingdom from the dire effects of war.

- 847 Payment of priests to bishops, for their appointments, forbidden by a council held in Brittany.

- 848 Greek pirates plunder Marseilles. The Normans burn Bourdeaux. Thousands of the terrified French peasantry renounce Christianity, and adopt the idolatry of their savage invaders. The predestinarian tenets of Godeschalcus condemned by a council at Mayence.

Deposition of Pepin by his own subjects, who revolt to Charles of France.

War succeeds between Charles and Pepin. Execution of William, son of Bernhard, for reasonably aiding Pepin.

- 849 Deposition of all the Chor bps. of France.

- 850 Pepin quarrels with Sancho of Gascony. Rise of heraldry, according to some († 811.)

**Germany.**

- 844 *Louis* (the German) has Germany, with the wine cities and dioceses of Mayence, Worms, and Spire.

Great increase of monasteries.

- 848 The Slavonians put the army of Louis to flight; Germany invaded.

**Italy.**

- 844 *Lothaire*, emperor of the West. [To Lothaire's Italian kingdom was annexed that strip of eastern France, called Lotharingia or Lorraine.]

*Sergius II.* bishop of Rome (847.)

[Sergius II. is the first Pope who, on his accession, changed his name in imitation of St. Peter, whose name was changed by Christ. Sergius takes the name of Peter but soon after abandons it.]

- 846 The Moors invade and sack Rome.

- 847 Adalbert I. duke of Tuscany. Leo IV. bishop of Rome (855.)

**Italy.**

- 848 The walls of Rome repaired by Leo. Godeschalc fomented an angry controversy respecting predestination and free-will; his opponent is Hinemar (870, 882.)

- 849 Pope Leo defends Rome against the Saracens; and defeats them at the mouth of the Tiber.

He employs his prisoners of war in the restoration and embellishment of Rome.

- 850 Louis is associated with his father in the government.

**Spain.**

- 844 Abdalrahman invades Burgos and Soria. St. Jago appears to king Ramiro in a dream and assures him of victory. (?)

Battle of Clavijo; defeat of the Moors.

[Ramiro led on his enthusiastic troops to the charge, with the war-cry, "St. James and close Spain;" 60,000 Moors perished on the field or in flight.]

Ramiro devotes the spoils to the erection of two churches in Oviedo.

- 846 Christians persecuted by Abdalrahman.

- 850 *Ordonno I.* king of Oviedo (836.)

The frontiers of his kingdom fortified.

He is successful against the Moors.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 845 *Radnor Lodbrog*, invades France.

- 849 *Siward II.* Danish sea-king.

- 850 *Eric I.* succeeds Harald, Denmark (856.)

*Ruric*, the Norman, the founder and first sovereign of the kingdom of Russia.

[Many points of resemblance were shared in common by the Northmen of the western and eastern migrations, but the results of their respective occupancies were widely different. The feudal system was unknown in Russia; a name which (originally the national designation of the powerful strangers, and also that by which the Swedes were anciently known to the Fins) was adopted by the Slavonic inhabitants of the country in which they settled. But we are destitute of all satisfactory authorities respecting the period and course of their amalgamation with the original denizens of the wide district which assumed their name. The dynasty founded by Ruric, lasted till the yr. 1588.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 844 Vain attempt to recover Crete (823.)

- 845 Expedition for reconquering Egypt results only in the capture of Damietta.

- 847 Conversion of the Khazars to Christianity.

- 848 Bardas, the brother of Theodora, is jealous of the growing influence of Theocistus.

Revolt of the persecuted Paulicians; they join the Arabs, who grant them a settlement. They build the city of Tibricea.

- 850 The Bulgarians embrace Christianity; and their chieftain, Bogoris, submits to be a vassal of the empire.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 846 *Motavakkel*, or Motavakel, (brother of the last,) remarkable only for his cruel persecutions of Jews and Christians, who are compelled to wear distinguishing badges, (broad leather belts,) lest they should be confounded with Mussulmans.

- 850 Alfraganus, the astronomer, flourishes. "Hindasi" introduced fr. India. (See 1008.)

**China.**

- 845 The Nestorians expelled China († 635.)

**Britain.**

- 851 The Danes again invade England; they winter in the Isle of Thanet  
Bertulf of Mercia confers ample privileges upon Croyland monastery (825.)
- 852 A reinforcement of Danes, in 350 ships, ascend the Thames.  
They sack Canterbury and London.  
Bertulf, king of Mercia, marches an army against them, but is defeated.  
Ethelwulf and his son, Ethelbald, defeat the Danes at Aclea, in Surrey.  
The Danes defeated at Wenbury, by the Ealdorman of Devon.  
They are also defeated by Athelstan, on the coast of Kent.
- 853 A small body of Danes visit England, but speedily retire.  
Ethelwulf sends Alfred to Rome, under the care of the bishop of Winchester, to receive the regal unction from the Pope.  
Burfred succeeds Bertulf in Mercia (874.)
- 854 Successful expedition of Ethelwulf against the Britons, who had invaded Mercia.
- 855 Edmund (St.) begins to reign over East Anglia (see 870.)  
Ethelwulf undertakes a pilgrimage to Rome, accompanied by his son, Alfred.  
Council at Winchester; a tenth part of the kingdom of Wessex granted to the Church, in compensation for its losses by the ravages of the Northmen.
- 856 Ethelwulf, on his homeward journey, marries Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald of France.  
Revolt of Wessex, headed by Ethelbald.  
Abdication of Ethelwulf; his son, Ethelbald, succeeds to Wessex (860.)
- 858 Death of the ex-king, Ethelwulf.  
Ethelbald marries Judith, his young step-mother, (856.)  
Swiuth, bishop of Winchester, prevails on Ethelbald to divorce Judith.

**France.**

- 851 The Danish pirates commit great ravages on the banks of the Meuse and Seine.  
The nobles compel the king to promise that State-affairs shall not be transacted without their council and concurrence.
- 852 Pepin is delivered into Charles's hands, who compels him to submit to the Tonsure.
- 853 The Normans capture several cities in France.  
Escape of Pepin from monastic seclusion.  
He vainly endeavours to obtain his duchy.
- 854 The nobles extort from Charles the right to make common cause against him and his successors, whenever they made unjust demands upon the nation (887.)
- 856 Orleans pillaged; its neighbourhood deluged with blood, and Paris itself plundered by the Northmen; the churches of Paris burnt, except three, which are ransomed.  
The internal condition of France is now deplorable.  
Death of Rhabanus Maurus, bp. of Mentz, esteemed the luminary of France and Germany.
- 858 Louis (le Germanique) is called by the lords of Neustria and Aquitaine to assume the sovereignty.  
Charles first escapes to Burgundy.  
The armies of Charles and Louis manœuvre for some months, in presence of each other.

**Germany.**

- 851 The Danes sail up the Meuse and the Rhine carrying their depredations as far as Trèves and Cologne.
- 855 Charles I. king of Provence.
- 856 Rise of the dukes of Saxony and Thuringia.
- Italy.**
- 851 The Danes penetrate to Cologne.
- 852 The name *Leonine city* conferred upon the suburb of Rome, situated on the western bank of the Tiber.  
Raffaello's painting—"Incendio del Borgo," based on a legend of this date.
- 853 The romance of Pope Joan at this time.  
[During five centuries succeeding the event it was almost generally believed, nor was it until after the Reformation that it became questioned.]
- 855 Death of Lothaire; his successor is Louis II. whose kingdom is now limited to Italy; Lorraine having fallen to his brother Lothaire, and Provence to his brother Charles.  
Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, visits Rome.  
Benedict III. bishop of Rome (858.)
- 858 Nicholas I. bishop of Rome (867.)  
[He effectually quelled the opposition of the Gallican bishops to the circulation of the decretal epistles as authentic compositions.]

**Spain.**

- 852 Mohammed I. khalif of Cordova (886.)  
The Christians persecuted by the Moors.  
Voluntary martyrdom, and the worship of voluntary martyrs, forbidden by a synod held at Cordova.
- 857 *Origin of the kingdom of Navarre*: Garcia Ximenes, count of Pampeluna, throws off the yoke of France, and assumes the regal authority.

**Denmark.**

- 856 Eric, the Danish sea-king, is killed in battle.  
Eric II. king of the Danes. (883.)

**Netherlands.**

- 857 The coasts of Frisia and Holland are distressed and ravaged by the Normans.  
Otho de Pont, *warden* of Guelderland.  
[This dignity remained in his family near two hundred years.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 853 Disgraceful intrigues of Michael.  
Murder of Theoctistus by Michael and Bardas (866, 867.)
- 854 Theodora resigns her regency.  
Michael gives himself up to profligacy.
- 856 Bardas made Cæsar.  
He imprisons Theodora and her daughter in a convent.
- 857 Deposition of the patriarch Ignatius; he is inhumanly and shamefully treated.  
Photius raised to the patriarchate.  
Victorious campaign of Leo against the Saracens, at the Euphrates and Tigris.  
Michael defeated by the Arabs at Samosata; 6000 of his army, with their general, Leo, made prisoners.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 851 Visible decline in the power of the khalifs beyond the vicinity of Baghdad.  
Increasing insolence of the Turkish body-guards, and submission of the khalifate to their tyrannical authority (833.)
- 855 The government of Motawakkel is so oppressive, that he becomes odious in the eyes of his subjects.

**Britain.**

- 859 *Donald III.*, king of Scots, suc. Kenneth.  
 860 *Ethelbert* of Kent ascends the throne of Wessex, to the prejudice of *Ethelred* (866.)  
 862 *Osbert* assumes regal honours in *Bernicia*.  
 863 *Ella* also reigns in *Bernicia* (867.)  
*Constantine II.* king of Scotland, St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, founded about this period (1466.)  
 864 Renewed invasions of the Danes:— One party sack and then burn Winchester to the ground; but while retreating with their booty, they are routed by the Saxons of Berks and Hants.  
 Another party of Northmen land and winter in the Isle of Thanet; the men of Kent purchase their retreat, but the Danes treacherously violate the agreement.  
 865 The Danes invade the Northumbrian coast. *Radnor Lodbrog*, a Danish sea king, is shipwrecked on the coast of Northumbria. *Ella* imprisons and puts him to death.  
 866 *Ethelred* of Wessex succeeds on the death of his brother *Ethelbert* (860.)  
 Northumbria revolts from Wessex; *Osbert* and *Ella* strive for the sovereignty.  
*Ingwar*, *Halfden*, *Bacseg*, *Guthrun*, and *Ubba*, five sons of *Radnor Lodbrog*, accompanied by other sea-kings, twenty Jarls, and an immense host of warriors, numbering, at least, twenty thousand, land on the shores of East Anglia, determined to revenge the murder of *Radnor*. They winter on the coast, and make preparations for the ensuing spring.

**France.**

- 859 Reconciliation of the brothers; upon which *Charles* is restored to his dominion.  
 860 Descent of pirates upon *Amiens*. *Charles* subsidizes another band of pirates, to exterminate their fellow-pirates.  
 861 *Robert*, great-grandfather of *Hugh Capet*, duke of *Neustria*.  
 The capitularies of *Charles* against robbers, published at the synod of *Pitres*.  
 863 *Lorraine* partitioned between *Germany* and *France*.  
 864 *Charles* is compelled to surrender to the *Khalif* of *Cordova*, (by treaty with *Mohammed I.*,) the French territory on the Spanish march, north of the *Ebro*.

**Germany.**

- 862 *Louis I.* sends missionaries to preach Christianity to the *Slavonians*.  
 Death of *Charles*, king of *Provence*.  
 Interregnum in *Provence* till 879.

**Italy.**

- 859 A severe winter; the Adriatic so frozen that carriages pass up and down upon it.  
 860 *Thietburga*, wife of *Lothaire*, condemned by a council held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.  
 862 The divines of the synod of *Aix-la-Chapelle* grant permission to *Lothaire* to contract a fresh marriage; he marries *Valdrade*.  
 863 *Nicholas* having excommunicated *Photius*, is in turn excommunicated by him.  
 Charges of heresy against the Church of *Rome* by *Photius*:—1. keeping Sunday as a fast; 2. permitting use of milk and cheese the first week in Lent; 3. prohibiting the marriage of priests; 4. allowing none but bishops to anoint baptized persons; 5. adding the words *Filioque* to the *Niceene* creed.

**Italy.**

- 864 *Orso Participazio*, *doge* of *Venice*.  
 865 The divines of the synod of *Attigni* decide against *Lothaire's* second marriage and command him to take back his wife, *Thietburga* (860, 862.)

**Spain.**

- 860 Rebellion of *Omar* against *Mohammed I.*  
 862 *Salamanca* stormed and taken by *Ordonno*.  
 864 The Spanish march retaken by the Saracens from *Charles* of *France* (778.)  
 866 Death of *Ordonno*, during whose victorious career the Saracens suffered several defeats, and the kingdom of *Oviedo* was widely extended.

*Alfonso III.* (the Great) king of *Oviedo*; whose arms obtained several victories over the Saracens, and suppressed rebellions in his own kingdom (910.)

**Norway and Russia.**

- 861 *Iceland* discovered by a *Norwegian* chief.  
 862 Death of *Ruric*, king of *Russia*.

**Netherlands.**

- 862 Counts of *Flanders* from this date; *Baldwin I.* (*Bras-de-fer*) the first count.  
 864 *Thierry* first count of *Frisia* (? 922.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 860 The cause of *Ignatius* taken up by *Nicholas*, bishop of *Rome*; hence beginning of The schism of the Greek church.  
 Disastrous defeat of *Michael* in *Cappadocia*, by the Arabs, who ravage the country, including *Cilicia* and *Pontus*.  
 862 *Petronius*, the emperor's brother, takes the command; he obtains a victory at *Amasia*.  
 863 Bull of deposition, by *Nicholas*, agt. *Photius*.  
 New and magnificent Hippodrome erected by *Michael*.  
 864 First naval expedition of the Russians against *Constantinople*—(200 ships); destroyed by a storm.  
 865 *Basil* supersedes *Bardas* in court favour; he marries *Eudoxia*, *Michael's* mistress.  
 866 Murder of *Bardas*, by *Michael*, *Basil*, and others (853, 867.)  
*Basil* made *Cesar*.  
*Photius* formally deposes *Pope Nicholas*.  
 Birth of *Leo*, son of *Basil* and *Eudoxia*.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 860 Victories of *Omar* in *Asia Minor*.  
*Thebit-Ibn-Chora*, annalist, geometer, and astronomer, flourishes.  
 861 Murder of the cruel *Motawakkel* by his son, *Montasser*, one of the objects of many wanton and degrading cruelties.  
*Montasser* dies of remorse, or of poison, after a reign of six months.  
 The Turkish guards dispose of the throne, according to their pleasure, from this time.  
 862 *Omar* sends 70,000 of the inhabitants of *Asia Minor* into perpetual captivity.  
*Mustain* succeeds *Montasser*.  
 He is compelled to surrender, to the Turkish guards, the privilege of electing their own commander, by which the already limited power of the khalifate is greatly lessened (833.)  
 863 Battle of *Amasia*; terrible defeat by the Greeks; *Omar* is killed, and his head sent to *Constantinople* by *Petronas*.  
 865 *Mustain* put to death by the Turkish guard. *Motaz*, or *Muattaz*, succeeds;  
 In whose reign a severe blow was inflicted upon the khalifate, by the loss of *Egypt*.

**Britain.**

- 867 The Danes burst, in vengeful career, from East Anglia, upon Northumbria, spreading devastation in their march.  
At York they defeat the united forces of Osbert and Ella; the former is slain in the battle, the latter made prisoner, and cruelly tortured to death.  
The Danes, now determined to establish themselves in the country, create Northumbria into a Danish state, which they garrison, and appoint  
*Ingear* the first Danish king in England.
- 868 The rest of the Danes invade Mercia; Nottingham and Lincoln fall before them.  
*Erigena* (sch. phil.) flourishes at Oxford.
- 870 Successful invasion of East Anglia by the Danes.  
Drunkenness made a capital offence by Constantine, king of Scotland.  
Murder of Edmund, (St.) kg. of E. Anglia. *Guthrun*, the Dane, ascends the throne.  
Massacre of the monks of Croyland Abbey. The monasteries of Bardeney, Croyland, Peterborough, Ely, pillaged and burnt.  
The Danes invade Wessex; they penetrate to Reading, which they conquer.  
Rout of the Danes at *Ecesesdun*, by Ethelred and his son Arthur.  
Battle of Basing; Saxons defeated.  
Battle of Merton; Ethelred is borne from the field mortally wounded.  
*Alfred*, now 22 years old, reluctantly succeeds to the throne of Wessex.  
[The aspect of affairs was at this time such as might rationally excite the worst apprehensions. An enemy, whose superior martial skill and activity were rendered more appalling by their merciless ferocity, had already securely established themselves in the island, with overwhelming numbers; and continued reinforcements of new swarms, from their northern seats, rendered their defeat unavailing, and their ultimate expulsion hopeless.]
- 871 Ninth battle between the West Saxons and Danes; Alfred defeated purchases peace. The Danes proceed to London, where they winter (833.)
- 872 Alfred *anointed* at his inauguration, being the first time anointing at coronations was used in England (1097.)  
The Danes prepare to ravage Mercia.  
Burhred, k. of Mercia, purchases peace.
- 873 The faithless Danes, after receiving the bribe, ravage Mercia.  
The Danes invade Scotland; Constantine, king of the Scots, is slain in battle.  
He is succeeded by the joint-kings, Aodh, Eocha, and Grig (! 881.)
- 874 Burhred escapes to Rome (852.)  
*Ceolwulf* made king by the Danes.
- France.**
- 870 Death of the monk Godeschalvus (848.)  
Albion mortally wounds Charles, one of the king's sons, on returning from the chase.
- 871 Carloman, (an ecclesiastic,) the son of Charles, driven to rebellion by the measures adopted to shut him out from public life.  
He submits, is degraded, and blinded.  
Excommunication of the friends and abettors of Carloman.
- 872 Continued descents of the Northmen.

**Italy.**

- 867 Extension of Christianity into Bohemia, Bulgaria, Russia, and other countries.  
Adrian II. bishop of Rome (872.)
- 870 Translation of the Bible into the Slavonian tongue, by Cyrillus and Methodus missionaries among the Slavi, under the patronage of the empress Theodora.
- 872 John VIII. bishop of Rome (882.)
- Denmark and Norway.**
- 873 *Canute* I. king of the Danes. (?)
- 874 Colony of Norwegians to Iceland.  
The aristocratic republic of Iceland founded by the Normans; the national assemblies are denominated *Allthings*.
- Netherlands.**
- 870 Lotharinga divided into two equal parts, each having a regal title.
- Greek Empire.**
- 867 Basil loses favour with Michael, who forms a conspiracy to kill him, but Basil anticipates his murderous designs.  
Murder of Michael in his mother's house, by *Basil*, (the Macedonian,) Sept. 24.  
[His mother traced her descent to Constantine the great, and his father was a descendant of the Arascidae.]  
The public treasury, which was left full to overflowing by the emperor Theophilus, is found to contain but 300 lbs. of gold.  
Fugal measures of Basil.
- 868 Basil deposes and banishes Photius.  
Ignatius restored to the patriarchate.
- 869 VIII. *General Council*—at Constantinople; deposition of the patriarch Photius confirmed; excommunication of the Iconoclasts. Triumph of Romanism.  
War with the Paulicians; Basil is defeated.
- 870 Successful war against the Paulicians.  
Basil commences a new collection of the laws—"Constitutiones Basilicæ."
- 871 The siege of Ragusa raised by the Arabs.
- 872 Basil goes against the Saracens.
- 873 Photius grows in favour with Basil.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 868 Egypt revolts, and regains its independenc.  
Revolt of Yakoub ben Leis, (or al Laith,) surnamed *al Saffar*, "the brazier," in Persia (see Persian Chronology.)
- 869 The Turkish body-guard kill Motaz.  
*Muhladi*, or Mothadi, succeeds—a mere puppet of the body-guards.
- 870 Muhladi becomes another victim to the caprice of the guards. He is succeed. by *Mutammed*, or Mothamed, who endeavours to limit the power of the guards.  
Baghdad restored to the honour of being the chief seat of government (836.)
- 871 Fortress of Bari taken by Louis of France.
- 872 The Soffaride dynasty in Persia founded.
- 874 The Samanides revolt (see 900.)
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 872 The Soffarides, under Yakoub-ben-Leis, overturn the Taherite and establish *The Soffaride dynasty* (874.)
- 873 *Amer* succeeds Yakoub-ben-Leis.
- 874 Defeat of *Amer* by Ismael Samanee, who destroys the Soffaride dynasty, and establishes himself in Samarcand, Tartary.
- Africa.**
- 868 Successful revolt of Egypt, under Ahmed, son of Toulon, of Turkish descent; hence *The Toulonide dynasty of Egypt* (905.)  
Wealth, splendour, benevolence of Ahmed.

**Britain:**

- 875 Deposition and murder of Ceolwulf; and cessation of Mercia as a separate kingdom. [By the subjugation of Mercia, the Northmen divided the possession of all England, south of the Tyne, with the only remaining Saxon state of Wessex.]
- 876 Halfden takes part of the Danish force, and proceeds to Northumbria, extending his devastation over all Deira, and into Cumbria.  
Guthrun, with the other portion, leaves Cambridge, and debarks on the estrn. shr. They re-appear on the Dorsetshire coast. Alfred makes a treaty with them. Alfred procures a few ships, with which he obtains a trivial victory.  
Ceolwulf, king of Mercia, deposed (874.)
- 877 Alfred builds large ships at all his ports. He obtains a victory over Guthrun at sea. Alfred makes peace with Guthrun.
- 878 Guthrun and his hordes, reinforced by Ubba and his ferocious followers, overrun England in January.  
Alfred, taken by surprise, flees to Athelney, and conceals himself.  
Alfred fortifies the place of his retreat, and from thence, with some of his retainers, makes several excursions upon the enemy.  
*Scholastic philosophy*:—John Scotus, Eriugena, (an Irishman,) the first writer of the middle ages who dared to think for himself, still flourishes at Oxford (868.)  
Guthred, the Dane, rules in Deira.
- 879 Defeat and death of Ubba in an encounter with Ealdorman Odum of Devonshire. Alfred re-appears, and summons the Saxons to conflict and revenge.  
The armies of Guthrun and Alfred meet at Eddendune; Guthrun is defeated, and submits to Alfred, gives hostages, and embraces Christianity.  
Alfred recovers the dominion of Wessex, Kent, and Mercia, while East Anglia is ceded to Guthrun.  
[The Danelagh, or territory subject to the Danish law, embraced East Anglia and the old kingdom of Northumbria.]

**France.**

- 875 Charles (the Bald) crowned by the Pope, emperor of Italy, and king of France.  
Carloman is appointed to an abbacy, by Louis (le Germanique); but soon dies.
- 876 Battle of Aldernach; Charles defeated by his nephew, Louis.  
Frightful state of the country from the invasions of the Northmen.  
Normandy (the ancient Neustria) conquered.
- 877 Edict of Xiersi, making hereditary all fiefs, earldoms, and duchies (887.)  
Charles comes to Pavia. Hearing that Carloman (his nephew) marches against him to dispute the imperial crown, he retreats across Mount Cenis, towards Savoy, but dies of fever at Brios.  
Louis (the Stammerer) succeeds, and is crowned at Troyes,  
Decree of the Council of Troyes, (at which Louis is crowned,) forbidding interment to the bodies of excommunicated persons; they are to be cast to beasts of prey.  
Numerous fiefs established.
- 879 Louis III. and Carloman, joint-kings of France.

**France.**

- 879 Count Boso (of Provence) founds the *kingdom of Cisjurane Burgundy*; he is crowned king of Arles at Mantaille. (See 888.)

**Germany.**

- 875 Abo, the historian, bishop of Vienne, fl. (born about 800, died in 875 or 876.)
- 876 Death of Louis I. (the German.) His kingdom is divided, viz.:—  
Carloman reigns over Bavaria.  
Louis (the Saxon) Saxony and Thuringia.  
Charles (the Fat) rules in Suabia and Alsace.  
Lorraine is ceded to Germany.  
Invasion of Germany by Charles of France.  
Louis defeats his uncle at Aldernach.  
Charles's (the Bald) queen prematurely delivered in a farm-house.
- 877 Carloman is elected king of Italy.
- 879 Death of Carloman without issue.

**Italy.**

- 875 Death of Louis II. The empire reverts to Charles ("the Bald," k. of France) till 877. [The eldest branch of the Carovingian family was extinguished with Louis II., who died without male issue. In an assembly of the nobles at Pavia, the vacant crown was offered at the same instant both to the kings of France and Germany (see note 902.) The king of France obtained the prize. See 945.]  
After his coronation Charles returns to France.
- 876 The clergy from this time are not amenable to civil courts of justice; *spiritual courts* alone can take cognizance of their errors.
- 877 Second visit of Charles to Italy; on arriving at Pavia he hears of Carloman's invasion and immediately returns towards France, but dies at the village of Brios of fever.  
An interregnum of four years (880.)
- 878 The Arabs conquer Sicily.

**Norway and Russia.**

- 875 *Harold Harfuger* (Fair Hair) k. of Norway. [Norway, inhabited from the most remote antiquity by various tribes of Gothic descent, was first united in this year into one state by Harold. This monarchy was afterwards severed into many petty states by the various claims and dissensions of his descendants. The Norwegians first appear in history as pirates, under several chieftains, whose depredations extended over all the countries bordering on the North Sea.]  
The *Yngling* dynasty, of which Harold is the founder continues till the year 1319.

- 879 *Oleg*, king of Russia.  
He has two capitals—Kiev and Novogorod.
- Netherlands.**
- 876 Regnier, the first count of Hainault. [The original of "Reynard the Fox."]
- 879 Lotharingia again united, and made a fief of the Germanic crown. (?876.)  
Baldwin II. (the bald) count of Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

- 875 The Saracens in Cilicia defeated.
- 876 The Arab fleet destroyed off Crete.
- 878 Death of Ignatius, aged 80.  
Photius again becomes patriarch (868.)
- 879 Council at Constantinople, called by the Greeks the VIII. Œcumenical—in opposition to that held in 869.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 877 Albatgenius, one of the greatest promoters of Arabian astronomy, flourishes.

**Britain.**

- 881 *Aodh* (? Hugh) king of Scotland (873.)  
 882 Alfred improves the subsequent peace of 15 years, by repairing and augmenting his fortresses, fortifying the coasts, increasing his fleet, establishing a militia, re-establishes courts of justice, and patronizing learning throughout his kingdom.  
 884 John Asser, court chronicler to Alfred. An estate given by Alfred, for a book on cosmography.  
 The supremacy of Alfred is acknowledged both by the Danes and ancient Britons.  
*Eocha* (? Achy) and *Grigg*, joint kings of Scotland (892.)  
 886 Oxford University founded by Alfred—according to some.  
 Wax time-candles invented by Alfred. [The measurement of time being extremely uncertain, Alfred adopted the expedient of trying to mark its flight, by the burning of wax candles; six to burn twenty-four hours, allowing three inches an hour.]  
 Fairs and markets established.  
 Death of John Scotus, at Oxford (878.)

**France.**

- 882 Louis defeats the Northmen on the Loire. Accidental death of Louis. Carloman reigns alone.  
 Death of Hincmar, bp. of Rheims, professor of the *scholastic philosophy* (850.)  
 884 Death of Carloman, from a wound received in the chase.  
*Charles* (the Fat) seizes upon the throne, to the exclusion of Charles (the Simple.)  
 The nobility compel Charles to concede to them the right of resistance against regal oppression, &c. (854, 887, 987.)  
 Adrian III. bishop of Rome (885.)  
 Investiture by the emperors falls into desuetude, also their confirmation of the election of Popes.  
 885 The Northmen, 40,000 in number, under Sigefroi, besiege Paris.  
 Stephen VI. bishop of Rome (891.)  
 886 The Northmen are repulsed by the citizens under Eudes, count of Paris.  
 Charles comes with an army, but instead of fighting, ingloriously purchases peace.

**Germany.**

- 882 Death of Louis without issue; his kingdom falls to *Charles* (the Fat) who is now emperor of the West and king of Italy.  
 Provence still retains its independence under count Boson (879.)  
 884 Seven Magyar tribes descend from the Ural mountains and cross the Volga and other rivers, till they arrive in the country known as Hungary, which they conquer. [The origin of the Magyars is one of the most difficult questions in the ethnography of Europe. The oldest opinion is, that they are derived from the Huns of Attila; another opinion, that they are related to the Finnish tribes; another, that they descended from the Turkish or Tartar tribes, who overspread Western Asia in the first century of our era; while Pejer, keeper of the University Library at Pesh, derives them from the Parthians. The Magyars are a handsome, well-shaped people, square built, and muscular, with a deportment expressive of bodily strength. Their complexions are dark, and their

**Germany.**

features indicate an eastern origin. They are distinguished for their gaiety, frankness, and hospitality. Their language is an object of great curiosity to the philologist, standing, as it does, alone and remote from every other; and it is a remarkable historical fact, that it has triumphed over every effort made to suppress it.]  
*The monarchy of the Franks re-united under Charles (the Fat.)*

**Italy.**

- 880 *Charles* (the Fat) king of Italy. [At his coronation the formula, "In the year of our Lord," was first used.]  
 Separation of Latin and Greek churches.  
 881 Giovanni Partecipazio, *doge* of Venice.  
 882 Martin II. bishop of Rome (884.) [The Popes, from the accession of Martin to that of Theodorus, were notorious for their general immorality; the clergy too were sunk in ignorance and vice.]  
 884 Adrian III. bishop of Rome (885.)  
 885 Stephen V. bishop of Rome (891.)

**Spain.**

- 881 Calib continues the rebellion against Mohammed which Omar his father began—he takes possession of Toledo (860.)  
 Alfonso defeats Calib in a sanguinary encounter—Calib's army numbered 80,000.  
 886 *Atmondhir* succeeds Mohammed I. as *khalif* of Cordova (889.)

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 883 Death of Eric Edmundson, *kg.* of Sweden. *Gorm*, or *Worm* (the Elder) having united Jutland and the Danish isles, becomes king of Denmark (935.)

**Netherlands.**

- 882 Gerolf created count of Frisia, by Charles "the Fat."  
 883 Regnier (876) invested, by Charles "the Simple," with the duchy of Lotharingia.  
 886 Lotharingia falls to Arnulf, duke of Carinthia, with a regal title.  
 Further excesses of the Northern sea-kings.

**Greek Empire.**

- 884 Victorious campaign of Procopius and Leo against the Saracens in Italy.  
 Death of Procopius, owing to Leo's treachry. Recall, mutilation, and exile of Leo.  
 Saracens expelled Italy by Niceph. Phocas. Intrigues of the minister Santabaren, for the ruin of Prince Leo, discovered.  
 886 Death of Basil, from a wound received while hunting. Elevation of *Leo VI.*, (the philosopher,) in conjuncture with *Alexander*, Leo's younger brother. [Alexander left the entire control of the sovereignty to his brother Leo; and so lost was he in debauchery and sloth, that his name and character have almost escaped the notice of historians.]  
 Deposition of Photius by the emperors. Santabaren blinded and sent into exile. Christianity first preached in Russia.  
 Death of Anastasius, the librarian.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 880 The Solar Apogee discovered by Albateginus; who also publishes astronomical tables, and other scientific works (877.)

**Africa.**

- 882 Birth of Abu Mohammed Obeidallah, whose descent is traced to Fatima, daughter of Mohammed, and wife of Ali (908.)

**Britain.**

- 888 The title of *Earl* becomes hereditary from about this period.
- 890 Alfred publishes his code of laws—from which our common law is derived.
- [According to some, he divided his kingdom into shires, and established trial by jury. These things, however, belong to a later period than that of Alfred. See 970.]
- Alfred invents lanterns. (See 886.)
- Eorle* succeeds Guthrun the Dane (870.)
- 891 First land-tax in England; talliages and hydages imposed (891.)
- 892 *Donald IV.* king of the Scots (904.)

**France.**

- 887 The feudal system established.
- [“In France, the triumph of feudalism was earliest effected. The rapid degeneracy of the Carolingian line of princes, the incessant ravages of the Northmen, and the general anarchy that prevailed, prepared the establishment of a feudal aristocracy, so entirely independent, that, for full three centuries, France presented the appearance rather of a number of petty states in slight and imperfect connection with each other, than of an integral monarchy.”—*Capt. Procter.*]
- 888 Deposition of Charles, (the Fat,) by a German diet, and consequent *Dismemberment of the Carolingian empire.* *Eudes* is acknowledged king of France at a diet held at Compeigne.
- [The boundaries of the French kingdom at this time, included no more than the comparatively narrow tract between the Meuse and the Loire, the centre of which was occupied, as its coasts and frontiers were ravaged, by the predatory Northmen.” 843.]
- The Trans-jurane kingdom of Burgundy* founded by Rudolph.
- Guido unsuccessfully attempts to gain the crown of France. (See Italy, 891.)
- Revolt of Aquitaine.
- Rebellion of Baldwin, count of Flanders.
- General insubordination of the great lords.
- 889 The Northmen defeated by Eudes.
- 890 The Northmen again defeated.
- 891 Treaty with the Barbarians on the Oise.

**Germany.**

- 888 Deposition of Charles by a diet convoked at Tribur; at which also *Arnulf*—descended from Charlemagne—(a natural son of Carloman) is elected emp. Charles takes refuge with Lieutbert, bishop of Mayence; but survives only three mos. Henceforth Germany forms a distinct empire, the succession to the crown of which is elective.
- [Germany was now composed of five nations:—the Franks (inhabitants of the modern Palatinate), the Suabians, the Bavarians, the Saxons of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the Lorrainers on the left bank of the Rhine.]
- 890 Borzivor, *duke* of Bohemia. Arnulf invites the Hungarian hordes, under Zundebold, into Bohemia. Rebellion of Zundebold, who founds the kingdom of Bohemia. Zundebold (or Swentibold) punished.
- 891 Arnulf defeats an army of 90,000 Normans, who had invaded his territory.

**Germany.**

- [Some chroniclers say the invaders numbered 150,000; 120,000 of whom were chased into the river Dyle.]
- 892 Arnulf espouses the cause of Berenger, in his contest for the throne of Italy.
- Italy.**
- 887 Pietro Candiano I. doge of Venice.
- 888 After the deposition of Charles (the Fat,) *Berenger*, duke of Friuli (descended from Charlemagne) assumes the regal government; anarchy and civil war succeeds—the crown being the subject of contention.
- 889 Guido, *duke* of Spoleto, contests the claim of Berenger.
- [Both Berenger and Guido claimed descent, by the female line, from Charlemagne.]
- 890 Adalbert II. (the Rich) *duke* of Tuscany. The Saracens are driven out of Italy.
- 891 Battle on the Trebia; Berenger defeated, escapes to Germany. *Guido* crowned emperor by Pope Stephen V. Formosus, bishop of Rome (876.) Sergius II. esteemed an anti-Pope.

**Spain.**

- 889 *Abdallah*, khalif of Cordova (912.)
- Netherlands.**
- 887 Arnulf is made emperor of Germany. Gerolf, count of Frisia, is confirmed by Arnulf. Hisson.
- 888 Zwentibold, succeeds to Lotharingia. His tyranny provokes his great vassals to rebellion at various times.

**Greek Empire.**

- 887 Asia Minor invaded by the Saracens.
- 888 Ravages of the Arabs in Italy and Sicily, &c. *Simeon* crowned king of the Bulgarians. Injury and insult to the Bulgarian merchants at Thessalonica, by Stylianus, Leo's father-in-law.
- 889 Macedonia and Greece overrun by the Bulgarians; Leo, Catacalon, and Theodosius, slain.
- Leo sends a Hungarian army against the Bulgarians; the Hungarians are routed.
- 890 Southern Italy again becomes subject to the Eastern Empire.
- 891 Photius died, probably, about this time. [He was author of a Greek lexicon.]

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 890 The Carmathians or Karamites, in Eastern Arabia, appear in arms; they declare utter hostility to the pomp and extravagance of the court at Baghdad.
- [The origin and name of this fanatical sect are ascribed to one Carnath, who, in the beginning of this century, commenced a career somewhat similar to that of the great impostor. This formidable schism, though restrained by the khalifate, during its vigour, contributed largely to accelerate its decline.]
- 891 The Carmathians defeated by Muaffick, brother and general of the khalif. They retire to the deserts, where they gather strength, and await their opportunity to take revenge on the khalifate.
- 892 *Muhaded*, or Motadhed Billah, khalif. Bahrein, Syria, and Mesopotamia, overrun by the Carmathians under Taher.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 892 *The Independence of Turkestan*, secured by Ismael Samanee, sultan of Mawerhal Nahr. (See 874.)

**Britain.**

- 893 First invasion by Hastings the Dane. Alfred, aided by his son, Edward, overthrows the Danes at Farnham.
- 894 Second Danish invasion under Hastings. He is assisted by a fleet of Danes from East Anglia and Northumbria. Alfred routs the Anglian Danes at Exeter. His army in Essex destroys the Danish intrenchments at Bemfleet, and captures their treasures, with the wife and family of Hastings.
- Alfred restores to Hastings his wife and children, and gives him permission to quit England.
- 895 The remains of the Danish hordes twice cross the island, and do much harm.
- 896 Alfred besieges a fortification of the Danes on the river Lea, and disperses the Danes. The fugitive Danes winter at Bridgenorth. The *Privy Council* instituted by Alfred. [Privy councillors are nominated by the sovereign, without patent or grant, and are removable at his pleasure. In ancient times, the council consisted of twelve, or thereabouts; it is now (1852) considered indefinite in number.]
- 897 Alfred invests the Danes on all sides, and compels them to retreat in dismay. The invading Danes abandon England; but the colonists still possess East Anglia and Northumbria.

- 899 Pestilence in Alfred's dominions. Music cultivated in Ireland.

[“There is an accomplishment,” says Mr. G. L. Smyth, “in which the Irish have always been allowed to excel, namely, *music*. Cambrensis declares that the Irish were incomparably before every other nation with which he was acquainted, and eminently distinguished by their skill in symphony and execution. The harp of Brian Boroiu is preserved in Trinity College, Dublin; the very instrument used by the ancient Irish is thus to be judged of. The high state of cultivation in which we find the art of music amongst the ancient Irish is not to be ascribed merely to the natural genius of the people. The bards were a privileged order of men, enjoying consideration in society, and specially retained as members of the state retinue of kings and chieftains. The influence which men thus honoured would naturally acquire in society, aided by the popular influence of their art, would necessarily stimulate them to great proficiency. In early ages, they were not musicians only, but poets and historians, delivering down from age to age the national annals, and the achievements of the great families their patrons, in verses which they sung or recited to music. In this respect the Irish claim the same origin and occupation for their bards, which the *early history of the poetry of almost all nations* ascribes to a similar race of songsters.”]

**France.**

- 893 Expedition of Eudes against Aquitaine. Charles, (the Simple,) grandson of Charles (the Bald), and posthumous son of Louis (the Stammerer), is proclaimed king of France, at Rheims, in opposition to Eudes.
- 894 *Civil war* between Eudes and Charles.

**France.**

- 894 Eudes successfully maintains the kingdom, but treats Charles with noble generosity.
- 895 The Danes approach Paris; they receive presents from the walls, to buy them off.
- 898 Death of Eudes, and recognition of Charles, (the Simple,) king of France. [From this period may be dated the gradual decline of the Carolingian dynasty in France; and rise of the counts of Paris.]
- 899 Desperate battle between the Normans and French on the banks of the Eure.

**Germany.**

- 894 Christianity introduced into Bohemia.
- 896 Arnulf invades Italy; allured by the offer of the imperial crown by Pope Formosus.
- 897 Ageltrude, Guido's widow, bribes one of Arnulf's officers to give him a poisoned potion, which is accordingly done. Arnulf survives three years under a most painful hebetude of faculties.
- 899 Death of Arnulf; accession of Louis III. (the child) seven years old. Regency of Otho, duke of Saxony, and Hatto, archbishop of Mentz.

**Italy.**

- 894 Death of Guido and accession of Lambert (son of Guido) emperor. Arnulf of Germany disputes Lambert's right to the imperial throne.
- 896 Rome besieged and taken by Arnulf, who is crowned emp. by Formosus. Heroism of Ageltrude, widow of Guido and mother of Lambert. Boniface VI. pontiff for 25 days. Stephen VII. succeeds (898.)
- 897 Stephen has the body of Pope Formosus disinterred and mutilated. Romanus, bishop of Rome.
- 898 John IX. bishop of Rome; the favourite of the infamous Theodora (900.)
- 899 The Pope commands the ringing of bells for dissipating thunder and lightning. On the death of Arnulf a struggle between Berenger and Lambert for the crown commences (900.)

Fearful ravages of the Hungarians.

The Saracens also distress the kingdom.

Berenger defeated by Hungarians, Sep. 24.

[The fierce tide of Hungarians, urged on by the pressure of more powerful savages in the rear, rolled down from the Ural mountains, swept along the banks of the great intervening rivers, till it touched the confines of the eastern and western empires, penetrated within the line of the Danube, nor stopped for a moment in its course till it had devastated southern France, and then, gathering strength, burst upon Spain from the Pyrenees, and upon Italy from the Alps.]

**Netherlands.**

- 893 Baldwin of Flanders, (892,) having beaten a priest, is threatened with excommunication by a synod held at Rheims.

- 899 Zwentibold loses ground against his vassals.

**Greek Empire.**

- 895 Conspiracy agt. Leo detected by Samonas.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 893 The Hamadanites revolt, and found The Hamadanite dynasty of Syria.

**China.**

- 897 Anarchy in China for some years.

**Britain:**

- 900 Alfred confers knighthood upon Athelstan, being the first instance on record of the sword of state being used in conferring that dignity.

Death of Alfred, aged 51 years.

[Of Alfred, it has been said, that "he was as eminent in the cultivation of the arts of peace, as in the struggles of warfare. He consolidated the Saxon monarchy; he built up and restored cities and towns; he organized the administration of justice; he was an indefatigable promoter of knowledge, translating, himself, some valuable authors and portions of the Holy Scriptures; he encouraged the useful arts; he patronized travellers; he was the friend and correspondent of the most eminent scholars. He did all this with a feeble constitution, and under the sufferings of a chronic malady."]

- 901 *Edward* (the Elder) elected, by the Wittenagemot, king of all England (920.)

Ethelwold, son of Ethelred, ineffectually prefers a claim to the throne.

He flees to the Danes of Northumbria, who espouse his cause; which leads to war.

- 904 *Constantine III.* king of Scotland (911.)

- 905 Ethelwold killed in battle in Kent.

A pacification succeeds.

A learned priesthood and an illiterate people in Ireland at this time.

["The early church taught religion, not education—and all its colleges were model schools for priests. The learning of our cloisters was like the learning of our modern universities—an accomplishment never addressed to the people at large, and neither influencing nor improving their condition."]

**France.**

- 900 Bayeux taken by Rollo (Hrolf) the Norman. Rollo slays Berenger, and immediately marries Popa, his daughter.

Rollo fortifies himself at Rouen, where he is selected permanent chief by his comrades.

- 905 The Normans devastate Bretagne, Champagne, Contentin, Mosque, and Picardy.

**Germany.**

- 900 Invasion and ravages of the Hungarians.

Fend between Conrad, count of Franconia, and Adelbert, marquis of Papenburg.

Assassination of Conrad of Franconia.

Treachery of archbishop Hatto, and execution of Adelbert.

**Italy.**

- 900 ["The tenth century is commonly styled *Sæculum Obscurum*, or the "Dark Age," or the "Iron Age" of the church, and the deplorable state of Christianity is freely acknowledged by the Romanist historians. The Christian religion suffered little from the persecution of its enemies, but much from the ignorance and vices of its professors. Its external state has been deemed not unprosperous, for Christianity was propagated in this century, although in a corrupted form, yet with considerable success."—*Carwihen.*]

Benedict IV. bishop of Rome (903.)

Assassination of Lambert (899.)

*Louis III.* (the Blind) of Arles, is brought forward by the Italian nobles as king.

[The great feudatories of Italy were ever

**Italy.**

ready to serve two masters, in order that they might control one by the terror which the other inspired. 945.]

- 901 He is defeated by Berenger, and compelled to swear never to renew his pretensions.

- 902 Return of Louis, he is crowned at Pavia. Municipal corporations spring up in Italy.

- 903 Leo V. bishop of Rome.

- Christopher, bishop of Rome (904.)

- 904 Louis defeated by Berenger.

Berenger deprives Louis of his sight, and then sends him back to Provence.

- Sergius III. bishop of Rome (911.)

- 905 *Berenger* succeeds (888, 915.)

**Spain.**

- 900 Cotton paper first manufactured in Spain.

[To a Chinese mandarin, named Isay, is ascribed the honour of having first invented the art of making paper, about the year A.D. 95. He employed not only cotton and silk, but also the inner bark of different trees. The art was introduced at Mecca about the year 710; whence the Arabs transferred it to Africa, thence to Spain in the end of the ninth century.]

Flourishing period of Arabian science, literature, and commerce, at Cordova.

**Netherlands.**

- 900 Zwentibold killed in battle.

**Greek Empire.**

- 901 Moses Barcephala, bishop of Bethramah, fl.

- 904 Thessalonica blockaded by an Arab fleet; it is entered, plundered, and partly destroyed.

Second naval expedition of the Russians, consisting of 2000 boats, under Oleg, against Constantinople.

- 905 Final abolition of the Roman senate.

Birth of Constantine VII., son of Leo and Zoe (911.)

- 906 Nicholas (patriarch) refuses to acknowledge the legitimacy of Constantine, for which he is deposed.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 900 Overthrow of the Soffarides by the Saminides in Persia (874, 902.)

- 901 Cufa, Bassora, Raca, and Baalbec, plundered and depopulated by the Karamites. Taher defeats Muthaded's troops under the walls of Baghdad.

- 902 *Muktafi* succeeds Muthaded.

[Although helpless and humbled, as much by the domestic tyranny of their own guards, as by the successful revolts in various quarters, the Khalifs, by their external splendour, continued to excite the amazement and admiration of strangers.]

- 903 The Karamites attack the pilgrims going to Mecca; 20,000 are slain, and the caravan plundered.

- 905 Egypt again subject to the khalifate (868.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 902 *The Samanee dynasty* till 936.

*Ismael Samanee*, sovereign of Persia.

His sway extends over Bokhara and Cabul.

**China.**

- 905 Five unimportant dynasties till 960.

- 906 The Leav Tartars, or Khitan, establish themselves in the northern parts of China.

**Africa.**

- 902 Mahadi (on the site of the ancient Aphrodisium) founded by Obeidallah (?908.)

- 905 Fall of Egypt under Muktafi of Baghdad,

**Britain.**

- 908 Death of John Asser, historian, and court chronicler to Alfred (884.)  
 910 Edward defeats the Northumbrian Danes in several encounters.  
 914 Westminster Abbey built by Ethelbert. [A temple dedicated to Apollo formerly occupied the site.]  
 915 Cambridge University founded, according to some (See 626, 1230.)  
 916 Great zeal for church building. Wretched state of agriculture, owing to the operation of the feudal system.

**France.**

- 908 Death of the Abbé Reginon, historian.  
 911 The Northmen or Normans, under Rollo, compel Charles to settle Neustria upon them; hence called Normandy (876.)  
 912 Rollo makes Rouen his capital. He embraces Christianity, and is baptized into the name and title of Robert, duke of Normandy. Papa repudiated, and Giselle, daughter of Charles, married by Rollo (900.) Insurrections and assumptions of regal honours by the dukes of Burgundy, Lorraine, Provence, and Brittany. The monarchy of France reduced to the lowest state of weakness and degradation. Conspiracy for deposing Charles.

**Germany.**

- 909 The Hungarians defeat Burehardt, landgrave of Thuringia; and Louis bestows his territories upon the regent, Otho, duke of Saxony. Louis greatly harassed by the Hungarians.  
 911 Death of Louis (the Child) aged 19. *Extinction of the Carolingian dynasty in Germany.* Otho, duke of Saxony, having declined an offer of the imperial crown, it is conferred upon Conrad. Conrad (duke of Franconia) elected king. The German imperial succession elective from this period. [Conrad's reign was one continued struggle, with his refractory vassals on the one hand, and with the Huns on the other.] Rebellion of the dukes of Bavaria, Suabia, Lorraine, and Henry of Saxony. Invasion of Charles (the Simple.) Battle of Merseburg; Henry of Saxony victorious; great slaughter of the Franks.  
 912 Chivalry in Europe commenced. [The knights swore to perform the duties of their profession as the champions of God and the ladies. See Crusades, 1097.]

**Italy.**

- 910 Order of St. Benedict at Clugny.  
 911 Anastatus III. bishop of Rome (913.) Theodora and her daughter, Marozia, rule in Rome (932.)  
 912 Orso Partecipazio II. *doge* of Venice.  
 913 Laudo, bishop of Rome (914.)  
 914 John X. bishop of Rome (928.)  
 915 Berenoe is crowned emperor of the West by Pope John X. (905, 922.)  
 919 Guy, duke of Tuscany.

**Spain.**

- 909 Rebellion of Garcias, son of Alfonso, supported by the majority of Alfonso's barons.  
 910 Abdication of Alfonso in favour of Garcias, who ascends the throne (914.)

**Spain.**

- 911 The seat of the Christian government transferred from Oviedo to Leon (988)—*Commencement of the kingdom of Leon.*  
 912 Victory of Alfonso over the Moors. He dies at Zamara, full of years and glory. Abdalrahman III. khalif of Cordova (961.) [Generally esteemed as the most illustrious of all the Mohammedan princes who ruled in Spain.]  
 914 Ordonno II. king of Leon (911, 923.)  
 916 Ordonno defeats Abdalrahman, and takes Talavera. Cordova embellished and enlarged; city, palace, and gardens of the Zehra, near Cordova, &c. Learning patronized by Abdalrahman. Schools of Cordova rise to great celebrity; even Christian princes are here educated; and students come from all quarters. Exchange of literary productions with the emperor of Germany.

**Russia and Denmark.**

- 912 Igor, czar of Russia.  
 915 Frothou, king of the Danes.

**Netherlands.**

- 908 Normans, under Rollo, ravage the coasts.  
 917 Gislebert assumes the title of *duke* of Lotharinga or Lorraine; his brother, Regnier II., becomes *count* of Hainault. Rollo ravages Waleheren, Hainault, and Frisia.

**Greek Empire.**

- 910 Samonas sent into perpetual banishment.  
 911 Naval defeat, by the Arabs, off Samos. Death of Leo, of dysentery. His infant son, Constantine VII., (Porphyrogenitus,) succeeds, under the guardianship of his uncle, Alexander (886.) War with the Bulgarians on the Danube.  
 912 Death of Alexander, leaving, as sole emperor, Constantine VII., under his mother, Zoe.  
 913 Birth of Nicephorus Phocas (963.) Simeon Metaphrastes, the "Translator," fl.  
 917 Simeon, the Bulgarian, besieges Constantinople; but is repulsed with loss.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 907 Muctader succeeds Muktafi. [In this reign the government was virtually in the hands of the Turkish guards and female minions, whose influence prevailed to so great an extent, that a woman presided in the courts of justice.]  
 908 Deposition of Muctader by the guards; he is soon after restored.  
 910 Second deposition and restoration of Muctader by the Turkish guards. [Notwithstanding this capricious conduct of the guards with respect to their sovereign, they exhibited him, either from pride or policy, to the nations of the west in the utmost magnificence of an oriental court. See 902.]

**Africa.**

- 908 Rise of the *Fatimide dynasty*, under Mohammed Obeidallah, a descendant of Hussein (780, 882.) He claims the khalifate of western Africa; and disowns the authority of the Abbasside khalifs. [The princes of this family were called Aliaades, in consequence of their descent, real or pretended, from Ali, 882.]

**Britain.**

- 920 The Danes in Northumbria and East Anglia swear allegiance to Edward. Edward incorporates Mercia with Wessex, and takes the title of *Rex Anglorum*.
- 924 *Athelstan* succeeds Edward (the Elder.) Edgiva, wife of Charles of France, takes refuge, with her son, Louis, (nine years old) in Athelstan's court.
- 925 Athelstan invades Northumbria, which he subdues and nominally annexes to his own kingdom. Cumbria made tributary to Athelstan. Birth of St. Dunstan, at Glastonbury.

**France.**

- 922 *Robert*, brother of Eudes, proclaimed king. Charles escapes to Lorraine. Wise and energetic rule of Rollo.
- 923 Return of Charles; battle of Soissons; death of Robert; Hugh, Robert's son, sustains the fight, and in the end is victorious. Betrayal of Charles by Heribert. Hugh makes his brother-in-law, *Rodolph*, of Burgundy, king. Imprisonment of Charles in the castle of Chateau Thierry.
- 924 Flight of Edgiva, his queen, with her son Louis (P'outremer) to England.
- 925 Renewed invasions of pirates fr. Denmark.

**Germany.**

- 918 Death of Conrad, in Dec.; having previously recommended his subjects to elect his powerful rival, Henry of Saxony.
- 919 *Henry I.* (the Fowler) elected king of Germany; he is the first of

*The House of Saxony.*

[The early part of Henry's reign was spent in repelling the invasions of Charles (the Simple) upon Lorraine; and in repressing the revolts of his feudatories.]

- 920 Successful revolt of the Hungarians.
- 923 Capture of a Hungarian noble. His ransom is purchased by a solemn compact of a truce, and a remission of tribute for 9 yrs. During this period Henry strengthens his kingdom, and augments his military resources; Brandenburg fortified (930.)
- 925 Margraves appointed by Henry to defend the frontiers of the kingdom.

Several towns and fortresses built.

[To the age of this prince is to be ascribed the origin of *walled cities*. The frequent irruptions of the Huns and Scandinavians into a country open and without shelter, suggested to the emperor the necessity of erecting places of defence. But the Germans, who delighted in the forest and the mountains, had always regarded castles and walls with the utmost dislike; inducements had therefore to be added, else the odious walls might long remain untenant. The inducements offered were so alluring, that in a short time one-ninth of the free population of Saxony resided behind the new bulwarks. Those places erected on the domains of the crown were called *imperial*, while those erected by dukes were called *ducal* towns. The bishops and abbots also had their domains and walls of defence. The privileges of these several foundations varied: the emperor was the most indulgent; the church was also lenient; but the dukes and territorial nobles were hard task-masters.]

**Italy.**

- 920 Conspiracy of nobles against Berenger.
- 922 Berenger, defeated at Placentia by Rodolph, duke of Burgundy, escapes to Verona.
- 923 *Rodolph* is elected emperor in opposition to Berenger. (See 915.)
- 924 Murder of Berenger at Verona, by Flambert, a noble Veronese. Pavia reduced to ashes by the Hungarians; and all its inhabitants massacred except about two hundred persons.

**Hungary.**

- 920 Hungary becomes independent.

**Spain.**

- 920 The heroic age of Spain commences. Abdalrahman's seraglio numbers 6,500 persons; the belts and scimitars of his guards (which number 12,000) are adorned with gold, &c.; splendour of his court.
- 921 Battle of Val de Junquera; Ordonno and Garcia Ximenes defeated by Abdalrahman; the bishops of Salamanca and Tuy taken prisoners.
- 922 Ordonno treacherously cuts off the earl of Castile. Two judges appointed to administer the affairs of the government—Layn Calvo being one of them. Azophi the astronomer flourishes.

- 923 *Froila II.* king of Leon, reigns for about thirteen months (924.)

- 924 *Alfonso IV.* king of Leon (927.)

**Denmark.**

- 920 *Gorm II.* king of the Danes.
- 925 *Havold*, king of the Danes (? 935.)

**Netherlands.**

- 918 Arnolph I., and Baldwin III., counts of Flanders (961, 965.)
- 922 Thiery I., of Frisia, is placed by some at this date (see 868.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 918 War between Leo Phocas, and Romanus.
- 919 Defeat of Leo Phocas by Romanus. Marriage of Constantine and Helena, daughter of Romanus. *Romanus I.* (Lecapenus) usurps the imperial title; he also includes his son, *Constantine VIII.*, colleague in the govt. Hence there are *three emperors*—the rightful sovereign, however, reigns but nominally; he is kept in honorary confinement.

- 920 Healing of a great schism in the church of Constantinople.

Fourth marriages condemned.

The literary glory of the Byzantine empire begins to fade before the rising sun of Arabian science and letters.

- 921 Renewed inroads of the Bulgarians.
- 923 Alliance of the Bulgarians and Saracens.
- 925 The pirate Leo, of Tripolis, defeated by John Radinus, and his fleet destroyed.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 919 The Edressite dynasty in Africa overthrown by Mahedi Abdallah (Obeidallah.)

**Africa.**

- 919 The title of Emir-al-Mumenin assumed by the Fatimite khalif, Obeidallah. The Edressite dynasty at Fez overturned by the Fatimite Obeidallah.
- 925 The reigning dynasty of Abyssinia overthrown by Sague, a Jewess, and its capital, Auxum, destroyed. Distracted state of Abyssinia, from this period till about the year 1255,

**Britain.**

- 26 The Britons of Cornwall and Wales subd. At Edmote the British and Scottish princes swear fealty and pay tribute to Athelstan (920.)
- Rise of the English order of "Free Masons;" great meeting at York.
- [“There has been great diversity of opinion among the writers on Speculative Masonry as to its antiquity and origin. Some have not hesitated to make it coeval with the world itself; others have attributed its rise to the Jesuits. The Egyptian priests, the Dionysiac artificers, the Ishmaelites, the Templars, the trading Free Masons of the middle ages, have, in their turn, had their advocates. According to the *traditions* of the Society, the first Grand Lodge of England was formed at York, in the time of king Athelstan, A.D. 926, where prince Edwin presided as grand master. . . . Notwithstanding these assumptions as to the early origin of the system of Speculative Masonry, to which the term “Free Masonry” is now applied, it appears to have been scarcely known before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, (b. 1632, d. 1722;) that it was engrafted upon operative masonry, which at that time was frequently called Free Masonry; adopting the signs and symbols of the operative masons, together, probably, with some additional customs taken from the Rosicrucians of the seventeenth century, and from some of the early religious rites of the Pagans.”—*Standys*.]
- 27 To Athelstan is confided the education and training of the infant princes—Haco of Norway, Alan of Brittany, and Louis (afterwards the IV.) of France.
- 28 Athelstan's civil and ecclesiastical laws published at a synod held at Gratley.
- 30 Anlaf, one of the late kings of Northumbria, now in Ireland, contemplates a descent upon the English coast.
- Juries are fed both by plaintiff and defendant about this period.

**France.**

- 26 Battle of Limoges; defeat of the Danish invaders—they are nearly exterminated.
- 27 Robert, duke of Normandy, abdicates in favour of his son, *William I.* (Longsword.)
- 28 Moeck restoration of Charles (the Simple); his palace is established at Attigny.
- 29 Death of the imbecile Charles.
- 33 Insurrectionary proceedings of Heribert.

**Germany.**

- 29 Margravate of Misnai founded.
- 30 Margravate of Brandenburg founded by Henry; Sifroi, count of Ringelheim, the first Margrave (? 927.)
- Martial games and tournaments instituted. Expeditions agnst. the Poles, Slavonians, &c.
- 31 Sleswig conquered by Henry.
- 33 The Hungarians demand the renewal of the tribute—suspended since 923.

**Italy.**

- 26 Expulsion of Rodolph, and election of *Hugo*, count of Provence, king of Italy. He cedes the kingdom of Cisjurane Burgundy (Arles) to Rodolph of Transjurane Burgundy, on condition of surrendering his pretensions to the Lombard crown.

**Italy.**

- [Some authorities place this in 931, some in 933, and some in 934.]
- 928 Italy ransomed from the fierce Hungarians; a capitation tax of 10 bushels of silver is poured out at their feet.
- Leo VI. bishop of Rome (929.)
- 929 Lambert, *duke* of Tuscany.
- Stephen VII. bishop of Rome (931.)
- 931 John XI. bishop of Rome (936.)
- Boson, *marquis* of Tuscany.
- 932 Hugo marries Marozia, daughter of Theodora, at Rome.
- Alberic, being insulted at a banquet, rebels against king Hugo, who escapes from Rome with difficulty; Marozia is placed in a convent, and
- Alberic rules in Rome as *consul*.
- Pietro Candiano II. *doge* of Venice.

**Spain.**

- 930 Azophi, Arabian astronomer, flourishes.
- 931 *Ramiro* II. king of Leon, succeeds on the abdication of Altonso IV. (950) ? 927.
- 932 Ramiro takes Madrid from the Moors.
- 933 Abdalrahman invades Africa.

**Denmark and Norway.**

- 927 Haco, son of Harold Harfager, sent to the court of Athelstan to be educated.
- 928 Hardicanute, king of the Danes.
- 930 *Gorm* III. king of the Danes.
- 933 *Eric*, king of Norway; assassinate all his brothers.

**Netherlands.**

- 932 Regnier III. count of Hainault.
- 933 Nimeguen nearly destroyed by Northmen.

**Greek Empire.**

- 926 Interview between Simon, the Bulgarian, and Romanus, under the walls of Constantinople.
- 927 *Peter* succeeds Simon in Bulgaria.
- 928 The other two sons of Romanus, *Christopher* and *Stephen*, are created emperors in conjunction with their father and brother, hence there are Five emperors reigning at one time.
- 931 Death of *Christopher*.
- Theophylactus, son of Romanus, made patriarch of Constantinople, aged 16.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 929 Abu Taher, the Carmathian, enters and sacks Mecca; the Caaba is polluted, and 30,000 Moslems fall (? 930.)
- Death of the justly celebrated Arabian astronomer, *Albatagnius*, who flourished at Baghdad and Rakkah since 877.
- 932 *Kahir* succeeds *Muetader*.
- 933 Deposition of *Kahir* by the guards, who also deprive him of sight.
- Kahir* begs his bread from this time.
- Al Radhi*, or *Razi*, succeeds *Kahir*.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 930 Christianity propagated in Tartary, and to the borders of China, by missionaries from the Nestorians.
- 933 *The Buyide dynasty* established in Persia.
- Imad al Daulah*, first khalif (1016.)

**China.**

- 926 Block-printing invented in China (? 923.)

**Africa.**

- 928 The Aglabite dynasty extinguished by *Obaidallah al Mahadi*.
- 933 *Kaïem* succeeds *Obeidallah*, the second Fatimite khalif in Mohadi (946.)
- [His reign was an unfortunate one.]

**Britain.**

- 934 Anlaf invades England *via* the Humber. He is aided by Scottish, Irish, British, and Scandinavian chieftains.
- 936 Athelstan equips Haco with an armament in his contest for the crown of Norway.
- 937 Battle of Brunanburgh; Athelstan defeats the confederates with great slaughter; by which victory he obtains the title of "Conqueror" (? 934.) Athelstan first assumes the title of "King of all England."
- 939 Athelstan aids Louis in his struggle for the sovereignty of France; which is *The first political connection between England and France.*
- 940 Howel Dhà, Welsh lawgiver and king, fl.
- 941 Edmund I. succeeds his brother Athelstan.

**France.**

- 934 Death of Rodolf.
- 935 Louis IV., (the Stranger,) son of Charles (the Simple), restored by Hugh, lord of Paris, Heribert, and William, duke of Normandy.
- 937 Louis quarrels with Count Hugh. He offends Otho (the Great.)
- 938 Count Hugh created duke of Burgundy.
- 939 Marriage of Louis and Gerberge, sister of Otho, and sister-in-law of Count Hugh.
- 940 *Civil war* between Louis and his nobles.
- 941 Death of Eudes, monk of Cluni (! 942.)
- 941 Defeat of Louis at Chateau Porcier.

**Germany.**

- 934 Henry defeats the Hungarians on the plains of Keuschberg, near Merseburg; 40,000 of them are left dead on the field. Henry obtains the Lance of Constantine from Rodolph of Burgundy.
- 936 Boleslas murders his father, St. Weneslas of Bohemia, and grasps the ducal crown. The Bohemians renounce Christianity. Death of Henry (the Fowler) of paralysis, at Mansleben, aged 60.
- 937 Otho I. (the Great) succeeds.
- 937 War with the apostate Bohemians, who are at first victorious. Struggle of Henry of Brunswick, Otho's brother, for the crown.
- 938 Humiliation and pardon of Henry. War with the Slavi and other nations.
- 940 Burgundy becomes a fief of the empire.

**Italy.**

- 936 Hubert, *duke* of Tuscany.
- Leo VII. bishop of Rome (939.)
- 939 Pietro Badoardo, *doge* of Venice. Aledran, first *marquis* of Montferrat. Stephen VIII. bishop of Rome (942.)
- 940 Berenger, *marquis* of Ivrea, grandson of Berenger I., is invited by the Lombard nobles to contest the crown with Hugh. Hugh, suspecting their designs, commands that Berenger's eyes should be put out. Flight of Berenger and his young marchioness into Germany.

**Spain.**

- 938 Siege of Zamora by Abdalrahman. Ramiro of Leon descends to its relief. Battle of Simances, of two days' continuance; on the first day an eclipse strikes both armies with a panic, but on the second day Abdalrahman is defeated by Ramiro. Battle of Salamanca—Abdalrahman is defeated by Ramiro a second time.

**Denmark and Norway.**

- 935 Harold III. king of the Danes. [Some place him after Sweyn, 1014.]
- 936 Harold II. (Blue Tooth) king of Denmark. Expulsion of Eric from Norway by Haco, who had been invited by the oppressed Norwegians. Eric passes over to England, where he soon becomes king of Northumbria. Haco (the Good) king of Norway. Under his fostering sway agriculture and trade are encouraged and prosper.

**Netherlands.**

- 938 Ravages on the Rhine by Godfrey and Siegfried.
- 940 Henry I., (an infant,) duke of Lorraine.

**Greek Empire.**

- 936 Earthquake, by which Constantinople is greatly injured; the shock felt in Greece.
- 939 Birth of Romanus II., son of Constan. VII.
- 941 Third naval expedition of the Russians, under Igor, or Ingor, who enters the Black sea with 10,000 boats; but fifteen imperial galleys effect their destruction, by means of the Greek fire.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 934 The Karaites compel the khalifate to pay an annual tribute of 50,000 dinars. Rebellion of the Ikshidites in Egypt.
- 936 Rapid decay in the khalifate of Baghdad; disorders so increase that Radhi recalls the governor of Wasith to Baghdad, and confides to him, with the title Emir al Omrah—"commander of the commanders"—an almost unlimited authority.

[“About 180 years from the foundation of Baghdad, during which period the power of the Saracens had gradually declined, a dreadful reaction took place in the conquered countries. The Persians in the east, and the Greeks in the west, were simultaneously roused from their long thralldom, and, assisted by the Turks, who, issuing from the plains of Tartary, now, for the first time, made their appearance in the east, extinguished the power of the khalifate, and *virtually* put an end to the Arabian monarchy in the year 936, after it had continued 800 years. A succession of nominal khalifs continued to the year 1258; but the provinces were lost; their power was confined to the walls of their capital; and they were in real subjection to the Turks and the Persians until the above year, when Mostassem, the last of the Abbassides, was dethroned and murdered by Holagou, or Hulaki, the Tartar, the grandson of Zinghis.”—*Mansford.*]

- 940 *Motaki* succeeds Al Radhi. Turbulence of the guards; commotions in various quarters; general insubordination; power of the viziers; khalifate a nominal dignity.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 934 Revival of the Persian language and manners, under the fostering patronage of the sovereigns of the Buyide dynasty.
- 936 Overthrow of the Saminide dynasty at Mawerhal Nahr; a native dynasty succeeds till the year 1028.

**Africa.**

- 934 The *Ikshidite* dynasty of Egypt, the result of a successful revolt.

**Britain.**

- 2 Anlaff again invades England.  
 3 After several battles he obtains, by treaty, the country north of Watling Street. Restitution made to bishop Patrick of Llandaff by king Nongui.  
 Bells first cast in England; under the direction of Turkytel the chancellor (961.)  
 [In a fit of devotion he soon after became abbot of Croyland Monastery (948.)]  
 4 Anlaff dies, and Edmund seizes his territories and annexes them to his own.

*Malcolm I.* king of Scotland (904.)

- 5 Edmund conquers Cumbria, and gives it to Malcolm, king of the Scots, as a fief of the English crown.  
 6 Murder of Edmund at a banquet.  
*Edred*, his brother, succeeds to the crown.  
 [In the reign of Edred, Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, aided by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, endeavoured to establish the Benedictine order in the English monasteries, even to the expulsion of all married clergymen from canonries and prebendaries. These efforts to enforce and extend the vow of celibacy, drew Dunstan and his followers into collision with the secular clergy, who were generally married.]

- 8 The chancellor Turkytel appointed abbot of Croyland Abbey.  
 0 Edinburgh Castle built.

**France.**

- 2 Reconciliation of Louis with Otho.  
 Assassination of William, (Longsword) by order of Arnulf, count of Flanders.  
 3 Louis seizes the heir, a boy ten years old. Count Hugh and Louis divide the duchy of Normandy between them.  
 4 Escape of Robert from Laon to Coucy, through the fidelity and bravery of Governor Osmond.  
 Successful intrigues of Bernhard for dissolving the league bet. Louis and cut. Hugh.  
 Arrival of Danish troops to aid Robert.  
 Interview of Louis and Harald, k. of Denmk. which terminates fatally for 18 Fr. nobles.  
 Louis imprisoned by the regent Bernhard.  
 5 Louis liberated upon surrendering all claim to Normandy.  
 6 *Civil war* between Louis and count Hugh. Hugh twice excommunicated; the priestly anathemas are not regarded, but rather despised, by his followers.  
 9 The possessions of Louis comprise Laon only.  
 0 Reconciliation between Louis and Hugh.

**Germany.**

- 0 Otho defeats the Slavonians.  
 Boleslas, duke of Bohemia, is made tributary, after a fourteen years' war.  
 Luitprand, the historian, flourishes.

**Italy.**

- 2 Naples taken by the Greek emperors.  
 Martin III. bishop of Rome (946).  
 Pietro Candiano III. *doge* of Venice.  
 5 Berenger, having received aid from Otho of Germany, advances to Milan, where the States of Lombardy depose Hugh and elect *Lothaire* (son of Hugh) king of Lombardy. To Berenger is committed the administration, with which he is dissatisfied.  
 [The nobles, acting on their customary policy, of weakening the powers of royalty by a division of prerogative, denied to Be-

**Italy.**

- renger the sovereignty to which he aspired. See note 875.]  
 Eucumenius and Olympiodorus, authors of *Catana* or "Chains," fl. about this time.  
 946 Agapetus II. bishop of Rome (956.)  
 950 Death of Lothaire, supposed to have been poisoned by Berenger's order.  
*Berenger II.* and his son, *Adalbert*. Adelaide imprisoned by Berenger for refusing to marry his son Adalbert.  
 Genoa governed by its counts till 1030.

**Spain.**

- 946 Embassy from Constantin. to Abdalrahman.  
 949 Rebellion of Abdallah, son of Abdalrahman. It is suppressed, and Abdallah is executed by order of his father.  
 950 Death of Ramiro II.; feud between his two sons, the younger, Sancho, claiming a portion of the kingdom; Sancho compelled to take refuge in Navarre; while *Ordonno III.* ascends the throne (955.)  
 Civil commotions suppressed.  
 Alfaragus, the astronomer, flourishes.

**Russia and Norway.**

- 945 *Svatoslav*, king of Russia.  
 948 Jutland invaded by Otho, the Great.

**Netherlands.**

- 944 Otho confers the duchy of Lorraine upon Conrad, (the Wise,) duke of Franconia.  
 950 Woollen manufacturers greatly aid to the wealth and importance of the Netherlands—Flanders and Brabant are famous for their cloths. (1989.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 942 The emperors possess themselves of Naples.  
 944 Romanus banished by his sons.  
 945 Constantine VIII. banished to Samothrace, and Stephen to Lesbos, which leads to the Restoration of Constantine VII., (Porphyrogenitus), who now reigns alone.  
 947 Constantine VIII. killed while attempting his escape from captivity (945.)  
 948 Death of Romanus Lecapenus, June 15.

**Sarracens and Turks.**

- 943 *Mustekfi*, or Mostakfi, succeeds Motaki. Distractions of the empire continue.  
 945 Moizzeddaula, the Buyide, dethrones Mustekfi, and elevates to the khalifate *Muleia*, or Mothi, whose power is limited to the pontifical dignity, and the government of Baghdad and its vicinity.  
 Moizzeddaula reserves to himself the office of vizier; and, as Emir al Omra, engrosses all political power.

[The office of Emir al Omra remained hereditary in the family of Moizzeddaula until 1056.]

- 946 The brutal and capricious tyranny of the guards repressed by the vizier.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 945 The Buyide influence supreme in Persia.

**China.**

- 950 The *Sung* (Soong) dynasty in China.

**Africa.**

- 946 *Mansour* succeeds Kaiem, the third Fatimite khalif in Mohadi.  
 [By his valour and prudence all that had been lost in the reign of his father was recovered, and the foundations of that power which enabled his son to conquer Egypt were laid.]  
 950 Death of Euty chius, bishop of Alexandria, of great repute among the Arabians.

**Britain.**

- 952 The Northumbrian Danes completely subdued, and their territory finally annexed to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom (925.)
- 953 Edred divides the kingdom into counties, over which proper officers are appointed. Constantine III. (Scot.) retires to a cloister. Malcolm I. succeeds to the throne. [He had previously received (from Edmund I.) Cumberland and Westmorland as a fief of the English crown.]
- 955 Edred dies childless; his nephew, *Edwin*, succeeds to the throne. Dunstan drags Edwin from the company of Elgiva on his coronation-day. Edwin banishes Dunstan, and proscribes the monkish orders throughout the kingdom.
- 956 Insurrection under Odo, abp. of Canterbury. Elgiva is separated from the king and banished to Ireland. The Breton laws in force in Ireland. [The Bretons belonged to particular families. They sat on the hill-side on stone chairs to hear causes and see judgment executed. They admitted compensation for murder and other crimes by a fine, called *Eric*; recognised no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children; and caused the hair and beard to be shorn as ignominious punishments.]
- 957 Elgiva returns to Edwin, and is barbarously murdered by command of Odo. Edwin consents to a partition of his kingdom with his brother, *Edgar*.

**France.**

- 951 Marriage of the queen-mother, Edgiva, with count Heribert II.
- 952 Threatened invasion of the Hungarians. Discontent of the people, turbulence of the nobles.
- 953 Death of Dicuil, an Irish monk, in France, author of "De Mensura orbis terræ."
- 954 Death of Louis, by a fall from his horse. *Lothaire* (14 years old) is proclaimed king. Count Hugh, and the other feudatories, acknowledge Lothaire's sovereignty.
- 956 Death of count Hugh, while laying plans for obtaining the sovereignty of Aquitaine. ["Hugh, (the Great,) although himself uncrowned, was the son of king Robert, nephew of king Eudes, brother-in-law of king Rodolph, and father of king Hugh Capet. By his three marriages, he was respectively brother-in-law of Louis, (the Stutterer,) and of Otho of Germany, and son-in-law of Edward of England."] The possessions of count Hugh are divided among his three sons. His second son, Hugh Capet, ten years old, inherits the county of Paris, and duchy of France.

**Germany.**

- 951 Invasion of Italy by Otho; he relieves Canossa, and marries the widowed queen. Conspiracy of Ludolph, Otho's eldest son.
- 952 Otho adds the march of Treviso to his kingdom; and permits Berenger to hold the rule of Italy as his vassal.
- 953 Ludolph's plot discovered; he is pardoned.
- 954 Rebellion of Ludolph; he occupies Mentz. The rebels defeated; Ludolph is again pardoned by his father.
- 955 The Hungarians pour into Bavaria with great fury, but are defeated by Otho at Augsburg with great slaughter.

**Germany.**

- [From this period we hear no more of the Hungarians as the scourge and the terror of Europe. They subsided into peaceful neighbours and became gradually imbued with civilization.]
- 956 Ludolph again conspires against Otho. Churches built, bishoprics founded and endowed, the clerical orders patronized.
- 957 Otho defeats the Saxons. Death of Ludolph in Italy.
- Italy.**
- 951 Escape of Adelaide to the castle of Este, which is invested by Berenger. Adelaide and the Lombard nobles request the aid of Otho against Berenger; hence Otho's invasion of Italy, and expulsion of Berenger and Adalbert. Adelaide set at liberty by Otho. Marriage of Otho and Adelaide at Pavia, which thus prepares the way for the union of Italy and Germany.
- 952 Submission of Berenger to Otho, as his vassal-lord; he also surrenders to him the march of Treviso.
- 956 John XII. bishop of Rome (963.) [He quarrelled with the emperor respecting the right of investiture.]

**Spain.**

- 952 Sancho removes to Cordova, and forms an intimacy with the khelif Abdalrahman.
- 955 *Ordonno* IV. king of Leon, whose claim is soon disputed by Sancho (956.)
- 956 Sancho, by the aid of Abdalrahman, and his own uncle, Garcia of Navarre, successfully asserts his right to Leon. *Sancho I.* (the Fat) king of Leon (967.) Alliance between the Moorish and Christian sovereigns.

**Russia.**

- 955 Baptism of Olga and her servants at Constantinople, from which event is dated *The Introduction of Christianity into Russia.* Swatoslav of Russia overruns Bulgaria.

**Netherlands.**

- 953 Conspiracy and rebellion of Conrad of Lorraine, and Ludolf of Suabia, frustrated.
- 954 Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, created duke of Lorraine. War between Bruno and Regnier III. of Hainault; defeat and deposition of Regnier. Regnier's two sons flee into France to Lothaire, who affords them protection.

**Greek Empire.**

- 955 Baptism of Olga, widow of Igor, Czar of Russia; she is named Helena.
- 956 Campaign of the three Phocas (Nicephorus, Leo, and Constantine) agt. the Saracens. Defeat of the Greeks; Constantine Phocas taken prisoner, and put to death.
- 958 Great victory of Nicephorus and Leo Phocas over the Arabs; defeat of the emir Chabgan, and recovery of Mopsuesta, Tarsus, and the fortress of Samosata. Birth of Basil II., elder son of Romanus.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 957 Cyprus recovered by the Latins.
- Africa.**
- 955 *Moez* or Maltz ad Din, fourth Fatimite khelif (the first in Egypt) succeeds his father, Mansour (972) 958. [Greatly extolled by the Arabic historians for his numerous virtues.]

**Britain.**

958 Edgar recalls Dunstan, and appoints him his chief minister and counsellor.

The monks again under royal patronage.

Death of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury.

*Indulf*, king of Scotland.

The numbers and influence of the monkish orders greatly increase.

959 Premature death of Edwin (? assassinated.)

*Edgar* succeeds to the entire sovereignty.

Dunstan successively promoted to the Sees of Worcester and London.

960 The Benedictine Order is now successfully introduced by Dunstan (946.)

Brithelm, archbishop of Canterbury, deprived of his bishopric, by the influence and exertions of Dunstan.

Dunstan obtains the vacant archiepiscopal see. He is also created papal legate.

*Edgar* patronizes, and munificently forwards Dunstan's projects for the exaltation of the monkish orders; whereby the strife between the monks and the secular clergy is increased.

*Edgar* greatly enlarges his fleet, which, (to the number of 360 sail,) annually make the circuit of the island under his command.

The first set of musical bells in England; erected in Croyland Abbey.

[*Ingulphus* records that *Turketulus*, (Turketyl) abbot of Croyland, who died about 870, gave a great bell to that abbey, which he named *Guthlac*, and afterwards six others, viz., *Bartholemew* and *Bettelm*, *Turketul* and *Tatwin*, *Pega* and *Bega*; so that, *non erat tunc tanto consonantia campanarum in totâ Angliâ*. This statement disproves an assertion of *Mr. Brand*, that *John XIII.*, A.D. 968, was the first who baptized bells. Bells were probably introduced into England very soon after this invention. They are first mentioned by *Bede* about the close of the seventh century.—*Smedley*, 899, 943.]

962 *Edgar's* policy towards Northumbria and Wales is both conciliatory and salutary.

*Edgar* abducts a lady from a convent, for which he is subjected to penance.

**France.**

960 *Lothaire* creates *Hugh Capet* duke of France.

**Germany.**

960 *Gero* subdues the *Slavi* as far as the *Oder*.

Extension of the empire to the *Warthe*.

961 *Otho's* second invasion of Italy.

962 *Berenger* defeated and captured.

*Otho*, emperor of *Germany* and *Italy*.

**Italy.**

959 *Pietro Candiano*, doge of *Venice*.

960 Complaints are sent to *Otho* of the tyranny and general misgovernment of *Berenger*.

961 *Otho* again invades Italy; *Berenger* is defeated and dethroned.

*Otho* acknowledged by a diet, and crowned king of Italy at *Milan*, Nov.

[The history of the iron crown of Lombardy, a coveted possession even in our own days, is most obscure. All we know of it is, that the crown is of gold, with an inner rim of iron, made, as was said, of a nail of the true cross; that the origin of its usage is unknown; and that it was always placed on the heads of the kings by the

**Italy.**

archbishop of *Milan*, either at *Milan* itself, or at *Monza*, a considerable town on the *Lambro*. *Otho* received it at the former place, (most of his successors at the latter.) *Hugh* (the great) duke of *Tuscany*.

962 *Otho* crowned Emperor of the West, and as successor to *Charlemagne*, (Feb. 2,) by

*Pope John XII.*; and thus, till 1277, *Germany* and *Italy* are united, hence, Second revival of the Western Empire.

*Otho*, with the concurrence of the Conclave, deposes *Pope John XII.*, and elects *Leo VIII.* to the vacant pontificate.

The Conclave swear before *Otho* that they will never in future elect a pope without the previous consent of himself or his successors.

*Leo* issues a decree to the same effect.

**Spain.**

960 *Silk* manufactures established.

*Geber*, Arabian philosopher and astronomer of *Seville*, flourishes.

961 *Abul Abas At Hakem II.* khalif of *Cordova*, whose reign is characterized by moderation and equity.

**Netherlands.**

958 *Richer I.* created count of *Hainault* by *Bruno* (954.)

960 or 958 *Lotharingia* divided into two provinces—upper and lower:—

*Godfrey I.*, (count of *Ardenne*,) the first duke of *Lower Lorraine*, or *Lothier*.

*Frederic* (count of *Bar*) is created count of *Upper Lorraine*.

961 Death of *Baldwin*, count of *Flanders* (918.)

962 *Thierry II.* count of *Frisia*.

**Greek Empire.**

959 Further victories of the *Greeks* over the *Arabs*.

*Theophania* induces *Romanus* to poison his father, *Constantine VII.*; the parricide then, as

*Romanus II.*, ascends the imperial throne.

Persecution of the imperial family, by *Romanus*, at the instigation of his wife.

960 Expedition against the *Arabs* in *Candia*.

*Roswitha*, a celebrated authoress (a nun) fl.

961 *Crete* recovered by *Nicephorus Phocas*.

Birth of *Constantine IX.* (963.)

962 Victories of *Leo Phocas* over the *Saracens*.

*Nicephorus* enters on a successful campaign in *Syria* against the *Arabs*.

Death of *Stephen* in exile (945.)

Jealousy of *Brindas* at the fame and honour of *Nicephorus*; he tries to bribe the generals, *John Zimisces* and *Romanus Curcuas*, against him.

**Saracens and Turks.**

961 Loss of *Crete*; *Candia*, after having endured a siege of seven months, is taken, and plundered of its vast treasures by the *Greeks*.

962 *Syria* ravaged by the *Greeks*; *Aleppo* and other towns taken, and their treasures plundered.

The *Turkish* guards offer no successful resistance to the progress of the *Greeks*.

**Persia and Tartary.**

961 The *Ghiznivite* principality founded by *Atp Tegin*, who declares himself independent.

**China.**

960 Second *Sung* dynasty at *Kaifong*, in the north of *China*.

**Britain.**

- 965 *Duff*, king of Scotland.  
Ravages of the Danes in Ireland.  
[Ireland, probably, suffered more from the devastations of the Danes than any other country, at least in respect of its literary records, for in the predatory incursions they so frequently made during the ninth and tenth centuries, they destroyed all the manuscripts and monuments that fell into their hands; and of the works which escaped their ravages by far the greater part was consumed during four centuries of wars with the English.]
- 969 *Culen*, king of Scotland.  
Council on discipline, held by Dunstan, at which king Edgar is present.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 963 Otho (the Great) emperor of the West, makes Rome his capital. (See 962.)  
[“The second invasion of Italy by the emperor Otho was undertaken in answer to the cry of the oppressed, which burst upon him from Italy—from the Pope, whom Berenger had attempted to despoil, from the nobles, and from all other classes in the country.”]  
The deposed pope (John XII.) creates a party opposed to the authority and claims of Otho. (See 962.)  
Otho and his troops withdraw to Germany.
- 964 Revolt in favour of John at Rome, and tragical death of Pope John XII. May 14. Benedict V. elected pope by a council; which declares Leo VIII. an anti-pope. Rome retaken on the 23d June. Deposition of Pope Benedict V. by Otho.
- 965 Death of Pope Leo VIII.  
Pope John XIII. nominated by Otho. He is driven from Rome.
- 966 Otho enters Italy; he severely chastises his rebellious subjects at Rome.  
Otho is dignified with the title of *Defender of Western Christendom*.
- 967 Otho requires the consent of Nicephorus Phocas to the marriage of his daughter-in-law, Theophania, with his eldest son, Otho II., now united in the government. Nicephorus refuses, which results in a War betw. the Eastern and Western Emp.
- 968 The Saracens defeated by Otho. Apulia and Calabria overrun.

**Poland.**

- 965 Christianity introduced into Poland. Dambbraka, daughter of Bolislas, of Bohemia, induces her husband, Micislaus, duke of Poland, to renounce Paganism.
- 967 Ægidius and a large staff of missionaries preach the gospel in Poland.

**Spain.**

- 963 Penal measures against the Christians of Cordova, induced by their own turbulence and fanaticism.
- 965 Arabian literature flourishes in Spain. Splendid library of Al Hakem II.
- 967 Sancho, of Leon, poisoned by the count Ferdinand Gonzalez of Castile.  
*Ramiro III.* king of Leon (982.)
- 968 Galicia, as far as Compostella, overrun by the Normans, under Gundered.

**Netherlands.**

- 964 Godfrey II. duke of Lothier (958.)  
965 Arnolph II. count of Flanders (918, 961.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 963 Death of Romanus, from poison administered by his wife, aged 24 years.  
[The children of Romanus were Basil II. and Constantine IX. (961, 976), Theophania (972) and Anna Posthuma, wife of Wladimir of Russia (988.)]  
*Nicephorus II.* (Phocas) — who marries Theophania, the widow of Romanus — succeeds.  
*Basil II.* and *Constantine IX.* (infant sons of Romanus) reign nominally in conjunction with him.  
Battle of Adana; John Zimisceus routs the Arabs with great slaughter.
- 964 Nicephorus joins Zimisceus in Asia. Victories over the Arabs in Cilicia, &c. Nicephorus perpetrates the political blunder of inciting the Russians to cross the Danube, and come into Bulgaria.
- 965 Reconquest of Damascus, Nisibis, and Tripoli.
- 966 Nicephorus conquers Tarsus, Cyprus, and other places.
- 968 The Greeks cross the Euphrates, and threaten Baghdad.  
Zimisceus deprived of his command, and banished.  
Adulterous intercourse of Theophania with Zimisceus.  
Defeat by the Arabs in Sicily.
- 969 Theophania procures the assassination of Nicephorus Phocas.  
*John I.* (Zimisceus) succeeds—reigning conjointly with Basil and Constantine.  
Leo Phocas sent into exile (956.)  
The empress Theophania banished.  
Conference of the Jacobites and Catholics at Constantinople.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 963 Rhazes, Arabian physien. fl. (b.920.d.1010.)  
[After the Arabians had completed the conquest of a considerable part of the civilized world, the calm which succeeded seemed favourable for the cultivation of the arts of peace, and many of their rulers were most liberal in their patronage of science and art. About the end of the eighth century, a college was founded at Baghdad, and medicine was zealously cultivated; public hospitals were built for the benefit of students, and most of the works of the Greek physicians and philosophers were translated into the Arabic language. The study of anatomy was strictly forbidden by the Mohammedan religion; the Arabians were consequently compelled to trust for their knowledge of this subject to the writings of the Greeks. The first Arabian writer of any note is Rhazes his works are chiefly compilations from the Greek authors.]  
Geber, Arabian astronomer, flourishes.
- 964 Defeats in Cilicia by the Greeks.
- 965 Loss of Damascus and other places.
- 966 Mopsueta stormed, and 200,000 Moslems killed and taken prisoners.  
Tarsus and Cyprus lost to the Greeks.
- 967 Mesopotamia ravaged by Nicephorus. He is repulsed, with loss, in the defiles of Kourdistan.
- 968 Approach of the Greeks to Baghdad.  
Fall of Antioch to the Greeks.

**Britain.**

70 Edgar marries Elfrida.  
Legislation of Edgar; recognition of the general parochial division of the country made in 640.

Juries about this time.

[A controversy has long been sustained on the question, whether trial by jury was known in the Saxon times, immediately before the conquest; or whether it was introduced by the Normans after the conquest, either as part of their institutions then existing in Normandy, or as a subsequent invention. Spelman decides in favour of the Saxon origin; and, in support of his opinion, quotes two passages from the laws of Ethelred, (761,) the first ordaining, "that a court shall be held in every hundred; and that twelve men (*duodeni viri*) of free condition and mature age, together with the presiding officer, shall swear not to condemn the innocent, nor acquit the guilty." The second citation, (from the statute *De Monticolis Wallie*.) enacts—"Let twelve *lahmen* (lawful men) decide between the Angles and the Welsh; six of the twelve to be Angles, and six Welsh." Hickes, who contends that the origin of juries are of later date, shows that the *duodeni viri* were twelve compurgators; that they were merely a permanent body of assessors to the earl, or other officer who presided in the court. The term *lahmen*, which has been translated "lawful men," is rendered by Lambard—"men skilled in the law;" which applies to the twelve assessors, whose legal qualification was essential to their office, but by no means required in a jury. The trial by compurgators was of canonical origin, and was known to many foreign nations as well as to the Anglo-Saxons; and it is treated by most writers on legal affairs, as a totally different institution from the trial by jury. It must, however, be stated, that Spelman's opinion is followed by Blackstone, Sullivan, and others, who go so far as to attribute considerable improvements in the mode of trial by jury, to the wisdom of Alfred (890), asserting that he merely amended it, but that its origin was of a still earlier date. See 1070, 1164, 1176, and 1194, also German Nations 415.]

The Cathedral of Ely founded.

Kenneth III. of Scotland defeats the Danes at Lancarty.

73 Eight princes, among whom are Malcolm of Cumbria, and Kenneth of Scotland, acknowledge Edgar's supremacy; they row him across the Dee at Chester.

75 Edward II. (the Martyr) chosen by the Witenagemot in opposition to Elfrida's claims for her infant son.

76 Violent contention between the clergy and monks terminated by a fatal accident.

**Germany and Italy.**

70 Death of Luitprand, bishop of Cremona, author of "History of his own Times."

72 Otho's eldest son married to Theophania, who introduces Greek manners into the imperial court (967.)

Benedict VI. succeeds pope John XIII.

**Germany and Italy.**

973 Death of Otho, (the Great) aged 61; his son, Otho II. (the Bloody) succeeds. Struggle with Henry of Bavaria; in the end Otho is victorious. Other Civil troubles engage the earlier years of Otho's inglorious reign.

Death of Ratheir, bishop of Verona (lit.)

974 Murder of Pope Benedict VI. by Boniface VII., who is deposed for his crimes. He robs the churches of plate, and escapes to Constantinople.

Dominus II. chosen pope.

975 Benedict VII. pope.

976 Pietro Orseolo I. *doge* of Venice.

**Spain.**

970 The Normans defeated with great slaughter; Gundered, their chieftain, killed.

976 *Hiaem* I. khalif of Cordova, 11 years old, under the protection of Almansor (977.)

**Russia.**

972 *Jaropalk*, king of Russia.

**Netherlands.**

973 Regnier and Lambert return with a large force, and invade Hainault; they defeat and slay the two sons of Count Richer. Garner and Rainald counts of Hainault. Otho defeats Regnier and Lambert, who again escape to France (954)

Godfrey (the old) and Arnulf, counts of Hainault.

976 Second attack of Regnier and Lambert upon Hainault, aided by Charles of France, Otho of Vermandois, and Hugh Capet (954.)

**Greek Empire.**

970 Nicolaus successful against the Arabs.

Marriage of Zimisceas and Theodora, sister of the deceased emperor, Romanus II.

The Russians overrun Bulgaria.

971 Victories of Bardus Sclerus and of his master, Zimisceas, over the Russians at Parasthlava; Bosisa, the Bulgarian king, is restored, and the Russian chieftain, Swatoslof, surrenders, with 60,000 troops, on condition of being allowed to retreat.

Slaughter of the Russians, on their return, and death of Swatoslof by the Petchenegues.

Rebellion of the Phocas—Leo, and his sons Bardas and Nicephorus, suppressed.

The father is shut up in a monastery, and the sons are banished.

972 Theophania, daughter of Romanus, married to the eldest son of Otho the Great.

974 Renewed war with the Arabs.

975 Great success of Zimisceas over the Arabs.

976 Death of the emperor, John Zimisceas, Jan. 10, supposed by poison, administered by Basil, an eunuch, in revenge for an insult. The empire is now governed by Basil II. and Constantine IX., conjointly.

**Saracens and Turks.**

972 The Egyptian khalifate conquered.

973 *Tayi*, or Taia, succeeds Muteia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

975 Isaac, son of Alp Tegin, succeeds (961.)

976 *Sabaktegin* succeeds in Ghizni (961.)

He extends his rule by conquests.

**Africa.**

972 Egypt conquered by the lieutenants of Moez, the Fatimite khalif of Mahadi.

974 Kahero (Grand Cairo) built by Moez, and made the capital of his kgd. (955) 967.

**Britain.**

- 977 Laws to restrain drunkenness among the poorer classes.
- 978 Assassination of Edward by one of Elfrida's retainers, at the gate of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire. Elfrida's son, 10 yrs. old,—*Elfred II.* (the Unready) succeeds (1016.) St. Dunstan minister of the crown.
- 979 Customs upon merchandise first collected.
- 980 Renewal of the Danish invasions. Southampton and its vicinity plundered.
- 981 Inroads on the coasts of Thanet, Devon, &c. Dublin is at this time a place of considerable trade (1000.) See note 965.
- 982 Dunstan disinters the remains of Edward, "the martyr," and buries them with honours at Shaftesbury.
- 983 Elfrida betakes herself to a monastery.

**France.**

- 977 Controversy between Lothaire and Otho, of Germany, respecting Lorraine. Abbo, monk and astronomer, of St. Germans, flourishes (b. 889, d. 1003.)
- 978 Otho is nearly captured at Aix. Otho, having ravaged Laon, Rheims, and Soissons, marches upon Paris, but is compelled to retreat.
- 980 Conclusion of the war with Otho, who holds Lorraine as a fief of the French crown.
- 986 Death of Lothaire, and elevation of *Louis V.*, (de Fainçant,) whose reign of one year was more inglorious than his father's. Court intrigues by Hugh Capet, &c. Louis embroiled with his mother, Emma. He is poisoned either by his wife, Blanche, or by his mother, May 21.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 977 War with the Bohemians; Otho defeats and subdues them. Otho claims Apulia and Calabria as his marriage portion. Otho at war with Lothaire of France, for the sovereignty of Lorraine.
- 978 Vitale Candiano, *Doge* of Venice.
- 979 Otho repulsed at Paris. Tribuno Memmo, *doge* of Venice.
- 980 Otho gains Lorraine. (See France.) Otho comes again into Italy; from which he attempts to expel the Greeks. Pisa furnishes ships to Otho, to aid him in his Calabrian expedition.
- 981 Massacre of disaffected nobles at an entertainment given by Otho.
- 982 The Greeks in Italy unite with the Saracens against Otho. Battle of Basiantello, July 13; total overthrow of the emperor's army by the allied forces of Greeks and Saracens. Remarkable escape of Otho. Apulia and Calabria are lost to Otho.
- 983 Irruption of the Danes. Death of Otho (the Bloody); his son *Otho III.* (the Red) 3 years old, succeeds. Revolt of the Slavi (991.) John XIV. succeeds Benedict VII.
- 984 Return of the deposed Boniface VII. He assassinates John XIV. and usurps the popedom nearly a year. Sudden death of Boniface. John XV. pope (985.) Crescentius (son of Theodora) usurps the authority of consul in Rome (998.)
- 985 He deposes pope John XV.; and appoints John XVI. (anti-pope) (999.)

**Hungary.**

- 980 Christianity introduced into Hungary about this period (? 970.)

**Spain.**

- 977 Almansor is the actual ruler of the khalifate of Cordova (976.) [The long and impotent reign of Hixem I. was compensated by the wisdom of his mother, Sobeiha, who had the guardianship of his person even after he had attained to manhood: and the administration of the government was ably executed by the chief secretary, Almansor, whose name, and the names of two of his successors, have frequently superseded, with the Spanish chroniclers, that of the real khalif Hixem.]
- 979 Rebellion of the Galician barons against Ramiro of Leon; a sanguinary battle ensues, indecisive in its results. Death of Alfaragius, Arabian astronomer.
- 981 Almansor victorious over the Christians. Zamora taken by storm—13,000 put to the sword, an equal number led into captivity.
- 982 *Bermudo II.* king of Leon (989.) Civil disorders; rebellions of the barons.
- 983 Civil troubles in Leon and Asturias.
- 984 Almansor's triumphant career; the Christians of Spain oppressed. (See 977.)
- 985 Abdalmalech, son of Almansor, suppresses a revolt in Africa, and overthrows the kingdom and dynasty of the Edressites.

**Denmark, Norway, Sweden, & Russia.**

- 980 *Sweyn Otho* or *Suenon* (Forked Beard) king of the Danes (? 985.) *Wladimir* (the Great) king of Russia.
- 982 Discovery of Greenland by a party of Norwegians from Iceland.
- 985 Denmark invaded and held subject by Eric k. of Sweden; deposition of Swein-Otho

**Netherlands.**

- 977 Charles, of France, duke of Lothier.
- 984 Thierry I. duke of Lorraine.
- 986 Charles of Lothier invades France.

**Greek Empire.**

- 977 Rebellion of Sclerus; suppressed by Phocas ? 980 Suidas, gramm. and lexicographer, fl. [His age and country are alike uncertain.]
- 981 Otho, of Germany, claims Apulia and Calabria from the Greeks.
- 982 Defeat of Otho; restoration of Apulia and Calabria to the empire.
- 984 War with the Arabs continues.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 980 Albirunius, the Arabian geographer, fl.
- 984 Ebn Iounis, astronomer, &c., fl. (1003.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 980 Rise of the *Seljukian Turks*. Seljuk, an officer in the army of the Khan of Tartary, embraces Mohammedanism, and comes to Samarcand, where he settles. Birth of Avicenna of Bokhara, physician. ["His knowledge was considered sufficient extensive to entitle him to be designate the "prince of physicians." His surgical practice, however, appears to have been inert and timid."—*W. Bowman.*]

**Africa.**

- 978 *Aziz*, the second Fatimite khalif in Egypt. He consolidates the power acquired by his victorious father, Moez (972.)
- 980 Aziz marries a Christian woman, whose brothers he makes patriarchs of Jerusalem and Alexandria.

**Britain.**

- 988 Death of Dunstan, abbot and minister. Archbishop Siric is raised to the ministerial office on the death of Dunstan.  
Kenneth III. (Scot.) murdered by Fenella. The Culdees, a monkish order, celebrated both for their learning and piety, flourish in Ireland and Scotland in this century.
- 990 The Northmen arrive in great numbers; they surprise Ipswich and Maldon.
- 991 The retreat of the Danes purchased by the bribe of 10,000 pounds of silver (994.) "Danegelt" levied to raise the amount. [The origin of direct taxation in this country is referred, by our ancient annalists, to this ignominious source. See 1083.]
- 992 Elfric, ealdorman of Mercia, traitorously joins the Danes; whereupon Ethelred seizes his son and puts out his eyes.
- 993 Invasions in the north; the principal chieftains of Northumbria join the invaders.
- 994 Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Olave, king of Norway, with a fleet of 100 vessels, sail up the Thames to London: repelled. They ravage the surrounding country. Ethelred purchases their departure for 16,000 pounds of silver (1001.) England's miseries are many and great. The selling of English children to Irish and Danish traders prohibited. Also in 1019.
- Constantine IV. (Scot.) succs. Kenneth III.
- 995 Kenneth IV. "the Grim," kills Constantine of Scotland, and ascends the throne.

**France.***The Capetian dynasty.*

- Hugh Capet is elected by the military and the ecclesiastics, in preference to Charles, duke of Lorraine, the last member of the Carolingian family.
- [“The revolution, which placed a new, and third, dynasty on the throne of France, was the natural result of the increased power of the feudal lords, who, during the imbecile sway of the Carolingians, had wrung from their kings almost every prerogative of royalty.” 887.]
- Hugh Capet crowned at Rheims.  
He is obliged to swear to preserve to the nation its laws and government.  
His son Robert is associated in the govt.  
[“The six paramount feudatories at the accession of Hugh Capet, who afterwards became exclusively peers of France, were the count of Flanders, the count of Champagne, the duke of Normandy, the duke of Burgundy, the duke of Aquitaine, and the count of Toulouse. To these may be added, the duke of Gascony, the counts of Anjou, Ponthica, and Vermandois, the viscount of Bourges, and the lords of Bourbon and Coucy.”—Hallam.]
- 988 Treachery of archbishop Arnulf.  
Laon surprised by Charles of Lorraine. Arnulf admits Charles into Rheims.  
*Civil war*: Hugh Capet agt. his refractory lords, William Pier-a-bras and others.
- 990 Siege of Laon by Hugh Capet.  
Charles and his duchess, and bishop Arnulf are treacherously delivered up to Hugh by Adalberon, bishop of Laon (996.)  
Gerbert created bishop of Rheims (996.)  
Charles is imprisoned at Orleans.
- 993 Pestilence in Limousin and Aquitaine.
- 994 “The peace of God,” introduced by the

**France.**

- ecclesiastics, for binding the lords to abstain from private warfare (1041.)
- 995 Papal decision against the legitimacy of Gerbert, bishop of Rheims, and in favour of Arnulf.
- Germany and Italy.**
- 990 The Lombard cities rise gradually into power and importance.
- 991 Arithmetical figures, as used by the Arabians in Spain, introduced into Europe generally about this time.  
The Slavi reduced to obedience (983.)  
Miecislau, duke of Poland, is compelled to do homage to Otho III.  
Pietro Orseolo II. *doge* of Venice.
- 992 Marriages during Advent and other holy seasons forbidden by a synod at Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 993 Canonisation of saints commenced; Udalric, bishop of Augsburg, the first canonised saint.
- 994 Christianity introduced into Hungary under Geisa. (See 1000.)
- 995 William I. *marquis* of Montferrat.

**Spain.**

- 988 Bermudo terrified by Almansor's conquests, transfers his court to Oviedo (911.)
- 989 Siege of Leon commenced by Almansor.
- 990 Leon captured, and Castile and Galicia ravaged by Saracens, under Almansor.  
Fall of Astorga.
- 995 Castile again invaded by Almansor.  
Defeat and death of the earl of Castile.  
Don Bermudo defeated by Almansor.

**Russia, Norway, Sweden, & Denmark.**

- 988 Wladimir of Russia marries the princess Anne, sister to Basil II. emp. of the East.  
[Thus is seen the old northern blood ruling in the full aristocracy of conquest in Novogorod. Under Wladimir foreign leaders partitioned the lands on the Volga and the Dneiper, as in the south of Italy, and in other realms of the West. Their maritime and daring skill rendered them a terror to the inhabitants of Byzantium, and the emperors of the East acknowledged the valour of the strangers by selecting their guards from their numbers.]
- Civil commotions in Norway till 994.
- 990 Christianity established in Russia (? 940.)  
Death of Eric of Sweden; hence  
Restoration of Swein-Otho to Denmark.
- 994 *Olaf* I. (or Olave) king of Norway.

**Netherlands.**

- 988 Arnulf (the Great) count of Frisia.
- 989 Baldwin IV. (Bearded) count of Flanders.  
Woollen manufactures flourish; Flanders and Brabant are famous for their cloths.

**Greek Empire.**

- 987 Basil sets out on his celebrated expedition against the Bulgarians (1018.)  
Second revolt of Sclerus, in which he induces Phocas to join (977.)  
*Civil war*: Basil defeats Phocas and Sclerus; the former is killed by Basil, the latter is pardoned.
- 988 Anne, daughter of Romanus II., married to Wladimir, military chief of Russia.  
Victories of Basil over the Bulgarians.
- 990 The war in Bulgaria still favourable to the imperial arms.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 991 *Kadir* succeeds the khalif Tayi.

**Britain.**

1000 Civil war and great distress in Scotland. The Danes or Ostmen repair and strengthen the city of Dublin (981.)

[Dublin, which is now the second city in the British empire, both in extent and population, and may be considered as the seventh in Europe, is first mentioned by Ptolemy, in the second century of the Christian era, by the appellation of *Eblana*. There is but little doubt that the Danes gained possession of this chief maritime town of the *Eblani*, at an early period of their encroachments upon the eastern coast of Ireland. Harris states, that in the year 498, the Ostmen or Danes entered the Liffey and possessed themselves of Dublin, &c., and soon after environed the walls. "The tenacity," says Mr. Smyth, "with which, under every change of circumstances, those hardy pirates clung to the sea-ports, and retained a potent interest in Ireland, is one amongst the many curious incidents in the history of that country.]

Churches begun to be built in the Gothic style of architecture at this period.

**France.**

996 Gerbert retires to the court of Germany.

Death of Hugh Capet in his 55th year.

Robert, his son, succeeds to the throne.

[“National history did not exist during this dark period. Each feudal lord maintained a stern, separate dominion, seldom in amicable contact, often in ferocious collision, with surrounding chieftains; and the king, no more than one, and not always the most powerful, of their body, is to be considered as their titular head, not as the monarch of a great people.” 887.]

Society consists of but two classes, the lords and the slaves or serfs.

The restoration of Arnulf to his bishopric of Rheims demanded by the Pope (990.)

997 Marriage of Robert and Bertha, widow of Eudes, count of Blois, which greatly offends the papal See.

Robert restores Arnulf to liberty (990.)

998 Excommunication of Robert.

**Germany and Italy.**

996 Gregory V. nominated to the pontificate by the emperor; hence

Quarrel between the rival popes, Gregory V. and John XVI.

Successful enterprises of the Venetians against the Narentan pirates.

997 Submission of Dalmatia to Venice.

Adoption of the title “duke of Venice and Dalmatia,” by the doge, Pietro Orseolo.

998 Otho marches an army into Italy.

Deposition and execution of Crescentius. John XVI. put to death.

999 Sylvester II. (Gerbert) bishop of Rome.

[“Whatever praise may be awarded to the patrons of literature in this (expiring) century, little of the merit belongs to the sacred order. The degeneracy of the clergy reached its acme, particularly in the Latin church, and the cause of this decay in piety and learning may be found in the augmented power of the Roman pontiffs.” Comp. Note on XI. Cent. 1051.]

1000 Discovery of the tomb of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Bohemia and Hungary.**

999 Boleslas III. duke of Bohemia.

1000 Hungary created a kingdom, under Stephen (St.) son of Geisa, k. of Hungary. Poland a kingdom; its reigning duke, Boleslas I. (the Lion-hearted) is crowned its first king (1058.)

**Spain.**

999 Alfonso V. king of Oviedo (988, 1028.)

1000 Immense preparations of Almansor for the overthrow of Navarre, Oviedo, and Leon (977.)

Sancho, (the Great) king of Navarre.

Establishment of free communities in the Asturias, endowed with extensive territories and civil privileges.

**Norway.**

997 Drontheim in Norway founded.

1000 Introduction of Christianity into Norway.

**Netherlands.**

998 Regnier IV. count of Hainault.

1000 Charles of Lothier defeated, and made prisoner in the fortress of Orleans for life.

**Greek Empire.**

996 Samuel, the Bulgarian, defeats the Greeks, overruns Macedonia, and besieges Thessalonica.

Samuel routed on the banks of the Sperchius.

998 Death of the monk Nikon (literary.)

999 Parasthlava and Pliscova, Bulgarian cities, taken by the victorious Greeks under Nicephoras Xiphias, lieutenant.

1000 Rabbi Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, makes his copy of the Scriptures about this time.

**Saracens and Turks.**

1000 “House of Wisdom” established at Cairo.

**Persia and Tartary.**

997 Ismael succeeds in Ghizni. His brother, Mahmoud, deposes him, and succeeds under the title of *sultan* (the first) of Ghizni.

[This reign was characterized by great prosperity; literature, science, and the arts, as well as trade and commerce, flourished at Ghizni.]

**India.**

996 Sabektekin, sultan of Ghizni, conquers Kandahar, and makes inroads upon the Indian territory.

997 He defeats Jeipal, ruler of Lahore.

998 The Turks gain several decisive victories over the Hindus.

999 The Mahomedans, under Mahmoud of Ghizni, pour into India; Jeipal defeated.

1000 Abdication and self-sacrifice of Jeipal. Anagna Pal succeeds Jeipal in Lahore; he submits to Mahmoud (1008.)

**Africa.**

996 Hakem, the 3d Fatimite khalif, 11 yrs. old. [Distinguished by folly and cruelty.]

He persecutes the Christians. (See 1009.)

[From a period antecedent to the reign of Haroun al Raschid to the accession of Hakem no obstacle was opposed either to the exercise of worship by the residents of Jerusalem, or to the resort of devout persons. The spot which tradition had assigned to the Holy Sepulchre, together with the Church of the Resurrection, built by Constantine, the Great, were left in possession of the Christians, the exaction of a small tribute from every inhabitant and pilgrim being all that was required by the Saracen governors.]

**Britain.**

- 1001 Hampshire invaded, and the entire western coast ravaged by the Danes. Ethelred buys them off for 24,000 pounds of silver (1007.)
- 1002 Marriage of Ethelred and Emma, daughter of Richard, duke of Normandy. Rise of clanships in Scotland (1746.) [Principal clans:—the Abercrombies, Buchanans, Camerons, Campbells, Chisholms, Colquhouns, Cummins, Dalzels, Douglasses, Drummonds, Farquharsous, Fergusons, Forbes, Frazers, Gordons, Grahams, Grants, Gunns, Hays, Lamonts, Logaus, M'Alisters, M'Aulays, M'Donalds, M'Duffs, M'Farlanes, M'Gillivrays, M'Gregors, M'Intoshes, M'Kays, M'Kenzie, M'Kinnons, M'Lachlans, M'Leans, M'Leods, M'Nabs, M'Naughtons, M'Niels, M'Phersons, M'Quarries, Menzies, Munros, Murrays, Ogilvies, Robertson, Roses, Rosses, Sinclairs, Stuarts, Sutherlands, Urquharts.]
- General massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Eve, by order of Ethelred; Gunhilda, sister of Sweyn, king of Denmark, and her family are murdered. Coronation of Brian Boru (Bairhoime), king of Munster, at Tara, Ireland.

- 1003 Sweyn arrives at Exeter to revenge the massacre of his sister and countrymen. [The invaders successively penetrated into every part of the kingdom; each city which they captured was reduced to ashes; each district which they overran was desolated with fire and sword; and all the wretched inhabitants who fell into their hands were tortured to death.]

*Malcolm I.* king of Scotland; having previously murdered Kenneth, the Grim.

- 1004 High chancellorship of Scotland instituted.
- 1006 Death of Ælfric, abp. of Canterbury (lit.)

**France.**

- 1001 Robert separates from his beloved Bertha, and marries Constance of Toulouse. [This connection with the south, largely contributed to refine the manners of Robert's hitherto rude court. Languedoc and Provence were the chief schools of that chivalrous devotion to the fair, which sheds grace over the otherwise repulsive features of these iron ages; and music and poetry, and whatever else was then known of the arts and the elegancies of life, were cherished in those districts, by frequent intercourse, through the Mediterranean posts, with the polished Saracens of Spain, 1070. Robert was remarkable for meekness and benevolence.]
- He succeeds to the duchy of Burgundy. French Compte, or the county of Burgundy has its courts from this year. In 1477 it goes to Germany.

- 1002 War for the succession of the duchy. Death of Odilo, bishop of Lyons (literary.)
- 1006 Interview of Robert and Henry, Germany.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1001 Adalbert III. duke of Tuscany.
- 1002 The widow of Crescentius poisons Otho III. [Otho died in his 22d year, childless.]
- Henry II.* (the Holy and the Lame) duke of Bavaria, succeeds to the empire. He is opposed by Herman, duke of Bavaria. Ardouin, marquis of Ivrea, proclaimed

**Germany and Italy.**

- king of Italy at Pavia by the Lombards, in opposition to the emperor, Henry II. Henry's friends in Italy invite him to contest his claim with Ardouin. John XVII. (Secco) bishop of Rome. John XVIII. (Cardinal Phasian or Farnassi) pope of Rome. Wars with the Poles, &c.
- 1004 Henry marches into Italy, the greater part of wh. he conquers. Flight of Ardouin. Coronation of Henry at Pavia. Tumult in Pavia the same day, between Henry's troops and the populace, which results in the destruct. of the city by fire.
- 1005 Expedition of the Pisans against the Calabrian Saracens. (Saracens, 829.) The Moors of Sardinia attack Pisa; through the intrepidity of Clinzica de' Sismondi; they are repulsed. Marriages within the 3d degree forbidden by a synod at Dortmund in Westphalia. Death of Burchard, bishop of Worms.

**Bohemia and Poland.**

- 1002 Jaromir, duke of Bohemia.
- 1005 Boleslas (k. of Poland) captures Cracow. He acts cruelly to the duke of Bohemia, and ravages his territory.

**Spain.**

- 1001 Battle of Calet Anasor; sanguinary defeat of the Saracens by the confederated armies of Leon, Castile, and Navarre. Death of Almansor at Wolcorari, partly from his wounds, and partly from grief.
- 1002 Abdalmalech succeeds his father, Almansor, in the government of Cordova. Death of Sobeiha, mother of Al Hakem II. Victories of Abdalmalech over the Christians. Nevertheless Civil dissensions weaken the khalifate.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1001 *Otho* (Olaf-Skotkonung) king of Sweden. He establ. Christianity in Sweden (1090.)
- 1004 First recorded eruption of Mount Hecla, in Iceland.

**Netherlands.**

- 1001 Otho (son of Charles) duke of Lothier.
- 1003 Thierry III. (of Jerusalem) count of Frisia.
- 1005 Lambert I. (count of Louvain) becomes duke of Brabant. Godfrey (of Ardennes) duke of Lothier. League of the counts of Flanders, Hainault, and Frisia, against Godfrey.
- 1006 The counts are victorious over the duke.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1002 The Bulgarians come again into Thrace, and lay siege to Adrianople; driven back.
- 1006 Damascus taken by the Ghiznivites.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1001 First invasion of India by Mahmoud of Ghizni (? 999. See India.) [Mahmoud's invasions of India were numerous, and successful till about 1025.]
- 1004 *Abu Ibrahim*, the tenth and last sultan of the Samanide dynasty (902.) Extinction of the Samanides; their kingdom divided betw. Ilek, Khan of Kashgar in Mongolia and Mahmoud of Ghizni.

**India.**

- 1001 *Fallahba* (or Dabshelim) made king of Guzerat, or Anhalwara, by Mahmoud.
- 1004 Mahmoud conquers the Punjaub, and takes the city of Moultan.
- 1006 Third expedition of Mahmoud into India.

**Britain.**

1007 Sweyn's revenge allayed by the payment to him of 30,000 pounds of silver. Famine and pestilence.

The earliest coins struck in Scotland.

1008 Malcolm introduces (? modifies) the feudal tenure in Scotland.

[The origin of feudalism in Scotland is involved in great obscurity. By many it is supposed that it was unknown in that country till after the Norman conquest; while others assert that it was in operation from an earlier period. *Practical* feudalism in Scotland exhibited scarcely any of the recognised conditions of the continental system; and its aspect and results were far more aristocratic than elsewhere, for the powers usurped by the Scottish nobles were not only exorbitant, but lawless in the extreme. This preponderance of aristocratic sovereignty was owing to the existence of Keltic clan-ship united with the obligations of feudalism.]

1009 Assembly of lords, temporal and spiritual, at Ethelred's court, Enham, for the purpose of devising means for the reformation of public morals, &c.

1010 Thurkill, the Dane, invades England. Edward purchases his friendship by the payment of 48,000 pounds of silver, and surrender of sixteen counties.

Battle of Cruden; Malcolm of Scotland defeats the Danes under Canute.

1011 Malcolm defeats the Danes under Sweyn. Canterbury Cathedral burnt.

1013 Sweyn, for the last time, invades England. He is joined by several Saxon nobles.

Ethelred escapes to Normandy, and *Sweyn* assumes the title of kg. of England. From this epoch may be dated the *Establishment of the Danish dynasty.*

1014 Death of Sweyn, who had appointed Canute his heir to the English crown.

Ethelred is recalled to his throne. Great victory of Brian Boru over the Danes at Clontarf in Ireland (1002.)

**France.**

1008 Persecution of the Jews and heretics. Death of Aimoin, abbot of Fleury, histn. Twelve condemned conspirators pardoned.

1010 Rebuilding of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, commenced.

1014 Rebuilding of the Church of St. Germain des Pres, by abbot Morard.

Robert's claims to Burgundy acknowldgd.

Murder of Hugh de Beauvais, one of the king's favourites, by the queen's order.

**Germany and Italy.**

1009 Sergius IV. (Bocca di Porcò, or "Pig's Cheek") pope.

The opposition of Arduin (Pavia) against Henry (Milan) continues till 1015.

Ottone Orseolo, *doge* of Venice.

1012 Benedict VIII. (John, bp. of Porto) pope.

1014 Henry crowned at Rome by Benedict. Rinaldo, *duke* of Tuscany.

**Spain.**

1007 Abdalrahman succeeds to the administration of the khalifate on the death of Abdalmalech.

He prevails upon the weak Hixem to appoint him his successor; hence he is known as

**Spain.**

1008 *Abdalrahman IV.* khalif of Cordova. Mohammed Almahadi makes war upon Abdalrahman, whom he defeats and crucifies.

1009 Usurpation of Almahadi; he seeks to kill Al Hakem, but eventually agrees to his removal to a private retreat. *Mohammed Almahadi* proclaimed khalif.

1010 A civil war in the khalifate of 85 years' duration, begins with the Conspiracy of Suleiman, commander of the African guards, backed by the Christian princes of Spain, Raymond, count of Barcelona, agnst. Mohammed. Battle of Aebatalbaear; defeat of Suleiman and his allies; three bishops slain on the side of Mohammed.

1011 Wadha produces Hixem, whom the people of Cordova had imagined was dead. Mohammed executed.

Great exertions of Alfonso of Leon to restore to his kingdom that state of prosperity of which Almansor had deprived it.

Perceptible decline of the Saracen power.

1012 Cordova seized and plundered by the troops of Suleiman—Hixem's fate unknown.

*Suleiman*, khalif of Cordova.

Civil distractions; every petty Moorish chieftain asserts his independence.

1014 Ali takes arms in the name of Hixem, and contests the khalifate with Suleiman.

**Denmark.**

1013 Sweyn of Denmark invades England.

1014 *Harold III.* king of the Danes. (?)

**Netherlands.**

1013 Regnier V. count of Hainault.

**Greek Empire.**

1014 War with the Bulgarians renewed; battle of Zetunum; the Bulgarians routed; 15,000 prisoners blinded; death of Samuel from grief.

**Saracens and Turks.**

1008 Death of Ebn Iounis, (or Younis.)

[In his works we find reference to the arithmetical system of notation, by nine figures and zero, which was introduced from Hindostan by Mohammed Ben Musa, about the middle of the ninth century, under the title "Hindasi." The Hindus in no case refer to the original invention, but always ascribe it as one of the gifts of deity; which is the best proof of its possessing an antiquity antecedent to all existing records.]

1010 Death of Rhazes Abubeker, Arabian physician, aged 80 (? 932.)

**India.**

1008 Revolt of Anagna Pal, of Lahore, against the Mohammedan yoke; hence

Fourth invasion of India by Mahmound.

1008 Battle of Peshawar; defeat of the Hindus, 20,000 of whom are killed.

**Africa.**

1009 Hakem destroys the Church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem, and commits other frantic acts.

[This outrageous conduct agitated the minds of all Christians with horror and indignation; and first raised that spirit which burst forth so fiercely in the Crusades.]

**Britain.**

1015 Canute lands in England to assert, by force of arms, his right to reign.

The See of Aberdeen founded.

Five kings reign in Ireland at this time, viz. the kings of Meath, Connaught, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster.

[The sovereign of "Meath was the chief, or lord paramount, and was entitled to take precedence and receive tribute from the others. The rank next to royalty was that of Tanist, or king elect. Next came the Carfinny, a prince or chieftain who held his province or petty principality subject to the local sovereign, but with distinct rights to administer justice and carry on peace and war. Judges, called Brehons, Seannachies, a body of historiographers, genealogists, and bards, who were poets and musicians, composed the remaining orders of society. The mass of the people existed in a state of abject dependence and distress. Some were Betaghs, a sort of slave-villein, or *ascripti gleba*—others were freemen, but scarcely less miserable."—*Smyth.*]

The custom or law of Tanistry in Ireland.

[According to this custom kings and princes were made elective. "The reigning king or chieftain had no power over the succession—the son was not necessarily heir to the father, though the inheritance followed in the same blood. All members of the family were eligible. The king and tanist were elected together, the king to reign and the tanist to guard the right of succession; which generally meant to succeed in the event of vacancy, which he was too often tempted to create."—*Ibid.* Gavelkind also prevailed in Ireland as well as in Wales and other places. This custom is explained in the page following; date 1021.]

1016 Death of Ethelred, and accession of Edmund II. (Ironside)—his eldest son.

[In seven months, five battles were fought; an arrangement was then come to for the division of the kingdom.]

London Bridge built of wood.

Mysterious death of Edmund II.

1017 *Canute* (the Great) king of all England, as well as king of Denmark (1035.)

1018 He murders, and otherwise disposes of all the relations of Ethelred; marries Emma, widow of Ethelred; banishes the two sons of Edward Ironside to the court of the king of Sweden; by whom they are committed to the care of Stephen of Hungary.

1019 The ancient custom, among the poor, of selling their children to the Irish as slaves, compulsorily prohibited (994.)

1020 Canute grievously oppresses the English by his rapacity and cruelty; murders and confiscations abound; several of the nobility are banished or slain, and their lands bestowed upon Canute's friends.

[Subsequently Canute embraced Christianity; and having learned to subdue and humanize the violence of his own passions, he publicly and spontaneously expressed his repentance for the cruelties of his early reign. He gained the hearts of his subjugated people by a more be-

**Britain.**

nignant rule; governing them by laws which breathe a noble spirit of equity and mercy; and he became an ardent and munificent patron of literature and religion.]

1020 Church of Ashdown, Essex, erected.

**France.**

1017 Robert associates Hugh, his eldest son, then in his tenth year, in the government.

1020 Horrid murder of a Jew in the cathedral at Toulouse, by Viscount du Rochechouard's chaplain.

**Germany and Italy.**

1016 Cunegunde, queen of Henry, undergoes the ordeal of red-hot ploughshares.

The cathedral at Pisa built by Buschetto, a Greek (? Italian) architect.

1017 The fleets of Genoa and Pisa convey a large force to Sardinia, to rescue it from the Saracens; the expedition successful.

1018 Italy invaded by the Normans.

1020 The Castle of Hapsburg founded by

Count Radbod; the means to accomplish which being supplied by his brother, Werner, bishop of Strasburg.

[The House of Hapsburg traced its ascent to Gontram (the Rich) count of Alsace, and Gontram, from a still more renowned progenitor, Etico, duke of the same province. 1081.]

**Bohemia and Poland.**

1015 Udalric, duke of Bohemia.

1018 The Russians make an inroad upon Poland; Boleslas repels them.

**Spain.**

1015 Defeat and execution of Suleiman.

*Ali* assumes the government of Cordova.

1017 *Abdallah* IV. (the second bearing that number) becomes khalif of Cordova.

Dissensions and confusion in the khalifate.

1018 Leon restored to its Christian rulers.

*Alcassin*, khalif of Cordova.

1020 *Ferdinand*, count of Castile, assumes the title of king (1035.)

*Arsachel*, Arabian astronomer, flourishes.

**Norway, Russia, and Denmark.**

1015 *Olaf* II. king of Norway.

Wladimir of Russia divides his empire among his twelve sons; his object being to establish a system of separate governments, but subordinate to the sovereign of the grand principality; Swatopolk is now the supreme ruler.

[This design failed in practice; for the union was too lax to afford any security against a foreign foe, while at the same time its restraints were sufficiently strong to fetter the free and natural course of improvement and civilization.]

1016 *Canute* II. (the Great) king of Denmark.

Civil war in Russia.

1019 Norway conquered by Canute.

Piracy of the Northmen begins to cease.

**Netherlands.**

1015 Defeat of the counts; Lambert and Robert are killed (1005.)

**Greek Empire.**

1015 Further campaigns and conquests in Bulgaria. The Greeks still victorious.

1018 Basil finally overcomes the Bulgarians, and reduces their country to a province of the empire; thus causing the *Extinction of the Bulgarian kingdom.*

**Britain.**

- 1021 Land Law of Gavelkind in Ireland.  
[It appears "that the chief was seized of his territory as a lord of his demesne; that the taniast was also seized of certain lands; and that the custom farther was, that every kinsman of the chief had a parcel of land to live upon, and yet that no estate passed thereby; but that the chief for the time being, by custom time out of mind, might remove the said kinsman to other lands at his pleasure."]
- 1022 Rise of Earl Godwin, a herdsman's son. Malcolm of Scotland acquires Lothian, for which he does homage (1174.)  
[The practice of kissing, when doing homage, was first adopted in 709.]
- 1024 Canute subdues Malcolm of Scotland. The crime of adultery punished by cutting off the nose and ears at this time.

**France.**

- 1022 Persecut. of the Albigenses in Languedoc. Thirteen heretics burnt to death at Orleans; atrocious conduct of Constance towards one of the victims—an aged priest. Turbulent behaviour of Robert's son, Hugh; he pillages the estates of his royal parents.
- 1023 Deposition of Rodolf, king of Arles. Henry, emperor of Germany, compels Rodolf's subjects to restore him his crown. Robert declines the crown of Italy for himself and his son—offrd. by the Lombards.
- 1024 Death of the young king, Hugh.
- 1025 Henry associated in the government.
- 1026 Richard III. duke of Normandy.
- 1027 Sudden death of duke Richard. His brother, Robert I (le Diable) succeeds to the duchy.  
Birth of William, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Harlette, daughter of a Falaise tanner.  
Rebellion of Henry; *civil war*.
- 1028 Death of Fulbert, bp. of Chartres (literary.)
- 1030 Scarcity of food general.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1024 Death of Henry II. at Grone, near Bamberg, July 13, aged 52, having recommended  
Conrad II. (the Salique) who is elected. The Lombards refuse assent to the German nomination.  
Aretino Guido (b. at Arezzo, in Tuscany, abt. 990) invents a musical scale of 6 notes.
- 1025 Conrad marches an army into Italy, and suppresses all opposition.  
Campanus, of Novara, astronomer, fl.
- 1026 Pietro Barbolano, *doge* of Venice.
- 1027 Henry, son of Conrad, invested with the right of succession at Aix-la-Chapelle. John XIX. (Romano) bishop of Rome.  
[Bribery effected his election; before his elevation to the chair of St. Peter, he was a layman—not an ecclesiastic. He had been consul, duke, and senator of Rome.]
- 1029 Boniface II. (the Pious) *duke* of Tuscany.
- 1029 The Normans effect a settlement in Southern Italy; they found Aversa, in Naples. Rainulf, their chieftain, created a count. War with the Poles; Henry victorious.
- 1030 War with the Hungarians; and Revolt of the Genoese against their counts.

**Poland.**

- 1025 Miecislav II. *duke* of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1023 *Abdalrahman V.* khalif of Cordova.
- 1025 Birth of Don Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar (a lineal descendant of Layn Calvo, 922) at Burgos. (See 1067 and 1069.)  
*Hisem III.* khalif of Cordova, esteemed for his equitable and humane government.
- 1028 Alfonso killed before a fortress in Portugal.  
*Bermudo III.* succeeds to Leon.
- 1030 Garcia of Castile assassinated. His possessions fall to Sancho, the Great. War between Bermudo and Sancho, the former being jealous of the latter's talents and greatness.  
[In this war Sancho was eminently successful over his envious rival.]
- Sweden.**
- 1026 *Edmund* (Colbrenner) king of Sweden.
- Netherlands.**
- 1023 Duke Godfrey, of Lothier, invades Frisia; he is defeated, and made prisoner by Count Thierry III. (1003.)  
*Gothelo* (Great) duke of Lothier (1033.)
- 1026 Frederick II. duke of Lorraine.
- 1030 Baldwin I., Herman and Rechila, counts of Hainault.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1022 Basil's successful campaign against the king of Northern Iberia.
- 1023 Extensive preparations for war with the Saracens.
- 1025 Expedition against the Saracens in Sicily, ready to depart, but prevented by the Death of Basil, leaving his colleague and brother, Constantine IX., sole emperor.
- 1026 The empire harassed by the Arabs.
- 1028 Death of Constantine IX.; having nominated his successor a few days before—*Romanus III.*, (Argyrus), who inherits the throne in right of his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine, Nov. 12.
- 1030 Romanus defeated by the Saracens; he is shut up by them in Antioch.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1025 Mahmood's last invasion of Hindustan. [By these fanatical expeditions Mahmood exhausted both the energies and wealth of his people.]
- 1026 Ferdusi, the Persian poet, called the Persian Homer, flourishes about this time.
- 1028 *Massoud*, second sultan of Ghizni.
- 1030 Birth of Alp Arslan, son of Giagar Beg, and nephew of Togrul Beg.

**India.**

- 1024 Ninth inroad of Mahmood into India; the territory of the king of Nehrwarh overrun, and the shrine of Somanat'la (Sonnauth,) opposite the island of Deva, plundered and destroyed.
- 1025 Last invasion of India by Mahmood. *Visala-deva-Chouhan* reigns in Ajmer. He reduces most of the native princes in upper India.
- 1028 Death of Mahmood of Ghizni, the successful invader of India.
- 1030 *Bhoja*, raja of Dhar. Re-conquest of the Mohammedan possessions by the Hindus, except Lahore.

**Africa.**

- 1021 Assassination of Hakem, the result of his sister's intrigues; his son, *Dhaher*, is the fourth Fatimite khalif of Egypt, or the seventh of the dynasty.
- 1030 Dreadful famine in Egypt.

**Britain.**

- 1031 Canute gives Norway to his son, Sweyn.  
 1032 Canute performs a pilgrimage to Rome.  
 Birth of Anselm, abp. of Canterbury.  
 1033 *Duncan*, of Scotland, succs. Malcolm II.  
 1035 Death of Canute.  
 Struggle for the crown by the partisans of two of Canute's sons—Harold surnamed Harefoot, and Hardicanute, Emma's son.  
 A compromise; the kingdom is divided:—*Harold* (Harefoot) reigns over all England north of the Thames (1040.)  
 Emma acts as regent, assisted by Earl Godwin, over the southern division.  
 1036 Harold is crowned at Oxford.  
 Edward, Emma's eldest son, lands from Normandy and claims the crown.  
 Edward is promptly repelled; he escapes.

**France.**

- 1031 Death of Robert at Melun; accession of *Henry I.* (in opposi. to his mother's wish.) He is compelled to take refuge in the court of Robert, duke of Normandy.  
 Henry restored by Robert.  
 Death of Constance from grief (1001.)  
 1032 Death of Rodolf, king of Arles; his territories he bequeaths to the emperor, Conrad II., of Germany.  
 Total failure of the harvest; a grievous famine succeeds throughout Europe.  
 1034 Robert of Normandy goes on pilgrimage. The Normans swear fealty to William.  
 1035 Robert, the king's brother, receives the duchy of Burgundy in fief.  
 Death of Robert (le Diable) on his return.  
 William (the Bastard) duke of Normandy.  
 1036 The claims of the minor, William of Normandy, disputed by his barons till 1053.  
 William's cause espoused by king Henry.  
 1037 Eudes, count of Champagne, defeated by Conrad, emperor of Germany.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1031 War with the Bohemians.  
 Henry defeats the count of Champagne.  
 1032 Conrad acquires the kingdom of Burgundy by bequest of its late k. Rodolf.  
 Struggle of Eudes, of Champagne, for Burgundy (1037.)  
 Henry Guelf created *duke* of Bavaria.  
 Domenico Flabanaco, *doge* of Venice.  
 1033 Benedict IX. (Terilacto, nephew of Benedict VIII. and of John XIX.) only ten years old, bishop of Rome.  
 1034 Burgundy dismembered, and formed into four provinces—Burgundy, Provence, Savoy, and Viennes.  
 The Genoese choose their first doge.  
 Eudes submits to Conrad (1032.)  
 1035 Conrad imprisons the tyrant Heribert, archbishop of Milan.  
 Emigration of ten sons of Tancred from Normandy to the country of Aversa.  
 1036 Rebellion of the Milanese, who offer the crown of Italy to Eudes.  
 The Moors, under Musa, again enter Sardinia, and recapture many of its cities.  
 1037 Battle of Bar le Duc; Eudes defeated.  
 The dead body of Eudes is found among the slain by his countess, Ermenguard.

**Poland.**

- 1034 Regency in Poland, under Richense, for three years (1037.)  
 1037 Bretislav I. *duke* of Bohemia.  
 Interregnum in Poland till 1041.

**Spain.**

- 1035 Assassination of Sancho of Navarre. His dominions are divided among his four sons:—  
*Ramiro I.* king of Aragon.  
*Garcia*, king of Navarre.  
*Ferdinand*, already king of Castile.  
*Gonzalo*, king of Sobrera.  
 1036 War between Ramiro and Garcia.  
 1037 War between Bermudo and Ferdinand; defeat and death of Bermudo; hence the Annexation of Leon to Castile—Ferdinand having obtained a legitimate title to Leon by marriage with its heiress, sister of Bermudo.

**Russia and Denmark.**

- 1036 Russia re-united by Jaroslav (1015.)  
*Canute III.* (Hardicanute) k. of Denmark.  
 1037 *Magnus I.* (the Good) king of Norway.

**Netherlands.**

- 1033 Gothelo I. (the Great) duke of Lorraine. [Though Gothelo had rebelled against Conrad II., yet his subsequent repentance caused Conrad to add the upper to the lower province, 1023.]  
 1036 Baldwin V. (le Debonnaire) count of Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1031 The generals of Romanus, Nicetas, Simeon, and Theoctistes, expel the Saracens from Syria.  
 1032 A deep melancholy seizes upon Romanus. He betakes himself to building churches. Georgius Maniaces takes Edessa, where he discovers the supposed letter of Jesus Christ to Abgarus, king of Edessa; he sends the letter to Romanus.  
 1033 Criminal communication between Zoe and Michael, the Paphlagonian.  
 1034 Zoe, poisons her husband, and marries *Michael IV.*, (the Paphlagonian,) who is thus raised to the imperial throne.  
 Zoe removed from the administration.  
 1035 Famine prevails in the empire.  
 Earthquake at Jerusalem for forty days. The empire is invaded on all sides. The islands of the Archipelago plundered by an Arab fleet.  
 Peace with the Arabs on honourable terms.  
 1036 Submission of the Servians.  
 Peace with the Arabs in Egypt.  
 1037 Defeat of the Saracens at Edessa.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1031 *Kaim* succeeds the khalif Kadir.  
 1037 Death of Avicenna, (Ebn Sina) a physician of first rate talents, but of most irregular habits; author of seven tracts on Alchemy, and several medical works. [He was born at Bacara, in Persia, A.D. 980.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1032 The *Seljukian Turks*, under the famed Togrul Beg (grandson of Seljuk, see 980) cross the river Jihon.  
 Battle of Zendecan, in Khorassan; defeat of Massoud of Ghizni, and overthrow of the Ghiznivite kingdom and dynasty, by Togrul Beg.  
 [Some of the oriental historians place the passage of the Jihon by Togrul Beg in the reign of Mahmud of Ghizni, who died in the year 1028.]

**Africa.**

- 1037 *Mostanser*, the eighth Fatimite khalif.  
 Visible decline in the khalifate.

**Britain.**

- 1038 Alfred, Edward's younger brother, comes into England, where he is murdered and his companions.  
Emma flees into Flanders.  
Harold is proclaimed king of all England.
- 1039 *Macbeth* murders Duncan, king of Scotland, and reigns in his stead.  
Duncan's son, Malcolm, escapes to Siward, earl of Northumbria.
- 1040 Death of Harold.  
*Hardicanute* returns from Flanders and ascends the throne (1042.)  
He reigns oppressively, which makes the Danish yoke burdensome.
- 1041 Westminster Abbey commenced (1065.)
- 1042 *Hardicanute* dies without issue.  
*Edward III.* (the Confessor) son of *Ethelred* and *Emma*, succeeds (1066); in whose person  
*The Saxon line is restored.*
- 1043 Edward marries *Editha*.  
Earl *Godwin* and his sons have the government of the whole south of England.  
Earls *Siward* and *Leofric* rule over *Mercia* and *Northumbria*.

**France.**

- 1041 "The Truce of God," for the proper regulation of the times, seasons, and other conditions of war, &c. substituted for "The Peace of God" (994.)  
Revenge for injuries, or taking anything by violence, forbidden by the priesthood from Wednesday evening to Monday morning.
- 1042 Decimals first invented.
- 1043 The abp. of *Narbonne* swears before a council never again to wear military attire.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1038 *Benedict* expelled by his subjects.  
He is soon after restored by *Conrad*.
- 1039 Death of *Conrad II.* June 4, at *Utrecht*.  
*Henry III.* (the Black) who had been elected during his father's life, emperor.  
Campaigns against the *Bohemians*, *Poles*, and others, characterise the early part of the reign of *Henry III.*
- 1040 *Theophanes Ceramius*, (the "Potter") bp. of *Tauromenium* in *Sicily*, fl. (lit.)
- 1041 Quarrel of the *Normans* with the *Greeks*.
- 1042 Union of *Normans* and aggrieved *Italians*, under *Arduin* and *Bras-de-fer*; *Apulia* invaded. (? 1039.)  
Success of *Norman* and *Italian* arms.
- 1043 The *Normans* take *Apulia* fr. the *Greeks*.  
Establishment of a *Norman* military oligarchy in *Apulia*: their cities are *Melfi*, (the capital) *Siponte*, *Ascoli*, *Venosa*, *Lavello*, *Monopoli*, *Trani*, *Cannae*, *Montepolose*, *Trigento*, *Acerenza*, *S. Arcangelo*, and *Mincerhino*. *Bras-de-fer* commander-in-chief.  
*Domenico Contarini I.* doge of *Venice*.

**Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.**

- 1038 *Peter* (the German) king of *Hungary*.
- 1041 *Casimir I.* (the Pacific) duke of *Poland*.  
Deposition of *Peter* (the German) (1038.)  
*Owen* (or *Otto*) king of *Hungary*.  
*Bohemia* conquered by empr. *Henry III.*

**Spain.**

- 1038 Extinction of the dynasty of the *Ommiyadan* khalifs in *Spain*.  
Universal confusion and strife throughout the khalifate; 11 independent khalifs.

**Spain.**

- 1040 Death of *Gonzalo*; his dominions merge into those of *Ramiro* of *Aragon*.
- 1041 Exterminating wars of *Ferdinand* of *Castile* and *Leon* against the *Moors*.

**Russia and Norway.**

- 1039 *Hardicanute* becomes king of *England*.
- 1042 *Magnus* (the Good) of *Norway*, k. of *Denmk.*

**Netherlands.**

- 1039 *Thierry IV.* count of *Frisia*. He is at War with the emperor, *Henry III.*
- 1043 *Godfrey IV.* (the Hardy) duke of *Lorraine*.  
*Gothelo II.* duke of *Lothier*.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1038 Successful expedition of *Leon Opus* against the *Saracens* in *Sicily*; thousands of captives taken; and 15,000 *Christians* rescued from being prisoners of war.
- 1039 Naval expedition under *Stephanus* and *Maniaces*, for the recovery of *Sicily*; aided by the brave *Tancred* and his sons, with a small band. They take *Messina* and *Syracuse*; defeat the *Arabs*, and capture thirteen towns.  
Arrival of 50,000 *Arabs*; they are cut off.  
Exploits of three of *Tancred's* sons, *Drogon*, *Humfrey*, and *William*; the last-named acquires the title of *Bras-de-fer*, for killing the gigantic *Saracen* governor of *Syracuse*. (See *Germany* 1043.)

- 1040 Reinforcements of *Arabs* from *Africa*; great victory of *Georgius Maniaces* over the *Arabs* in *Sicily*; 50,000 killed, &c.  
*Sicily* again under the *Byzantine* yoke.  
Recall of *Maniaces*; unequal distribution of the booty; withdrawal of the *Norman* allies, who attack *Italy*.

The *Arabs* again defeated at *Messina*.

*Fortune* smiles on the *Saracen* arms.

*Sicily* again in *Arab* hands.

The *Bulgarians* once more endeavour to shake off the *Byzantine* yoke.

Escape of *Michael* to *Constantinople*, with the loss of his treasures.

*Bulgaria* again brought under subjection.

- 1041 Death of *Michael IV.*; his cousin, *Michael V.*, (*Calaphates*), is chosen by the empress, *Zoe*, to succeed to the crown.  
*Michael's* tyrannical conduct towards *Zoe* and the eunuch, *John*, &c., produces general dissatisfaction.

Insurrection in *Constantinople*; *Michael* and his followers put to flight.

*Michael* and his brother *Constantine* enter the convent of *Studa*.

- 1042 *Zoe* succeeds *Michael*; and reigns with *Theodora*, her sister, over the empire.  
*Constantine X.* (*Monomachus*) is raised to the throne by his marriage with *Zoe*.  
Rebellion of *Georgius Maniaces*.

- 1043 He is assassinated in his own camp.  
*Nilus Doxipatrius*, *Eccles.* (literary) fl.  
Fourth naval expedition of *Russia* against *Constantinople*.

*Thrace* is also invaded by 10,000 men.

The arms of the empire are victorious; *Catacalo* routs the army of the enemy, and the fleet is dispersed and taken.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1038 *Togrul Beg* assumes the title of sultan at *Mishapur*, and is crowned.
- 1043 *Persia* conquered by *Togrul Beg*; and *The Seljukian* sway established at *Kerman* till 1187.

**Britain.**

- 1044 Edward treats his mother with severity. He encourages many Normans to his court, upon whom he bestows special favours.
- 1045 Oxford celebrated as a seat of learning and study at this time (886.)  
 ["Oxford," says the Rev. R. W. Browne, "has been the seat of a university ever since the reign of Alfred, who once resided there." According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, "our ancestors had consecrated this city to the Muses, translating them from Cricklade hither, as to a more fruitful nursery."]
- 1046 Sweyn, Godwin's eldest son, abuses the abbess of Leominster; he is banished. He subsequently murders his own cousin. Edward pardons Sweyn, who returns.
- 1048 The "Broad Seal" of England first affixed to patents and other grants.
- 1050 Legislation of Edward the Confessor.

**France.**

- 1045 Berenger opposes the doctrine of the "real presence" in the Eucharist. Death of Glaber Rad of Cluni (Clugni), author of "Chronicles of France."
- 1046 William of Arques contests the duchy of Normandy with William (the Conqueror.) Victory of Val de Dunes, gained by Henry over the refractory Norman barons.
- 1049 A synod at Rheims forbids the use of "Apostolic" by any bishop except the bishop of Rome.
- 1050 Berenger and his writings are condemned by five councils held in various parts of France this year (1045.)

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1044 *The triple Papacy*.—Benedict, for his shameful vices, is again deposed (1038.) Silvester III. pope for three months only. Return—and restoration of Benedict by the counts of Tusculum. Benedict is again compelled to retire; he, however, retains power, but disposes of a share of the sovereignty to Gregory VI. (Johm Graziano) now the third Papal bishop of Rome. [Each pope received a distinct portion of the apostolic revenue; the Peter pence from England being Benedict's share.] Rome a den of thieves and murderers; pilgrims dare not visit it, except in large and well-defended companies.
- 1045 Complaints throughout Christendom respecting the flagrant wickedness of Rome and her bishops.
- 1046 The emperor Henry comes to Rome. Council of Sutrium, called by Henry III. The council confers upon Henry, and succeeding German emperors, the exclusive power of nominating to papal See (1059.) Deposition of Gregory VI. for simony. Two other popes, elected during the sitting of the council, are deposed at Henry's command; at length the emperor's choice falls upon Clement II. (Suidger, bishop of Bamberg) one of whose first public acts is to crown Henry III. emperor of the West.
- 1047 Benedict IX. is again pope (1044.)
- 1048 Benedict IX. resigns (1053, 1044.) Damasus II. (Poppo, bp. of Brixen) lived as pope only twenty-three days.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1048 Leo IX. (Bruno, bishop of Toul) pope. The Pontifical Indiction commenced. Insurrection in the low countries suppressed by Henry. Alliance with Henry I. of France. Arrival of Roger Guiscard, youngest son of Tancred, in Calabria. His brother Robert treats him harshly; to support himself he becomes a brigand.
- 1049 Pope Leo, the emperor Henry III., and Constantine (Greek emperor) form a league against the Normans in Sicily.
- 1050 Final conquest of Sardinia and Corsica fr. the Moors, by the Pisans and Genoese. John Scot's book on the Eucharist burnt at the synod of Verceil.
- Hungary.**
- 1044 Owen or Otto killed in battle; hence Peter (the German) restored to Hungary.
- 1047 Second deposition of Peter (the German); his eyes are put out (1038, 1041.) Andrew I. king of Hungary.
- Denmark and Norway.**
- 1047 Sweyn II. (Magnus Estritson) king of Denmark, founds a new dynasty on the feudal principle. Harald III. king of Norway. Denmark torn asunder by civil war.

**Netherlands.**

- 1045 The discontent of Godfrey of Lorraine occasions first an exchange of duchies with Gothelo, and soon after his deposition. Franco, the mathematician of Liege, fl.
- 1046 Albert of Alsace duke of Lorraine.
- 1047 Rebellion of Baldwin, (de Lille,) count of Flanders, and the deposed Godfrey of Lorraine (1050.) Ghent taken by Lambert by stratagem. Rise of Ghent from this period.
- 1048 Upper Lorraine invaded by Baldwin and Godfrey; Verdun burnt; duke Albert killed. Gerard (of Alsace) duke of Lorraine. Frederick I. (of Luxemburg) duke of Lothier.
- 1049 War between Thierry of Frisia (1039) and the bishops of Liege and Metz; Thierry defeated and killed. Florence I. *count of Holland* (Frisia.)
- 1050 Defeat of Baldwin by the emperor (1047.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1047 Tornicius's rebellion; Constantinople besieged. Tornicius is defeated, and confined in a monastery.
- 1048 Revolt of Cacicus; Vassal king of Armenia, &c. He is reduced to obedience. Iberia and Armenia re-united under the empire. Birth of Alexis Comnenus (1081.)
- 1050 Turkish invasion of the empire. Nicetas Pectoratus and Michael Psellus, monks, fl. (literary.)

**India.**

- 1048 Mahichandra Rantore reigns at Kanauj.
- 1050 Masand III., sultan of Ghizni, reigns in India; he makes Lahore his capital.

**Africa.**

- 1048 Founding of the order of the knights of Malta; the Khalif of Egypt grants permission for a pilgrim hospital to be built in Jerusalem.
- 1050 *Mostali*, the ninth Fatimite khalif.

**Britain.**

- 1051 Rebellion of earl Godwin and his sons. Proscription of the Godwins; the father and three sons flee to Flanders; the other two sons escape to Ireland. Queen Edith, Godwin's daughter, is disgraced and confined in a monastery. Visit of William, of Normandy, to Edward.
- 1052 The Godwins return; welcomed by the enemies of Edward's Norman favourites. Restoration of the queen and Godwins. The terrified Normans flee the kingdom. Proscription of the Normans. "Dane-gelt" abolished. (Renewed 1083.)
- 1053 Death of earl Godwin. Sweyn, the elder son of Godwin, dies on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Harold becomes influential and popular.
- 1054 Norwich has 22 churches at this time.
- 1055 Banishment of Algar, son of earl Leofric. Algar excites the Welsh to rebel. Leofric dies; hence Algar, earl of Mercia.
- 1056 Excommunication of the royal family for an insult to the bishop of Llandaff. Macduff rebels against Macbeth in Scotland; and, being aided by Siward, the king is vanquished and slain. Malcolm III. (Canmore) succeeds Macbeth.

**France.**

- 1051 A synod at Mayence condemns the bishop of Spire for adultery, and to prevent its recurrence among the priesthood, a new decree agnt. priests' marriages is issued.
- 1053 Marriage of duke William with Matilda, daughter of the count of Flanders.
- 1054 Hostilities between king Henry and duke William; the latter is successful.
- 1055 Berengr renounces his tenets at Tours thro' fear, but nevertheless teaches them.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1051 Assassination of Drogon, chieftain of the Normans in Apulia.
- 1052 Violent and bloody contests between the Normans and Neapolitans, &c. Frederic, *duke* of Tuscany.
- 1053 Leo XI. leads an army agt. the Normans. The Normans, under Humphrey, third son of Tancred, sue for peace, which Leo refuses. Battle of Civitella; the Normans victorious; Leo is taken prisoner by Robert Guiscard, eighth son of Tancred, Ju. 18. The pope formally confers upon the Normans Apulia and Calabria, as a fief of the holy See. The pope a prisoner from July 24. The papal cap first introduced (1276, 1334.)
- 1054 Leo IX. set at liberty on the 12th March. Leo IX. excommunicates the patriarch of Constantinople and the Greek church. [In this century little was done for the propagation of the Christian faith among barbarous nations; besides which, Christianity suffered from the usurpations of the Saracens and Turks. Nevertheless the wealth, pride, and power of the papacy rapidly and greatly increased; and monachism (especially the order of Clugni) made rapid advances to opulence and dominion. See Note 999. Literature began to flourish in Italy, and from hence was transplanted into France and other countries. Schools increased throughout Europe; the courses of in-

**Germany and Italy.**

- struction were styled the *Trivium* and the *Quadrivium*. A schism between the logicians took place; one sect known as *Nominalists*, the other as *Realists*.]
- Death of Leo IX. April 19.
- Death of Hermannus Contractus, monk and mathematician, of Suabia.
- 1055 First election of the eldest son of the reigning emperor to the title of "king of the Romans," viz. Henry IV. (1056.) Victor II. (Gebhard, bp. of Eichstat) pope. Beatrice, *duchess*, and Godfrey (the Bearded) *duke* of Tuscany.
- 1056 The emperor, Henry III., challenges the French king, Henry I., to single combat—declined. Irruption of the Slavonians into Saxony. Henry dies broken-hearted at the news, Oct. 5, aged 39; his son, Henry IV. (six years old) succeeds, under the guardianship of his mother. Cardinal Humbert, "the Corypheus of the Latin church in the grand controversy of the two churches," flourishes.

**Bohemia.**

- 1055 Spitigneus II. *duke* of Bohemia.
- Spain.**
- 1053 Battle between Ferdinand and Garcia; defeat and death of the latter.
- Sweden and Russia.**
- 1051 *Edmund Stenme*, king of Sweden (828.) [The last of the family of Biorn Ironside.]
- 1054 Russia divided a second time; viz., Novgorod, Little Russia, the capital of which is Kiev, and White Russia, capital Walodimir (1015) Civil wars in Russia; great distress.
- 1056 *Stenkil* unites the Swedes and Goths, and founds a new dynasty in Sweden. The Christians in Sweden persecute the Pagans and drive them to rebel.

**Netherlands.**

- 1053 Baldwin again rallies (1050.)
- 1056 Increasing power of the house of Flanders from this time.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1051 Michael Cerularius, patriarch, fl. (lit.) Thrace and Macedonia invaded by the Petchenegues.
- 1053 Victory of Constantine's Norman body-guard over the Petchenegues; they sue for peace.
- 1054 Commencement of the great schism between the eastern and western churches. *Theodora* II. sister of Zoe.
- 1056 Death of the empress *Theodora*; which event concludes the *Macedonian dynasty*. *Michael* VI. (*Stratiochus*) succeeds, Aug. 22. [Constantine Ducas (1059) was one of Michael's most energetic supporters.] Rebellion of Theodosius in Constantinople; suppressed after much bloodshed. Recall of Catacalon from Antioch (1043.) Military conspiracy for deposing Michael. Civil war; battle of Hades—the army of Michael routed by Catacalon and Isaac.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 1056 The Seljukes, under Togrul Beg, possess themselves of the khalifate of Baghdad.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1056 Extinction of the Buyide dynasty—*Abu Ali* being the last of the house of Deylem in Persia (933.)

**Britain.**

- 057 Legend of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom of Coventry about this date.
- 058 Touching for the use of the "King's Evil" first performed by king Edward.
- 060 Preparations for the re-building of Canterbury Cathedral begun (1011.)
- 061 Surnames appointed to be taken in Scotland by a parliament at Forfar.
- 062 The tenure known as "Borough English" abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III.
- 063 Harold (Earl) subdues the Welsh, and compels them to assassinate Griffith their king (1064.)
- Edward Atheling, son of Edward Ironside, comes with his wife and family to England from Hungary.
- Sudden death of Edward Atheling.

**France.**

- 058 Berenger is cited before the Pope; he again abjures his "heresy," and signs a confession of faith drawn up by Cardinal Hugebert (1059, 1078.)
- 059 Henry associates his son, Philip, in the government.
- Berenger preaches his former tenets.
- 060 Death of Henry; accession of Philip I. (son of Henry and Anne, dau. of Jerollaus, Czar of Russia) 8 years old. Regency of Baldwin, count of Flanders ["The minority of Philip is one entire blank, unbroken by a single event of historical importance in which France was partaker."]

**Germany and Italy.**

- 057 Stephen IX. (Frederick, cardinal of St. Chrysogone, son of the duke of Lower Lorraine) pope.
- Robert Guiscard succeeds his brother, Humphrey, as count of Apulia (1060.)
- 058 Benedict X. (John, bishop of Velletri) anti-pope.
- Nicholas II. (Gerard, bp. of Florence) p. The Saracens are expelled Italy by Robert Guiscard.
- Capua added to the territory of the counts of Aversa.
- 059 Struggle between the emperor and the papacy for ecclesiastical investitures commenced (1073.)
- The Normans render pope Nicholas important aid in suppressing the turbulence of the nobles of Rome.
- 060 Calabria conquered by the Normans under both Robert and Roger Guiscard.
- Robert Guiscard, first duke of Apulia; Nicholas invests him with the duchy.
- [Robert's oath commenced thus:—"I, Robert, by the grace of God and of St. Peter, duke of Apulia and Calabria, and hereafter of Sicily, &c."]
- Roger Guiscard invested with the government of Calabria by his brother Robert.
- Sicily invaded by Roger Guiscard.
- Boniface I. *marquis* of Montferrat.
- 061 Alexander II. (Anselm da Baggio of Milan, bishop of Lucca) pope.
- School of medicine at Salerno.
- Amalfi, a flourishing commercial city.
- 062 Henry IV. fraudulently removed from the guardianship of his mother by Hanno, archbishop of Cologne, at Kayserworth on the Rhine.
- 063 Cathedral of Pisa built.

**Poland.**

- 1058 *Boleslas* II. (the Bold) king of Poland.
- 1060 Assassination of Andrew by his brother, *Bela*, king of Hungary (1047.)
- 1061 *Uratislas* (the second duke of this name) the first king of Bohemia.
- [He obtained the regal title fr. Henry IV.] Hungary overrun by the Poles.

**Spain.**

- 1063 *Sancho* I. of Aragon (1076.)

**Iceland.**

- 1057 The art of writing introduced into Iceland. ["The brilliant period of Icelandic literature was from the eleventh to the fourteenth century. But though civil quietudes arrested its progress for a time, yet learning had declined in Iceland only relatively to the vigour of its early growth and to the civilization of Europe. In the ecclesiastical code of the country, there is an article singular in its nature, but admirable in its design, which gives the bishop, or even the interior clergy, the power of preventing any marriage where the female is unable to read. This law is still occasionally acted on."—*W. D. Cooley, M.A.*]

**Netherlands.**

- 1057 Peace of Cologne; Baldwin is accorded the whole territory between the Scheldt and the Dendre, Waes, the isles of Zealand, and the fortress of Ghent. Godfrey is to inherit Lothier after Frederic.
- 1058 League of great vassals against Holland; they are repulsed by Count Florence.
- 1061 Florence of Holland assassinated.
- Thierry V. (an infant) count of Holland; his step-father, Robert, the Frison, defends the child's claims.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1057 Abdication of Michael, June 8 (? Aug. 31), in favour of *Isaac* I. (Comnenus,) of Castamone, Asia Minor (1059.)
- Michael retires to a convent.
- State reforms and retrenchments, &c.
- George Cedrenus, Greek monk, fl.; author of a "Synopsis of History" from the creation down to the year 1057.
- 1058 The clergy refuse to pay taxes; the principal mal-content (the patriarch) is banished Constantinople.
- 1059 Victory of Isaac over the Hungarians.
- Illness and subsequent abdication of Isaac in favour of *Constantine* XI. (Ducas.)
- Isaac, with his wife, and daughter, retire to a convent.
- 1060 The empire is invaded on all sides.
- Economical reforms of Constantine.
- 1061 Death of Isaac Comnenus.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 1061 Togrul Beg becomes Emir al Omrah, which dignity his family retain till 1152.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1061 Togrul Beg invades the khalifate, and marries the daughter of the khalif, Kaim. Togrul reigned from Bokhara to Syria, from the vicinity of the Indus to the Black Sea, and at his death bequeathed his kingdom to
- 1063 *Alp Arslan* (Togrul's nephew) (1030, 1037.) He proceeds against Transoxiana; but is recalled by a revolt in Azerbaijan.

**Britain.**

- 1064 Harold repels the Irish invaders. Death of Siward, earl of Northumberland. Tostig, Harold's brother, succeeds him.
- 1065 Harold, at sea, in the British channel, is shipwrecked on the French coast. He is compelled to swear fealty to William of Normandy, as heir to the English crown. Tostig's cruelty incites a rebellion in Northumbria. Harold suppresses the insurrection by a pacific policy. Tostig, now his brother Harold's enemy, retires to Flanders. Westminster Abbey rebuilt; full immunities to which are granted by k. Edward.
- 1066 Death of Edward, January 5; the throne is immediately seized by *Harold II.*, whose claims are disputed by *Hardrada* of Norway, Tostig (Harold's brother) and William of Normandy. Defeat of earls Edwin and Morcar; York falls into the hands of Hardrada and Tostig. Battle of Stamford; Harold defeats his Norwegian rival, who falls in the battle; Harold's brother, Tostig, is also slain. Four days after the battle of Stamford, William of Normandy lands at Hastings. Battle of Hastings; defeat and death of Harold II. by William, October 14. *William I.* ascends the English throne, (1087) being the first sovereign of *The Norman Kings of England.*
- [*The Bayeux Tapestry*, executed by Matilda, the queen of William, detailing the events of the conquest down to the coronation; measures 214 feet long, and 19 inches wide. This historical representation of William's success, is still preserved.]
- Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, annexed to the English crown.
- London assumes, under William, the station of metropolis of the kingdom, which it has ever since retained; having received a charter from that monarch, still preserved in the city archives, and beautifully written in Saxon characters.
- 1067 The "Battel Roll," contains 629 Norman chieftains, among whom the lands of Harold, being confiscated, are divided. The slavery of the feudal system increased; other important changes follow. (See notes to 1068 and 1072.)
- Court of equity or chancery re-organized. Maurice, (afterwards bp. of London) first Lord High Chancellor of Engl. (1186.)
- Change in the constitution of the militia, adapted to the renewal and re-organization of feudal tenures.
- [William divided the kingdom into 60,000 knights' fees, each of which he charged with the obligation of providing a man at arms to attend the king in his wars 40 days in each year. It is generally admitted that if Alfred was not the actual founder of a militia, he at all events made many important changes in it. It is said that he caused a register to be made of all the people and appointed a regular rotation of duty, so that, while some were engaged in actual military service the

**Britain.**

- rest remained at home to cultivate the soil, &c. In the Saxon militia system the right of commanding in each district was vested in the Eorle or Ealdorman, while in the Norman system the chief magistrate of each district had no military authority attached to his office.]
- 1067 Edgar Atheling, and the earls Edwin and Morcar, submit to William; who now endeavours to conciliate the English. William visits Normandy in March. The oppression of the Normans drives Edwin and Morcar to rebel. William returns and suppresses the revolt.

**France.**

- 1066 William of Normandy invades England. Death of the regent Baldwin; he is succeeded by a son of the same name. Philip indulges in gross irregularities. Robert (le Frison) invades Holland, and marries Gertrude, widow of the count of Friesland, &c.
- 1067 Quarrel between Baldwin, count of Flanders, and his brother, Robert le Frison, count of Holland. Baldwin is killed; his widow, Richilde, takes refuge with Philip of France.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1067 Frederic I. *signor* of Ferrara.

**Hungary.**

- 1064 Bela, king of Hungary, is killed by the falling of a tower. Salomon, king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1065 Death of Ferdinand; a new division scatters the seeds of future intestine war:—Sancho II. king of Castile. Alfonso VI. king of Leon (1072.) Garcia, king of Galicia, &c. Urraca, queen of Zamora, and Elvira, queen of Toro. [These two cities were then called *Infantados*, signifying thereby the estates left for the support of younger children.]

- 1066 War between Sancho and Alfonso.

- 1067 Victory of Sancho, owing to the prowess of the hero Rodrigo (1069.) Alfonso made prisoner and incarcerated in the monastery of Sahagun.

**Denmark and Norway.**

- 1064 Peace between Denmark and Norway.
- 1066 Magnus II. king of Norway. Halstan, king of Sweden (1690.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1067 Baldwin VI. (the Good) count of Flanders

**Greek Empire.**

- 1064 Thrace and Macedonia ravaged by the Uzes. The Hungarians get possession of Belgrade
- 1065 The Seljukian Turks invade Asia.
- 1066 The Normans extend their conquests over the Greek possessions in Italy; Bari lost
- 1067 Death of Constantine. His widowed queen *Eudoxia*, assumes the government. Treasonable designs of Romanus discovered

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1064 The rebellion of Kutulmush, in Azerbaijan suppressed by Alp Arslan.
- 1065 War in Transoxiana; victori. career of Alp Arslan and his vizier, Nizam-al-mulk.

**Africa.**

- 1065 Mostali courts the favour of Alp Arslan.

**Britain.**

068 Shoeing horses re-introduced by William. [Said to have been first practised in this country in 481.]

Ingulphus, secretary to William, (hist.) fl. William pardons the rebellious earls, but from this time rules with severity.

The curfew bell established.

Federal tenures rendered more slavish.

[Besides the four incidents common to feudalism in all countries, viz., *Aids*, *Reliefs*, *Fines* or *Alienations*, and *Escheats*, there were three others of a most oppressive nature peculiar to English feudalism:—1. *Primer-Seisin*, seizing the lands for a year after the death of a vassal; 2. *Wardship*, taking charge of the heir and his estate during his minority; 3. *Marriage*, or the right of disposing the heiress in marriage.]

Edgar Atheling and many of the English flee into Scotland.

Marriage of Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, with Malcolm III. of Scotland.

Cambridge Castle built.

Battle Abbey, Sussex, built (? 1067.)

069 Insurrection in the north, by the English fugitives in Scotland and Northumbrians. Edgar Atheling joins them.

The insurgents possess themselves of York. A Danish fleet of 300 vessels invades the eastern coast, on the invitation of the Northumbrians.

The sons of Harold, with a fleet from Ireland invade Devonshire; William suppresses the revolt, and repels the invaders. The abbey pillaged of their plate and other valuable property by William.

Pontefract (Pomfret) Castle, Yorksh. built.

070 Deposition of Stigand, abp. of Canterbury. Lanfranc (an Italian) succeeds to the See. Escape of Saxon fugitives to Constantin.

The tenures of abbey altered. *The first attempt at National Representation*; William requires each county to choose twelve men, skilled in the laws and usages, who should inform him of the same, that so they might be ratified by the consent of the Great Council.

Westminster school founded (1560.)

Durham ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland. Heroic exploits of Ivo Taillebois and the brave Hereward (1076.)

Skipton Castle, Yorkshire; Walsingham Priory, Norfolk; and Stafford Castle, blc.

**France.**

068 Rosellinus, the "Tritheist" flourishes. Philip's ridiculous invasion of Flanders, for the expulsion of Robert le Frison.

Birth of William, duke of Guienne, the first of the Provençal *Troubadours* (1382.)

["From the time that the Berengers became all-powerful in Provence the name *Romani* was superseded by that of *Provençals*, and the *lingua Theodistica* was moulded into the *langue d'oc*, no feeble competitor of the *langue d'oïl*. The *langue d'oc* was divided into five dialects, the Provençal, (now rescued from oblivion by the beautiful relics of its literature,) the Gascon, the French, the Italian, and the Limousin. The warlike Franks had as little respect for the peaceful pursuits of literature as for commerce;

**France.**

their *Trouveurs* were itinerant minstrels, who subsisted on the alms which they obtained for telling stories, or from the moderate remuneration they received as dancing masters. A few of them rose to the rank of *Romançiers*, who sung in rambling verse the exploits of the nobles in whose service they were retained. The *Troubadours* of the south, on the other hand, were for the most part men of rank residing on their own domains. Whenever they appeared at a tournament, they were received as the equals of all in the courtly circle, and the guerdon of their songs were rich carpets, noble steeds, or the favours of the noble dames whose beauty they celebrated."—*Dr. W. C. Taylor* (999, 1197, 1382.)]

**Germany and Italy.**

1003 Death of pope Sylvester II.

[To him is ascribed, by some authors, the introduction into Europe of notation by nine figures, and zero, called *Algorithm*. See 1202. Also Spain 1136.]

1068 Robert Guiscard besieges the city of Bari.

1069 The use of the Slavonic tongue in public worship forbidden the Dalmatians, by a synod held at Spalatro.

1070 Bari captured by Robert Guiscard.

**Spain.**

1068 Escape of Alfonso, who takes refuge in Toledo, by whose kg. he is kindly treated.

1069 Exploits of Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar (1026.) He maintains a private warfare with the infidels, and in one battle captures 5 kgs.

1070 The Almoravides establish themselves at Eylama, which they name Morocco.

**Norway.**

1068 *Olaf* III. king of Norway.

He labours to civilize and elevate his people.

**Netherlands.**

1065 Godfrey IV. (restored) *duke* of Lothier.

1067 Baldwin V. (the Good) *count* of Flanders.

1069 Godfrey V. (the Lame) *duke* of Lothier.

1070 Successful campaign of Godfrey against Robert the Frison—the latter defeated; Frisia added to Lothier as a fief.

Arnolph III. *count* of Flanders.

Baldwin II. (of Jerusalem) *count* of Hainault.

Arnolph III. *count* of Flanders.

Thierry II. (the Valiant) *duke* of Lorraine.

**Greek Empire.**

1068 Romanus condemned to death; then pardoned, and married by the queen; hence *Romanus IV.* (Diogenes)—emperor. (Great dissatisfaction at court; whereupon Romanus removes his court to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.)

Invasion of the empire, in different parts, by the Turks under Alp Arslan.

Daring, spirited, and victorious career of Romanus; he routs the Turks in Pontus, carries dismay into their armies in Syria, and finally obtains a splendid victory over them on the night of Nov. 20.

1069 Campaign against the Turks renewed, by whom Iconium is pillaged; they are, however, routed in most engagements.

1070 Third campaign against the Turks, led by Michael Comnenus,—made prisoner.

Escape of Michael with his Turkish conqueror, Chrysoseul, to Constantinople.

**Britain.**

- 1071 The castle of Oxford built by Robert D' Oyley, a Norman.  
Fairs and wakes established.  
Trial by *Sectatores* or *Pares* (number indefinite) prevails for many years from this time, and gradually introduces trial by jury, subsequently adopted (970.)
- 1072 Malcolm Canmore submits to William and gives hostages; he performs homage for Lothian (1025.)  
Warkwick Castle rebuilt.  
[First erected in 912.]  
England divided into 60,000 baronies and fiefs; 1400 are retained by the crown.  
[All England being now subject to the Norman invader, he commenced removing the natives from every place of dignity and trust in the State and in the Church, supplying their places with foreigners; nearly the whole soil of the kingdom passed into the hands of William's haughty barons, all the English nobility having either perished in the contest, or been reduced to ruin by the confiscation of their estates; the Norman tongue was taught in the schools and adopted in all legal proceedings, so far proscribing the Saxon language; the feudal system was introduced, by which means a numerous army could at all times be called into the field; the crown lands were augmented by the most diabolical proceedings, whole districts, with towns and villages, being reduced to desolation, and completely depopulated. "In short, the *English* became the poor, the miserable, and the oppressed; the serfs and villains of past ages, and the middle and lower classes of the present; the *Normans* became the rich, the noble, and the oppressors."]
- Surnames first come into use.  
Bishops first made barons.

- 1073 The See of Canterbury made superior to that of York (1070.)

**France.**

- 1071 Franco of Paris (? of Cologne) first reduces the rules of rhythm to a system.
- 1072 Second expedition of Philip against Flanders, equally disgraceful.  
Peace; cemented by the marriage of Philip with Bertha, daughter of Gertrude, wife of Robert le Frison, by her former husband.
- 1073 Invectives of Pope Gregory against Philip, for his immorality and oppression.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1071 Palermo captured from the Saracens by Roger Guiscard.  
Domenico Silvio, *doge* of Venice.  
Death of Petrus Damianus, bp. of Ostia.
- 1072 Roger Guiscard created *count* of Sicily.  
He grants religious toleration and other privileges to the conquered Saracens.
- 1073 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand, a Tuscan,) p. *Papal investitures*:  
The dispute between the German emperors and the popes, respecting the right of the former to nominate to the vacant pontificate, is eagerly revived by pope Gregory. (See 1059)  
Vow of celibacy generally enjoined upon the members of the priesthood (1095.)

**Spain.**

- 1071 War between Sancho and Garcia; the latter is defeated and made prisoner.  
[Garcia languished 17 yrs. in confinement.]
- 1072 The *Cid* refuses to co-operate with Sancho in a projected attack upon Zamora.  
[The title *Cid*, or "lord," was first given Ruy Diaz (1026) by Moslem envoys on the occasion of paying tribute to the king of Castile; and it was afterwards confirmed to him by that monarch.]  
Sancho besieges Zamora (his sister Urraca's portion, see 1065) before the walls of which he is assassinated.
- 1072 Urraca suffers the assassin to escape.  
Alfonso VI. king of Castile, returns from Toledo, to whom  
The *Cid* tenders an expurgatory oath respecting the assassination of his (Alfonso's) brother Sancho (1068.)

**Norway and Denmark.**

- 1071 Bergen in Norway founded.  
1073 Interregnum in Denmark till 1076.

**Netherlands.**

- 1071 Robert I. (de Frison) count of Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1071 Fourth campaign against the Turks.  
Romanus penetrates as far as the Araxes.  
Battle of Manzierc; defeat of the Greeks, and capture of Romanus by the Turks.  
In the absence of Romanus,  
Michael VII. (Parapinaces) is elected emp.  
The sons of the emperor Constantine IX.—Andronicus I. and Constantine XII. (Ducas) are proclaimed co-emperors; Michael, however, is the real ruler.  
Civil war on the return of Romanus.  
Defeat of Romanus; he is taken prisoner, and dies from the operation of blinding.  
Eudoxia, the emperor's mother, thrown into prison.  
Ruling ministers:—John, abp. of Sida, John the Cæsar, Nicephorizus, &c.
- 1072 Turkish invasion under Alp Arslan, for the recovery of the ransom promised for the liberation of Romanus.  
Defeat and captivity of Isaac Comnenus.  
He is ransomed by his brother Alexis.  
Rebellion of Ursel and John the Cæsar.  
Their followers are attacked and routed by the Turks; John and Ursel are made prisoners.

- 1073 Ursel (who had redeemed himself) defeated in Pontus by Nicephorus Paleologus.  
The Turks again capture Ursel; he is purchased by Alexis, and sent as prisoner to Constantinople.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1071 Hussan Subah, of Nishapur, adopts the Ismaelian heresy (1090.)  
Victory of Alp Arslan over Greeks on the plain of Konongo; Romanus made prisoner.  
Romanus is generously treated by Alp Arslan, and released on a promise of paying a million pieces of gold.
- 1072 Melek Shah, son of Alp Arslan, conquers Georgia; while  
Bokhara, the original country of the Seljuks, escapes from under their dominion.
- 1073 Alp Arslan marches towards Bokhara with 200,000 men under command.  
Assassination of Alp Arslan, by Yussuf Koutlaul, the governor of the conquered tort, Berzen.

**Britain.**

- 1074 Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, built.  
 1075 William in Normandy; his barons rebel. The rebellion of the barons suppressed by the Grand Justiciaries.  
 Vaults in chancels introduced first into Canterbury Cathedral.  
 Restoration of Peter Pence (793.)  
 Nuns, who had taken the veil to escape the brutal insults of the Norman barons and soldiery, are permitted by a council to re-enter the world.  
 Archdeacons first appointed in England.  
 Whitby Monastery, Yorkshire, built.  
 1076 Beheading introduced into England by William, as an aristocratical mode of capital punishment; hence  
 Execution of Earl Waltheof, for misprision of treason, being the first instance.  
 Hereward, the last English chieftain who submits (1070.)  
 County justices, or guardians of the peace, first appointed.  
 1077 King William accidentally wounded by his son Robert, at the siege of Gerberoi.  
 A Benedictine Convent built at Lewes, by William de Warrenne, earl of Warren.  
 1078 Council at London; Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, deposed for ignorance; and Bath, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, and Lincoln made episcopal cities.  
 Tower of London commenced.  
 Jews first arrive in England.

**France.**

- 1074 Jealousy of Philip towards William of England.  
 He harbours English exiles and fugitives.  
 1075 The divines of the Synod of Paris beat and otherwise abuse the abbot of Pontoise, for defending a decree of Pope Gregory, which forbade the faithful to hear mass from the lips of unchaste priests.  
 1077 The seat of the Paulicians established at Orleans.  
 1078 Berenger again retracts his errors at Rome; but no sooner has he arrived in France, than he disavows the declaration.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1074 Papal Bull against simony, and the marriage of priests.  
 1075 The Saxons deftd. by Henry at Neustadt. Salerno and Amalfi conquered by Robert Guiscard, and added to his duchy.  
 Investitures forbidden (1073.)  
 Legates despatched to all the European courts.  
 1076 Excommunication of the emperor; followed by a  
 Rebellion of the Saxons, who invite Pope Gregory to visit them at Augsburg.  
 [The synod at which the Bull of excommunication was issued, was held in the first week of Lent. The subjects of Henry were absolved from their allegiance, being the first decree of this nature ever published.]  
 Matilda, (the Great) countess of Tuscany.  
 1077 Submission of Henry to the pope; he performs a year's penance at Canossa.  
 Conquest of the duchy of Benevento by Robert Guiscard; the city he cedes to the Papacy.  
 1078 Rebellion of Rodolph, of Bavaria, elected by the Saxons, supported by the pope.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1078 Henry revokes his submission.  
 Donation of Tuscany and Genoa, by the countess Matilda, to the Papal see.  
 Excommunication of the Normans, who had pillaged the patrimony of St. Peter.  
**Hungary.**  
 1075 Salomon deposed by his son and successor, *Géisa* I. king of Hungary.  
 1077 *Ladislav* I. (St.) king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1074 War between the kings of Toledo and Cordova; Alfonso an ally of the former.  
 Alfonso renews his oath of friendship to Ali Meymon, king of Cordova.  
 1075 The *Cid* continues his private warfare agt. the Moors; he invades and ravages part of the kgdin. of Toledo, wh. results in the Banishment of the *Cid* by Alfonso.  
 1076 Sancho I. of Aragon (1063) becomes *Sancho* IV. of Navarre.  
 1078 Arzachel of Toledo, astronomer, flourishes.

**Denmark.**

- 1076 *Harold* IV. (the Simple) king of Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1076 Assassination of dnke Godfrey of Lothier. Theodoric V. restord. to Frisia (1061, 1070.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1074 The Turks, under Soliman, invade Asia Minor.  
 Rebellion of the Bulgarians, who attempt to place Bodinus, Michael's grandson, on the throne; quelled by Bryennius.  
 1076 Bryennius defeats the Servians.  
 1077 The Norman pirates of the Adriatic and Indian seas chastised by Bryennius.  
 He suppresses a formidable mutiny headed by the commander, Nestor.  
 Theophylact, primate of Bulgaria, fl.  
 1078 Bryennius is unjustly disgraced; he rebels, and is proclmd. emperor at Adrianople.  
 Nicephorus Botaniates rebels in Asia Minor; aided by clergy and nobles.  
 Abdication of Michael in favour of *Nicephorus* III. (Botaniates.) 25th March.  
 Marriage of Nicephorus and Maria, the divorced wife of Michael, who had become a monk.

Constantine Ducas sent into a monastery.  
*Civil* war between Nicephorus and Bryennius.

Battle of Salabrya; defeat and capture of Bryennius, whose eyes are put out.  
 Death of Johannes Niphilinus, patriarch.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1074 *Moktedi* succeeds the khalif Kaim.  
 1076 Jerusalem in the hands of Ortok.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1074 *Melek Shah* succds. his father, Alp Arslan. A noble patron of learning and science.  
 [The reign of this prince was rendered illustrious by the conquests he achieved in Syria, Palestine, &c., thus extending his sway from the river Jaxartes to the Mediterranean. Indeed, the empire of the Seljuks attained its highest pitch of splendour and power in the hands of Melek Shah, on whose death it fell to pieces.]  
 1075 The Seljukian Turks carry conquest and devastation into Syria.  
 1076 Capture of Jerusalem by the Seljuks.  
 [The insolence, tyranny, and rapacity of the Seljuks in Jerusalem, become one of the accelerating causes of the Crusades.]

**Britain.**

- 1079 Depopulation of Hampshire for the formation of the New Forest.  
Court of Exchequer established.  
*Cities first incorporated*; sherrifs first chosen; terms of law begun, &c.  
Temple Bar, London, and Tenby Castle, Pembrokeshire, built.
- 1080 Domesday book (*Rotulus Wintoniae*.)  
The Breviary and Missal compiled and published by Osmund, bp. of Salisbury.  
Transept of Winchester cathedral built.  
Castle-ane Monastery, Yorkshire, built.
- 1083 A tax of 6s. imposed on every hide of land.
- 1085 The fealty of all landholders and their tenants required by William.  
Partial re-building of Canterbury cathedral, by archbishop Lanfranc (1060.)
- 1086 Domesday Book finished (1086.)  
["This domesday book," says Camden, "was the tax-book of King William."] Edgar Atheling departs for Apulia.  
William crosses over into Normandy.  
Ancient church at Lincoln built.  
Wetherall Priory, Cumberland, built.

**France.**

- 1079 Birth of Abelard, the metaphysician and divine, at a village near Nantes (112.)  
Philip encourages Robert Courthouse in rebellious intentions against his father.
- 1082 Arrest of Odo (*Eudes*) bishop of Bayeux, by his brother, William of England, just as Odo was about to escape to Rome.  
Philip refuses reparation for depredations committed by the French borderers in Normandy.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1079 Successful campaigns of Henry against the rebellious Rodolph.
- 1080 Battle of Mersburg, October 15.  
Rodolph is mortally wounded by Godfrey, (of Bouillon) in the midst of victory.  
William of Spire, mathematician, fl.  
Mills at Venice put in motion by the action of the tides at this time.
- 1081 Henry invades Italy, and soon overruns the territories of Matilda.  
Clement III. (archbishop of Ravenna) nominated pope by Henry.  
The house of Zoeringen, or Zähringen, established in Northern Helvetia.  
[This family traced its descent from Etico, count or duke of the Allemanni, in the seventh century; and to the same stock the houses of Hapsburg and Baden claim alliance. See 1020.]
- 1083 Henry having taken the Leonine city, invests Clement III. with the papedom.  
Coronation of Henry by Clement.
- 1084 Rome captured by Henry IV. March 21.  
Henry enthrones the new pope.  
Rome burnt by Robert Guiscard.  
Pope Gregory escapes to Salerno.  
Norman conquest of Naples completed.  
Gregory confirms to Robert Guiscard, the ancient territories of his duchy.  
Vitale Faliero, *doge* of Venice.
- 1085 Death of P. Gregory, at Salerno, May 24.  
Death of Robert Guiscard, in Coriu, July 17; his heart is buried at Otranto, his body at Venusia.  
Roger, his son, succeeds to the duchy.  
Rebellion of Count Herman, who is elected by the Saxons to succeed Rodolph.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1086 Victor III. (cardinal Desiderio, abbot of Monte Casino) pope.  
Submission of Herman to Henry IV.

**Poland.**

- 1082 The kingdom of Poland divided among the four sons of Boleslas II.  
[Thus was arrested, at this early period the rising fortunes of the most important of the Slavonic States; for, by destroying its unity, not only was each part rendered less able to resist foreign encroachments, but civil wars between the several dukedoms soon sprang up, which brought the country almost to ruin.]  
Ladislav II. (the Careless) duke of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1080 The Roman ritual adopted by a synod at Burgos in Castile, instead of the Gothic.
- 1081 Alfonso, after the death of Ali Meymon and his son, makes preparation for the siege of Toledo.
- 1082 Siege of Toledo by Alfonso commenced; he is assisted by all Christian Spain, by France, Germany, and by the *Cid*, now restored for the occasion (1075.)
- 1085 Alfonso captures Toledo (besieged three years) May 25.  
Solicitations for aid sent to the Almoravides by the kings of Seville (1070.)  
Yussuf Ben Taxfin arrives with a powerful fleet and army from Africa.
- 1086 Battle of Zalucea; defeat of Alfonso and Sancho.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1079 *Harold IV.* king of Denmark.
- 1080 *Cnut* III. king of Denmark.
- 1080 *Cnut* IV. king of Denmark.  
*Blotsven*, king of Sweden—set up by the persecuted Pagans; capital, Gothland.  
[The descendants of Blotsven were called Swerkers.]
- 1086 *Olof* or *Olaus IV.* king of Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1079 Marriage of Otho, chief of Nassau, to the heiress of the wardenship of Guelderland. The lordship of the house of Nassau erected into a countship by the empr. Henry III.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1080 Rebellion of Nicephorus Melissenus at the Vardar. He is detested for his cruelties.  
Loss of Southern Italy; the Normans having wrested it from the empire.  
Death of Michael Psellus, celebrated Greek philosopher and historian (1050.)
- 1081 Nicephorus becoming jealous of Alexis Comnenus, his best general, orders that his eyes should be taken out.  
Rebellion of Alexis, assisted by Isaac Comnenus; they compel Nicephorus to abdicate, April 1.  
*Alexis I.* (Comnenus) succeeds.  
Peace with Turks, by the cession of Asia.  
Battle of Durazzo; Alexis defeated by Robert Guiscard, Oct. 18.
- 1082 Alliance with Germany and Venice.
- 1083 Birth of Anna Comnena (1098.)
- 1084 Alexis drives the Normans from Epirus.
- 1085 Hostilities of the Seljuks; they threaten to block up Constantinople.  
Alexis implores the aid of Europe.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1084 Asia Minor finally subdued by the Turks.  
*The Seljukian kingdom of Roum* founded.

**Britain.**

- 1087 Fire in the city of London; St. Paul's church, &c. burnt.  
Re-building of St. Paul's church, by Mauritian, bishop of London, being (as is said by some) the first church in London wholly built of stone.  
[Authentic accounts exist as to the fact, that the travelling masons of the continent had long before this introduced their art into this country. Bede states that Bishop Ninias built a church of stone near Wigton, in the year 432; and it is recorded of Wilfrid, archbishop of York, that he built a stone church at Hexham; and of Benedict Biscop, that he erected the Abbey of Weremouth of stone, about the years 674 or 676.]  
Bow Bridge, Stratford, built, the first stone one in England.  
Gold coin first issued. (?) See 1219, 1257.  
Public revenue from £100,000 to £200,000.  
William invades France; he burns Nantes; is thrown from his horse, and carried to Rouen, where he dies, Sept. 9, aged 63.  
*William II.* (Rufus) succeeds (1100.)  
[The principal feature in the domestic administration of Rufus's reign, was unbounded rapacity. His extortions reached every class; and the sums which he so rapaciously plundered from his subjects—lay and ecclesiastical—he as prodigally consumed in the grossest debaucheries, or lavished on the vilest of minions.]  
Revolt of the Norman barons, under Eudes, in favour of Robert of Normandy.  
Massacre of Jews on the coronation day of Rufus, at the instigation of priests.  
1088 Restoration of Odo to the earldom of Kent. Odo's conspiracy; banishment of Odo. Death of abp. Lanfranc, aged 84 (1091.)  
St. Mary's Abbey, York, built.  
1089 Revenues of vacant livings seized by Willm. Shock of earthquake throughout England. Brecknock Castle built.  
1090 William invades Normandy, in retaliation of the revolt in favour of Robert. The nobles interfere; a compromise. The keep of Rochester Castle built by bishop Gandolph, of Kentish rag-stone. [The castle existed since 765.]  
Castle-ane Priory, Norfolk, built.  
Tunbridge Castle built.  
1091 William and Robert crush their brother, Henry.  
Fortress of Newcastle erected.  
Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the stern opposer of the sentiments of Roscellin, of Compeigne, flourishes.  
Croyland Abbey accidentally burnt.

**France.**

- 1087 War between Philip and William. Nantes pillaged and burnt by William. William dies at a monastery near Rouen, having previously ordered the liberation of his brother, the bishop of Bayeux. His remains are deserted by his nobles; they are meanly interred.  
Robert Courthouse, duke of Normandy.  
1088 Rivalry of the three sons of William. Alliance of Robert Courthouse with Fouques, (le Rechin, "the morose,") count of Anjou.

**France.**

- 1088 Death of Berenger in the isle of Cosme, near Tours (1045, 1058, 1078.)  
1089 Courthouse obtains the beautiful Bertrade daughter of Count Simon de Montfort, for Fouques.  
Roscellin, canon of Compeigne, head of the *Nominalist* sect of the scholastic philosophers, flourishes.  
The reality of universal ideas, as a debatable question, revived by Roscellin.  
1090 Robert of Normandy offends Henry; the latter seizes upon Mt. St. Michael. Henry besieged by his brothers.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1088 Urban II. (Otho, bp. of Ostia) pope. Herman killed by a woman, in a frolic.  
1090 Roger de Hautville completes the overthrow of the Saracen power in Sicily. Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude.  
1091 Conspiracy of Conrad, Henry IV.'s son, with the Countess Matilda, the pope, and the Normans.  
Conrad receives the iron crown of Lombardy (961.)  
He marries a dau. of Roger Guiscard.

**Hungary.**

- 1089 Slavonia and Croatia conquered by Ladislas I. king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1088 Henriques, *count* of Portugal.  
[As a reward for the services which Henry of Lorraine rendered to Alfonso, he received in marriage the illegitimate Theresa, and with her all that portion of Portugal which had been conquered from the Moors. This country, under his son, was erected into a kingdom, which remained in his line during the long period of four centuries.]  
Garcia, in confinement, commits suicide.  
1089 The Moorish princes at war; Yussuf aims at supremacy over the kgs. of Andalusia.  
1091 The Gaulish mode of writing in the church books of Leon adopted instead of the Gothic style.

**Sweden and Norway.**

- 1087 *Haco II.* and *Magnus III.* kgs. of Norway. Expedition against Ireland.  
1090 *Inge* (the Pious) king of Sweden, in whose reign the whole country is converted to Christianity.  
[The history of Sweden before this period is full of fable.]

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1090 Alhazen, an Arabian philosopher and astronomer of high reputation, fl.  
[He explained the phenomenon of the horizontal moon, and indicated the true cause of the crepuscula in the morning and evening. His optical works were translated into Latin in 1572, under the title "Thesaurus Opticæ." One of his problems—"Having given a concave or a convex speculum, as also the place of the eye, and the visual point, to find the point of reflexion." See 1673, 1761.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1090 Hussan Subah obtains the stronghold of Almovat in Persia (1071.)  
[The followers of Hussan—called "the old man of the mountain"—were distinguished as Hussanites, hence by corruption "Assassins."]

**Britain.**

- 1092 Carlisle and its castle rebuilt.  
[The original castle was erected in 680.]  
Lincoln Cathedral first built by Remigius, the first bishop appointed to an English See by William, the Conqueror.  
Pythagoras's school, Cambridge, founded.
- 1093 At the consecration of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the term "Primate" is substituted for "Metropolitan," on the remonstrance of the abp. of York.  
Malcolm III. (Scot.) defeated and slain, in an incursion into England, by Roger de Mowbray.  
*Donald Bane* succeeds Malcolm III.  
He besieges Edinburgh Castle, &c.  
["The origin of Edinburgh is lost in the remote antiquity of barbarous times; as the indistinct notices respecting it, to be met with in the early historians, are insufficient to determine either the time of its commencement, or the object of its erection. Some have supposed the castle to have been built by Edwin, a Saxon prince, in 626, who gave to the town the name of Edwin's burgh. However this may be, the first historical fact respecting the castle is, that in 1093 Queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, died in a few days after her husband was slain; when Donald Bane, the uncle of Malcolm's children, and the usurper of his throne, besieged the castle, in which the heir to the crown then resided, who found means to escape to England."—*Dr. Myers*. See 325, 626.]  
Cathedral of Durham commenced, by William de Carlepho (1290.)
- 1094 The English and Norman nobles banished Scotland by Donald Bane.  
Anselm is forbidden to promise obedience to the pope, or to receive the pall from him, without the king's consent.  
The last of the family of the Rhees of South Wales killed.  
Duncan, a Scottish usurper, is slain.  
Tunbridge Priory built.
- 1095 Conspiracy of Robert de Mowbray; he is sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.  
Rufus obtains from his brother Robert the duchy of Normandy by mortgage.  
Anselm condemned by a council for having received the pall from the pope.  
Sacred theatrical performances at this time; the earliest known piece—"The Miracle of St. Catherine," is exhibited at Dunstable, by Geoffrey, afterwards abbot of St. Albans.  
[Fitz-Stephen says—"the most noble city of London has, in lieu of the ancient theatrical spectacles, and the entertainments of the stage, exhibitions of a holier kind; either representations of miracles wrought by the holy confessors, or of the sufferings in which the fortitude of the martyrs was eminently displayed."]
- France.**
- 1092 Elopement of Bertrade with King Philip. They are married by Odo, bp. of Bayeux. Ives, bishop of Chartres.  
Quarrels of Philip with William Rufus.
- 1091 Bertha dies of a broken heart (1072, 1092.)  
Excommunication of Philip and Bertrade by a national council at Autun.

**France.**

- 1095 Council of Clermont, Nov. 18—20.  
*The first crusade is decreed.*  
[There were present at this council, Pope Urban, 310 bishops, and ambassadors from all the Christian states. Urban urged the necessity of driving the infidels out of Palestine; the council issued their commission to Peter the Hermit, in which the multitude concurred, declaring "it was the will of God."] Hugh, the brother of Philip, joins the first crusade; while Philip regards his devotion with contempt.  
Invasion of Normandy by William.  
Robert mortgages his duchy, for means to enable him to join the crusades.
- Germany and Italy.**
- 1092 Adelaide, consort of Henry IV., absconds. She incites her step-son to open rebellion. Rebellion of Conrad.
- 1093 Beads and rosaries first used.
- 1094 Henry excommunicated by the pope for having married Bertrade during the life of Bertha (1106.)  
Order of Cistercians founded.
- 1095 Council of Placentia; Urban II. promotes the first crusade, by preaching in favour of the enterprise, March 1—7. The emperor Alexis relates the sufferings of the Christians from the infidels.  
Godfrey, of Bouillon, undertakes the leadership of the first crusade.  
Celibacy of the clergy finally established.
- Bohemia and Hungary.**
- 1092 Conrad I. *duke* of Bohemia.  
1094 Bretislav II. *duke* of Bohemia.  
1095 Coloman I. king of Hungary.
- Spain.**
- 1092 Alliance between Yussuf Ben Taxfin, and the king of Saragossa.  
Alfonso forms alliance with France.
- 1093 Alfonso deprives the Saracens of Cintra, Lisbon, Northern Portugal, Santarem.
- 1094 Death of Sancho II. king of Aragon.  
[He had ravaged Saragossa until the alliance of its people with the Almoravides, by whom the invading Sancho was expelled. He finally received a mortal wound from the battlements of Huesca.]  
*Pedro I.* succeeds in Aragon.  
*Dynasty of the Almoravides* in Spain.  
Submission of the kgdm. of Andalusia to *Yussuf*, who unites, by violence and perfidy, all Saracen Spain under his scepter.
- Denmark.**
- 1095 *Eric IV.* (the good) king of Denmark.
- Netherlands.**
- 1092 Florence II. (the Fat) count of Holland.  
1093 Robert II. (of Jerusalem) count of Flanders.  
Godfrey VI. (de Bouillon) duke of Lothier.  
["Never had Belgium a nobler son, nor Lothier a more illustrious duke, than this renowned warrior."]
- 1094 Siebert of Brabant, historian, flourishes.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 1092 Knights of Sepulchre founded in Palestine.  
1094 *Mostajer* succeeds to the khalifate.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1092 Death of Melek Shah, and division of his kingdom among his kinsmen and genrils.  
Decline of the Seljuks from this period.  
*Burgiarak* succeeds Melek Shah in Persia.

**Crusades.**

[The predisposing causes of those famous enterprises are generally attributed to the impulsive influence of religion upon the barbaric mind, the institution of chivalry, the union of martial and superstitious feelings, and the influence of fanatical enthusiasm. But the proximate causes are seen in the persecuting frenzy of Hakem, the third Fatimite khalif, and in the fanatical cruelties of Seljukian Turks. The reports of returned pilgrims respecting the insulting and savage cruelty of the latter, as well as the destruction of the Church of the Resurrection by the former, excited general indignation; but it was not till the return of Peter Gantier, an officer of Amiens, who had renounced his profession in order to undertake a pilgrimage, that any proposal was made for attempting the expulsion of the infidels from the Holy Land. Peter (the Hermit), laid before pope Urban II. a project he had formed for expelling the infidels from Palestine; which, being backed by the complaints of the Greek emperor, Alexis, and the urgent appeals of Peter, the pope was induced to espouse the projected enterprise; accordingly he recommended to all Christian princes, first at the Council of Placentia, and afterwards at that of Clermont, the duty of zealously engaging in this holy war. At the latter council the pope obtained from the ambassadors present, a commission for Peter Gantier to proceed forthwith in the prosecution of his chivalric design. The ensuing spring (1096) was appointed for the departure of the first army.]

1096 *The Crusades—Abortive Expeditions.*

Peter, the Hermit, issues from the western frontiers of France, leading an immense concourse of the lowest orders.

The rabble multitude is divided:—

*The first division*, of 20,000, is led by Walter, the Pennyless, through Hungary.

In Bulgaria they are all destroyed, except Walter and a few who escape to Constantinople.

*The second division*, of 40,000, under Peter, the Hermit, advance into Hungary.

They destroy Malléville (Zemlin) and slaughter its inhabitants.

Carloman, king of Hungary marches against them.

The Bulgarians cut them off by thousands.

At Nissa they are routed with great slaughter; their camp is despoiled and their baggage plundered, &c.

The remnant arrive at Constantinople in great distress; they pass into Asia Minor.

They are nearly all cut off by the Turks in the plain of Nice; only 3000 escape.

Fall of Walter, the Pennyless.

*Third division*, of 15,000, from Germany, under Gondeschal, a German monk.

Their atrocious wickedness in Hungary ends in their ruthless massacre at Belgrade.

*Fourth division*, of 200,000, composed of one huge mass of the vile refuse of France, Flanders, the Rhenish Provinces, and England.

**Crusades.**

1096 They are guided by two "divinely inspired" animals—a goat and a goose.

Massacre of Jews at Mayence and Spire, and other places in Germany.

The Crusaders overthrown in Hungary.

[“So dreadful the carnage that the course of the Danube was choked with the bodies, and its waters dyed with the blood of the slain.” “Before twelve months had expired since the spirit of crusading was roused into action by the council of Clermont, and before a single advantage had been gained over the infidels, the fanatical enthusiasm of Europe had already cost the lives, at the lowest computation, of 250,000 of its people. But while the first disasters of the Crusade were sweeping this mass of corruption from the surface of society, the genuine spirit of religious and martial enthusiasm was more slowly and powerfully evolved. With maturer preparation, and with steadier resolve, than the half-armed and irregular rabble, the mailed and organised chivalry of Europe was arraying itself for the mighty contest; and a far different, a splendid and interesting spectacle opens to our view.”—*Procter.*]

**THE FIRST CRUSADE,**

Though not undertaken by any of the crowned heads of Europe, was eagerly embraced by the most distinguished feudal princes of the second order, viz.:—

Godfrey of Bouillon, with his two brothers, Eustace and Baldwin, and a kinsman also named Baldwin; Hugh, count of Vermandois, and Robert of Normandy, brothers of the French and English kings; Robert of Flanders, Stephen of Chartres, and Raymond of Toulouse—the first temporal prince who assumed the crown; Boemond, son of Robert Guiscard, prince of Tarento, and his cousin Tancred.

*Order of Departure.*

*The first division*, under Godfrey, consisted of the nobility of the Rhenish provinces and the north of Germany.

Godfrey receives assistance from Carloman of Hungary and the emperor Alexis.

The Crusaders arrive in Constantinople; Alexis sends them across the Bosphorus.

Godfrey peaceably arrives with his army on the fertile plains of Thrace.

*The second division*, under the counts of Vermandois and Chartres, embraced the chivalry of central and northern France, the British Isles, Normandy, and Flanders.

Their passage from Italy is opposed by the emperor Alexis, and Hugh is made prisoner at Durazzo.

Thrace ravaged by the Crusaders, under Godfrey, in retaliation for the opposition offered Hugh of Vermandois, by the emperor Alexis.

*The third division*, under Boemond and Tancred, composed of southern Italians—10,000 horse, and 20,000 foot.

*The fourth division*, under the count of Toulouse, includes his own vassals and native confederates, comprehended under the general appellation of Provençals.

**Britain.**

- 1096 The first duel fought in England.  
 [The practice of duelling is plainly derived from the judicial combats of our forefathers. Trial by battle, or the solemn decision of certain cases, by the personal combat of the parties, or their champions, instead of the ordinary modes of trial, was introduced into this country at the era of the conquest, having formed a part of the Norman code of judicature. The practice of thus making an immediate appeal to Providence for the decision of a dubious right originated with the Burgundians, and was sanctioned by their king, Gundebald, about the year 501; in short, it was common to all the German people. Trial by battle was permitted by the laws of England in three cases:—first, in courts martial, or courts of chivalry; secondly, in appeals of felony; thirdly, in writs of right the last and most solemn decisions of real property, when the tenant was required to produce his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage waied or stipulated battle with the champion of the demandant; who, by taking up the glove, stipulated on his part to accept the challenge. “A *duel*,” says South, “is properly a fight or combat btwn. two persons, mutually undertook, appointed, and consented to by each of them.”] Flagitious and rapacious life of William. St. George adopted as the patron saint of England about this time.

[“The history of the ‘Patron Saint of England,’ is involved in the profoundest obscurity. Some writers identify him with an Arian bishop, in the reigns of Constantius and Julian, who is said to have expiated, by martyrdom, a life of error and cruelty; while others assert him to have been a native of Cappadocia, and an officer of rank in the army of Diocletian; and who, professing Christianity, suffered martyrdom A. D. 290. The cause of his being considered the patron saint of England, is said to be his having miraculously appeared at the head of a numerous army clothed in white, with a red cross for their banner, and putting the Saracens to flight at the celebrated siege of Antioch, during the first crusade in Palestine. St. George is the tutelary saint of various military orders, of which the British Order of the Garter is most distinguished, for its antiquity and the nobility of its knights’ companions.”—*Rev. T. H. Horne.*]

Norwich Cathedral founded.

- 1097 William oppresses archbishop Anselm, and compels him to flee the kingdom.  
*Rise of the third estate; their influence is felt and acknowledged at this time (1101.)*  
 Colchester Monastery built.  
 Cocklepark Tower, Northumberland.

**France.**

- 1096 Birth of Hugh de St. Victor (1140.)  
 The practice of wearing long hair condemned by a synod at Rouen.  
 1097 Fasts on the Eves of the feasts of the Apostles commanded by a synod held at Saints.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1096 Vitale Micheli I. *doge* of Venice, Communion in one kind only, (bread) by the laity, introduced by Urban.  
 1097 Henry casts off his son, Conrad, from all participation in the succession.  
 Henry, the emperor's second son, proclaimed king of the Romans.

**Denmark.**

- 1096 Increasing influence of the clergy and the nobles in Denmark.  
 1097 Eric III. king of Denmark.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1097 Alexis takes advantage of the progress of the Crusaders, to recover his dominions in Asia Minor.

**Crusades.**

- 1097 Godfrey at open war with Alexis; seizure of the bridge of Blachernæ; attack upon Constantinople.  
 Hugh of Vermandois mediates.  
 Messages from Boemond and the count of Toulouse, requesting Godfrey to defer negotiations till they should arrive.  
 Godfrey submits; hence an Accommodation bet. the wily Alexis and the crusading princes; the latter swrs. fealty; the former delivers his son as hostage.  
 Approach of the third division to the Byzantine capital.  
 Boemond at first refuses to do homage to Alexis, but afterward submits.  
 The fourth division next approaches—its leader, Raymond, sternly refuses homage to Alexis, whom he menaces.  
 Alexis craftily gains the ascendancy over the mind of the aged, though stern, Raymond.  
 Muster of the several divisions in the plain of Asia Minor; numbers estimated—including 100,000 mailed cavalry, and a prodigious number of priests, women, and children—at about 700,000.  
 Siege of Nice, June 20; it falls into the hands of the Greeks by stratagem.  
 Battle of Dorylaeum in July; ultimate victory of the Crusaders.  
 Evacuation of Asia Minor by the sultan of Roum.  
 Triumphant entry of the crusading hosts into Syria.  
 Battle between Tancred and Baldwin.  
 Baldwin separates from the main body and proceeds eastwards, victoriously overrunning the whole country as far as the Euphrates.  
 The Crusaders lay siege to Antioch.  
 Famine and pestilence in the Christian camp; desertion of great numbers to Baldwin in Mesopotamia, &c.; cowardice of the duke of Normandy, count of Chartres, the viscount of Melun, and Peter the Hermit.  
**Persia and Tartary.**  
 1096 *Four principal Seljukian dynasties*:—Kerman, Persia, Syria, and Roum.  
 [The ruinous dissensions which sprung up between these kingdoms, presented in the time of the Crusades, a favourable opening for some of the most splendid successes of the soldiers of the cross.]

**Africa.**

- 1096 Jerusalem taken by Mostali from the sons of Ortok (1076.)

**Britain.**

098 Edgar, third son of Malcolm and Margaret, deposes and blinds Donald Bane, king of Scotland.

*Edgar is anointed as his successor; hence the practice of anointing kings at their coronation is introduced into Scotland.*

Edgar's sister is married to Henry I.

Westminster Hall built.

Cocklepark Tower, Northumberland, bld. St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, built.

**France.**

098 Revolt of Maine; it is reduced by William. Continued debauchery &c. of Philip.

The *Cistercian order* of monks founded at Cîteaux by Robert, abbot of Molesme.

Birth of St. Bernard (1153).

099 William of Champeau, head of the *Realists* and teacher of logic at Paris, flourishes. Norman architecture prevails.

**Germany and Italy.**

098 *La Monarchia de Sicilia*; the important privilege of spiritual authority over Sicily conferred upon Roger and his lawful heirs.

099 Pascal II. (cardinal Rainer, an abbot,) p. **Spain.**

099 Death of the *Cid* while maintaining Valencia against the attacks of the infidels, May 29. After the lapse of 12 days

The garrison, led by his widow Ximena (carrying all their treasures, with the remains of the deceased hero) quit Valencia, and force their passage to Castile.

[“It is by no means easy to separate truth from fable, in the countless adventures of this greatest man of his times; and, indeed, if it were so, the main outline of his story has become so familiar to the mind, by the bold and spirited sketches in national ballads, and the more finished, but less deeply interesting, pictures, completed from them in the modern drama, that the task would be both ungrateful and unprofitable.”—*Smedley*.] Valencia occupied by the Almoravides.

**Netherlands.**

099 Baldwin III. count of Hainault.

**Greek Empire.**

098 Marriage of Anna Comnena and Bryennius.

**Persia and Tartary.**

098 *Kutlub ad din* asserts the independence of Kharezm (Chorasnia) near Khorassan.

**Crusades.**

098 *The Latin principality of Edessa* founded by Baldwin.

Siege of Antioch renewed; the Turks defeated, through the treachery of Phirouz; city surprised and captured; the Turkish garrison escape within the citadel.

The sultan of Persia unites the Turks agt. the Christian invaders; twenty-eight emirs lead a force of from 3000 to 4000 cavalry to relieve the garrison in the citadel of Antioch.

Blockade of the Crusaders in the city.

Second famine; horrible distress attended by cannibalism, and vice of every kind.

Alexis abandons their relief.

The despairing Crusaders are called into action by superstition and the imposture of a priest.

Great battle of Antioch; the Turks routed with terrible slaughter.

**Crusades.**

1098 *Foundation of the Latin principality of Antioch*; Boemond its ruler.

Disunion among the crusading princes.

Third famine and pestilence in Antioch, which sweep off 100,000 persons—cannibalism again resorted to.

1099 The Crusaders, now numbering only 1500 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, and an equal number of unarmed camp followers, &c. proceed from Antioch to Jaffa by sea.

Jerusalem invested by the Crusaders, June. Sufferings of the besieged from thirst.

Arrival of Genoese galleys in Jaffa; the mariners are brought to the camp to construct three moveable towers.

Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders, July 15; frightful massacre of the Mussulmen and Jews. Mostali defeated.

Extirpation of the Mussulman inhabitants; the law of conquest supplies to Jerusalem A new and Christian population.

*Foundation of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem*; its first king is

Godfrey of Bouillon, elected by the army.

He modestly declines the title of king, accepting only that of “Defender of the Tomb of Christ.”

[Thus the great design of the *first Crusade* had been accomplished, in the triumphant recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.]

*Foundation of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*—the origin of which was an hospice founded in Jerusalem, in 1048, by a few merchants of Melphis, for the accommodation of pilgrims from Europe. An hospital for the sick was afterwards added, hence the term—knights hospitaliers; the members of which are also known as the knights of Rhodes. When the Crusaders entered Jerusalem, many of the chevaliers determined on joining the order—Godfrey granted a donation, which example was followed by other princes. To the usual vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, was added a vow to be always ready to fight against Mohammedans, and all who forsook the true religion. Thus was the chivalric institution—the offspring of feudalism—made subservient to the interests of the church. See 1118.

Approach of a great Fatimite army, swelled by Turks and Saracens.

Battle of Ascalon; the Crusaders victorious; they acquire much booty.

The princes depart for Europe, except Tancred, who remains with Godfrey.

Daimbert, patriarch of Jerusalem.

**India.**

1099 The magnetic power of the loadstone is known at this time in India; but there is no reason to conclude that the compass then existed.

[“The term magnet is differently derived; some deduce it from one *Magnes*, a shepherd, who is said to have first discovered its attractive power by the iron of his crook on Mount Ida. Others assert that it was first discovered in Heraclea, a city in Magnesia, and that it hence derived its denomination magnet, as well as that of *Lapis Heracleus*, as it was sometimes called by ancient authors.”—*Barlow*.]

**Britain.**

- 1100 Booksellers appear about this time. Ecclesiastics prohibited conferring knight-hood, by a council at Westminster. King William accidentally shot, while hunting in the New Forest, Hants. Henry I. (Beauclerc) seizes on the crown. He immediately publishes a charter of liberties to conciliate the clergy and the nation, abolishes the curfew, and promises to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. Privilege of making wills, &c. Archbishop Anselm returns from exile. Armorial bearings introduced. [Armorial bearings did not become hereditary till the time of Henry III.; yet something like these are to be found among the ancients, who generally impressed the family device upon the hilt of the sword.] Castles built throughout England:—Restormel Castle, Cornwall; Castle Cornet, Guernsey; Norham Castle, Durham. Hagmon Priory, Salop; and Brecknock Priory, built. The Goodwin Sands inundated. Records of the crown first kept. Maud, daughter of Malcolm, of Scotland, proves, before a council at Lambeth, that she had not entered the religious life willingly, nor by consent of her parents. Henry marries Maud (Matilda.)
- 1101 Escape of Flambard, bp. of Durham, whom Henry had imprisoned, to Normandy. Invasion by Robert, duke of Normandy. Pacification: Robert's claim to the throne purchased for 3000 marks annually. *First charter of incorporation*; the Free-men of London receive their first charter and the power of electing their own sheriff. (See 1066.) The "Ell" (a measure) fixed at the length of the king's arm. Coins first made round in England.

**France.**

- 1100 Philip associates his son Louis (l'Eveillé) in the government. The elevation and active measures of Louis excite the hatred of Bertrade; who attempts to poison him.
- 1101 Reconciliation of Philip with Rome. About this period Paris is celebrated for its schools of philosophy.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1100 All who had assumed the cross, but neglected to fulfil their vow, are excommunicated by pope Pascal. Peter Chrysolaus, abp. of Milan, fl. (lit.) Decline of the Benedictine order of monks. [This century is remarkable for the renewed impulse which the study of theology and general literature received on all hands, more especially from the Papal court. In *theology*, the science of dialectics laid the foundation of the scheme of scholastic divinity; *science* was taught on more enlarged principles, and general *literature* was promoted; colleges were established, and professors (many of whom had studied under the Saracenic doctors,) were appointed to the chairs of philosophy, language, science, law, medicine, and divinity. The power of the Papacy—secular as well as ecclesiastical—gradually, yet

**Germany and Italy.**

- substantially, increased; so that before the close of the century, the bishops of Rome had effectually established their authority as sovereigns of the city, as well as their independence of the emperor. Their influence and authority were felt throughout Europe. This century is distinguished for the introduction of alms for the performance of masses, the issue and sale of indulgences, the doctrine of supererogation, and communion in one kind (see 1066.)
- 1101 Death of Roger Guiscard, duke of Sicily. Death of Conrad, the emperor's rebellious son, supposed by poison (1092.) William II. *marquis* of Montferat. Death of Bruno, founder of the order of Carthusians.

**Bohemia.**

- 1100 Borzivoi II. *duke* of Bohemia.

**Crusades.**

- 1100 Flourishing period of chivalry. [On the continent, the lowest tenant, by military service, was fully included in the pretensions and privileges of nobility, except in the case of imperial fiefs, which were not accounted noble beyond the third degree of sub-infeudation. Hence the land which bristled with fortresses afforded as many titles of nobility; and every country was filled with a numerous order of minor counts, barons, and vassors—the vassals of the greater feudatories, and themselves each the chieftain of a train of knightly dependents. The least of these last, who was bound or entitled to serve his lord as a horseman or chevalier—from whence *is derived the original distinction, and the very name of CHIVALRY*—was a member of the same aristocracy as the duke or count, the privileges of which order according to feudal customs, formed an impassable line between it and the commonalty. The exact epoch at which Chivalry acquired a religious character it is not easy to determine. In the age of Charlemagne, the form of knightly investiture was certainly unattended by any vows or ecclesiastical ceremonies but in the eleventh century, it had become common to invoke the aid of religion in the inauguration of the knight. There is abundant proof, however, of the success of the Church, before the Crusades, in infusing some religious principle into the martial spirit of Chivalry. The original obligations of this institution included loyalty and honour, courtesy and benevolence, generosity to enemies, protection to the oppressed, and respectful tenderness to woman.]
- Capture of Boemond, prince of Antioch by an Arminian chieftain.
- Death of Godfrey, aged 40, five days preceding the first anniversary of his reign. Baldwin I. prince of Edessa, elected king of Jerusalem; he resigns to Baldwin du Bourg, the brother of Godfrey, the principality of Edessa.
- 1101 First Crusade by land; or Supplementary Crusade, under count Vermandois and Chartres.

**Britain.**

- 1102 Revolt of the earl of Shrewsbury (1114.)  
Duke Robert visits Henry, and is treacherously made prisoner by him.  
Robert has to surrender his pension to obtain his liberty (1101.)  
Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucestershire, built.  
City of Winchester burnt.
- 1103 Council at London against simony.  
Thetford Monastery, Norfolk, built.  
Worksop Abbey founded.
- 1104 Henry invades the duchy of Normandy.
- 1105 Norman-gothic architecture introduced.  
Assay of gold and silver introduced by the bishop of Salisbury about this time.  
Wymondham Monastery founded.
- 1106 At Tenchebray Robert is made prisoner.  
He arrives in England, and is confined for life in Cardiff Castle (1134.)  
*Alexander I.* (Scottland) succeeds Edgar.  
He successfully resists the efforts of the archbishops of York and Canterbury to establish their ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Scotland.

**France.**

- 1102 Bertrade effects the ruin of the rightful heir to the domain of Anjou, and causes one of her sons by Foulques le Rechin to be adopted in his stead.
- 1103 Normandy invaded by Henry of England.
- 1104 Philip and Bertrade promise to live separate till the Pope's dispensation should be received. (Synod of Beaugenci, July 30.)
- 1105 Robert, indignant with his brother, forms a design of invading England, in which he is aided by bishop Flambard and the earl of Shrewsbury—Robert de Belesme.
- 1106 Normandy invaded by Henry of England.  
Batl. of Tenchebray; dft. of Robert, Sep. 28.  
William (Cliton) delivered to the care of Helie de St. Saen, a Norman lord.

**Germany and Italy.**

- 1102 Ordelafo Faliero, *doge* of Venice.
- 1104 Revolt of Henry, the empr's, second son.  
Eustratius, archbishop of Nice, fl. (lit.)
- Germany.**
- 1105 Henry, entrapped by his son, is imprisoned, and then formally deposed.  
The emperor wanders from place to place. He solicits in vain a prebend from the bishop of Spire, who owed his consecration to the emperor's friendship.
- 1106 King Henry declares his willingness to surrender the sceptre which he pleads he had accepted against his will, before a synod in Thuringia, May 29.  
Excommunication of the emperor Henry; "Truce of God" confirmed, &c.  
Condemnation of the bishop of Florence for having declared that Antichrist was already come.  
*Henry V.* empr. of Germany, kg. of Italy.  
Death of the deposed emperor at Liege, in his 54th year (1101.)  
His remains are denied sepulture by a mandate of Pope Pascal (1094.)  
[Henry IV. was possessed of numerous great and brilliant qualities; but whether he employed them, on the whole, for good or evil, may afford a subject of dispute. There is no doubt, however, that he is to be classed among the most remarkable and pitiable examples of the mutability of human fortune.]

**Italy.**

- [From this period it will be more convenient to separate the affairs of Italy from those of Germany.]
- 1106 Revolt of Milan—now a free republic.  
Divided and republican state of Lombardy; rivalry of Milan and Pavia—the former for the church and the latter for the empire. Crema, Tortona, Brescia, Parma, and Modena for Milan; Cremona, Lodi, Novara, and Piacenza, allies of the latter.  
["According to the constitution of Lombardy each city was subject to a count, who, in turn, was vassal of a duke or marquis. It had been the policy of the German emperors, from the time of Otho, the Great, to render the cities and their adjoining districts independent of these counties; hence the chief cities, although acknowledging the sovereignty of the emperors, during their occasional progresses and residences in Italy, insensibly claimed the right of electing their own magistrates, thus forming in reality so many separate republics."] *Henry V.* (emperor) king of Italy (1125.)  
His father excommunicated by Pascal.  
Benefices first instituted in this century; before this the clergy were supported by the free-will offerings of the people.  
Laymen forbidden to perform investitures by a synod at Guastalla on the Po.

**Poland.**

- 1102 Dalmatia conqd. by Coloman of Hungary.  
Boleslas III. (Wrymouth) duke of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1104 *Alfonso I.* king of Aragon.

**Denmark and Norway.**

- 1102 Arius Polyhistor, author of a History of Iceland (Schedæ Islandicæ) flourishes
- 1103 Magnus III. of Norway killed in Ireland.
- 1105 *Niels* or Nicholas, king of Denmark.  
War of Denmark with the Wends.
- 1106 *Nicholas*, king of Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1102 Henry I. duke of Lothier.
- 1106 Godfrey VII. (the Great, or "of the beard,") duke of Lothier, to whose territory Louvain is united.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1102 Theodorus Prodromus (the first) a writer on canon law, flourishes (1130.)

- 1105 Philip the Solitary, a monk, fl. (literary.)

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1102 Abdallah, Hariri, Sharfaddin, and Tograï, Arabian poets, flourish.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1104 *Mohammed* succeeds Burgiaruk in Persia.

**Crusades.**

- 1102 Vermandois is wounded in a battle with the Mussulmans of Cilicia; dies at Tarsus. Rash assault by a vanguard upon the Egyptian invaders; Chartres taken and murdered; Baldwin rescued from death by a grateful emir.
- 1103 Azotus reduced by Baldwin; the siege of Acre formed.
- 1104 Arrival of 70 Genoese ships with Crusaders, which results in the Conquest of Acre by Baldwin I.
- 1106 The count of Toulouse is joined by several French princes, who had arrived in the Supplemental Crusade (1101.)  
Tortosa taken by Raymond.

**Britain.**

- 1107 Retrn. of Henry after his conq. of Normandy. First royal speech from the throne. Council of ecclesiastics, London; they concede to the kg. the homage of bishops, but refuse him investiture by cross and ring. Henry quarrels with archbishop Anselm; a compromise succeeds. Sherborne Castle, Dorset, built. Hereford Cathedral built.
- 1108 Many of the artisans of Holland, driven from their homes by a terrific inundation, come to England. [These cloth-weavers were well received; they were placed in Carlisle and towards Scotland, but were afterwards transferred to Pembrokeshire. See 1111.] Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, begun. [Beverton Castle, in the same county, was built in the year 1076.]
- 1109 Birth of Alured of Beverley, historian. Death of Ingulphus, historian (1068), abbot of Croyland, &c. (born 1030.) Marriage of Matilda with the emperor, Henry V., of Germany, by proxy (1126.) Ely Monastery rebuilt. [It was founded in 506 and destroyed by the Danes in 870.] Botolph's Priory, Colchester, built.
- 1110 Robert, son of Henry, earl of Gloucester. Dunmow Priory, Essex, Biburg Priory, Suffolk, and Haugmond Abbey, Shropshire, built. Revival of Cambridge University. Tiverton Castle, Devonshire, and Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire, built.

**France.**

- 1107 Normandy is subject to the English crown. Council at Troyes; Pope Pascal excommunicates the violators of the "truce of God;" pronounces the marriage of Louis (the Fat) with Lucienne of Rochfort, invalid, &c.
- 1108 Death of Philippe I. aged 57 years. Louis VI. (I. Eveille, also called le Gros.) He is crowned at Orleans. Abbé Sugèr, Louis's minister. ["The dominions of Louis were of narrow extent, comprehending no more than the five cities of—Paris, Orleans, Etampes, Melun, and Compeigne; which, with a few less considerable towns, supplied the whole of his revenue."] Bertrade takes the veil; she soon after dies. Revolt and despotic rule of many of the French nobles. William, (Cliton) son of Robert of Normandy, and his guardian, Helic, earl of Mans, are protected by Louis.

- 1110 War in Normandy; Louis, the count of Flanders, and Foulques V. of Anjou, against Henry of England and Normdy.

**Germany.**

- 1107 Storm at Goslar during the sitting of a diet, the emperor being present.
- 1109 Unsuccessful war with Boleslas of Poland; spirited conduct of Seabicus, ambassador.

**Italy.**

- 1109 Italy invaded by the emperor, with an army of 30,000 men to enforce his claims to the right of investiture. Several of the cities of Lombardy and Tuscany shut their gates against Henry; they are severely punished.

**Italy.**

- 1109 Negotiations at Sutri; surrender by Pascal of all fields, the grants of former emperors, in lieu of the right of investiture. Flourishing condition of Genoa, Pisa, and Venice, chiefly owing to the Crusades.
- 1110 Sanguinary tumult in Rome agt. the Germans; empr. narrowly escapes assassina. Suppression of the insurrection; the pope and cardinals are made prisoners by the emperor, Henry V., at a Lateran council; Henry refuses to resign the right of investiture, Feb. 12. Treaty of Aquilea; the pope surrenders to Henry the right of investiture, April 11. Henry crowned by Pascal. He returns to Germany.

**Bohemia.**

- 1107 Suatopluc duke of Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1107 Death of Yussuf in Morocco, aged 100 yrs. *Ali* (his younger brother) succeeds. He attacks the Christians; Raymond of Burgundy, Alfonso's son-in-law, killed. Urraca, widow of Raymond and daughter of Alfonso of Castile, married to Alfonso I. of Aragon.
- 1108 Battle of Uclés, May 27; Alfonso defeated by the Saracens; his son, Sancho, slain, and all the flower of the Spanish nobles, with 20,000 vassals.
- 1109 Death of Alfonso VI. at Toledo. [He earned the distinguished historical memorial, that "he was modest in prosperity, and undaunted in adversity."] Alonzo of Aragon, by virtue of his marriage with Urraca, becomes Alfonso VII. king of Castile. [The crowns of Leon and Castile thus became united with those of Aragon and of Navarre; and had it not been for the unhappy dissensions which arose between those joint sovereigns—Alfonso and Urraca, their consolidation of power would have greatly strengthened the Christian cause in Spain. But Urraca, imperious in temper and unfaithful to her marriage vows, lived in open and perpetual variance with her consort; and their subjects spent, in unnatural civil wars, the blood and treasure which both religious faith and national honour demanded for widely different objects. Leon and Castile were again disunited in the year 1157.] Madrid sacked by the Moors.

**Norway.**

- 1109 Exped. of the Norwegian Sigurd to Palest.

**Netherlands.**

- 1109 Robert, count of Flanders, offended at the treaty of marriage of the emperor, Henry V. with Matilda, joins alliance with Louis.
- 1108 Tanchelin, the Belgian heretic, flourishes. Inundation in Flanders; Ostend submerged; emigration of artisans.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1108 Bryennius negotiates a peace for Alexis, with Bohemond, prince of Antioch.

**Crusades.**

- 1108 Bertrand, son of Raymond, effects the conquest of Tripoli.
- 1109 Tripoli and its vicinity erected into a county, by Baldwin, for the house of Toulouse. Hence "County of Tripoli."

**Britain.**

- 1111 Henry settles a colony of Flemish artizans in Wales (1108.)
- 1112 Apprehension and execution of Helie, earl of Mans, for having protected William (Cliton) of Flanders.  
The parish church of St. Andrews, Scotland, built; (rebuilt in 1798.)
- 1113 War with Louis VI. of France.  
Brodie Castle, Scotland, built.  
Broomholme Priory, Norfolk, built.
- 1114 Robert de Belesme received into Wareham Castle, from Flanders, a prisoner for life (1102.)
- 1115 St. Stephen's Chapel (the Old Parliament House) Westminster, built.  
The bishopric of Glasgow first endowed by David, prince of Cumberland.  
Chichester Cathedral built.

**France.**

- 1112 Helie, protector of William, captured.
- 1113 Abelard studies divinity at Laon.  
The earldom of Mans seized by Foulques of Anjou, in right of his wife (1112.)
- 1114 Capture of Robert de Belesme and transmission of him to England.  
Treaty with Henry of England; disadvantageous to Louis and Willm. (Cliton.)
- 1115 Peace between Foulques, duke of Anjou, and Henry of England, the former having renounced his claim on Normdy.  
[The desertion of Foulques from the cause of William (Cliton) was effected by the glittering snare of an intermarriage between his daughter and William, heir apparent of England. See 1117, 1118.]  
Robert, abbot of Clairval, fl. (lit.)  
Abelard's flourishing school of divinity at Paris; at which, according to Guizot, were educated—one pope, nineteen cardinals, more than fifty bishops and archbishops—French, English, and German; and a much larger number of those men with whom popes, bishops, and cardinals, had often to contend, such as Arnold of Breseia, and many others. His pupils numbered upwards of 5,000.]  
The papal legate, Conon, obtains decrees of excommunication against Henry at Rheims, Cologne, & Chalons sur Marne.

**Germany.**

- Henry's first expedition into Italy.  
["Seldom has the change of opinion, so often consequent upon the attainment of power, manifested itself more strongly than in the instance of Henry V.; for almost instantly on his accession he became opposed to Rome, in support of the very principles he had denounced in his father."]—*Rev. E. Smedley.*
- 1112 Return of Henry from Italy.
- 1114 Marriage of the emperor with Matilda of England consummated.  
["Her dowry was £45,000, levied by a tax of 3s. on every hyde of land in Engl'd."]

**Italy.**

- 1111 Lodi destroyed by the Milanese.
- 1112 Council at the Lateran; the treaty with the emperor disavowed, &c. and Henry excommunicated and investiture by laymen declared heretical by the pope.
- 1114 The decrees or ecclesiastical constitutions made by popes and cardinals first collected by Ivo, bishop of Chartres (1130.)

**Italy.**

- [The first "Syntagma" of canon law was compiled in the sixth century by John the scholastic, a priest of Antioch; Photius, also, in the ninth century, compiled a "Syntagma Canonum" and a "Nomo Canono." The canon law which was in use throughout the West till the twelfth century, was the "Codex Canonum," compiled by Dionysius Exiguus in 520. Between the eighth and eleventh centuries, the canon law became so intermixed with papal decrees, from St. Clerment (91) to Siricius (385), which till then had been unknown, that it became necessary to review the whole, and form a new body of canon law. This is contained in two principal parts, the Decrees and the Decretals. 1150, 1230.]
- 1115 Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeaths her extensive fiefs to the Holy See.  
[Matilda's possessions embraced Tuscany, Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, Modena, Verona, all the country now passing under the name of the patrimony of St. Peter, from Viterbo to Ovietta, parts of Umbria, Spoleto, and the march of Ancona.]

**Hungary.**

- 1114 Stephen II. (Thunderbolt) kg. of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1114 Dissolution of the marriage of Alfonso and Urraca, on the plea of consanguinity.  
[The marriage had been declared invalid by a synod at Palencia.]

**Norway and Sweden.**

- 1112 Civil war in Norway; the crown an object of contention till 1240.  
Philip I. king of Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1113 Death of the count of Flanders.  
His son and successor (Baldwin) takes no interest in the war of Engd. agt. France.
- 1115 Sigismund duke of Lorraine.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1114 Earthquake; many towns in Antioch destroyed.

**Persia and Taryary.**

- 1114 Invasion of China by the Tونغusian Tartars, or Ninche; they establish themselves at Kaifong Fu, north of China.

**Crusades.**

- 1111 The Crusaders take Berytus.  
Sidon captured by the Crusaders.  
[Within an interval of four years, two fleets of Scandinavian cruisers, who had performed the long voyage from the Baltic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to the Syrian shores, co-operated with the Christian forces of Palestine, in the siege of Sidon. Although the first attempt was repulsed, the second proved successful.]
- 1112 Critical position of the State of Edessa, surrounded by Armenians and Turks.  
Heroic exploits of its prince, Baldwin du Bourg, and his relative, Joseclyn de Courtenay.  
Arrival of large numbers of pilgrims and Crusaders from Europe.
- 1113 The order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John confirmed by Papal Bull.  
The Sulujuks Turks of Aleppo, Damascus, and Iconium, aided by Mohammedans of Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, harass and often defeat the Crusaders.

**Britain.**

- 1116 Thurstan, abp. of York, having refused submission to the abp. of Canterbury, a council is held at Salisbury (the king being present), for the purpose of compelling the refractory Thurstan to acknowledge the supremacy of Canterbury.
- 1118 Confederacy against Henry; quashed. Death of Queen Matilda, May 1.

**France.**

- 1116 The earl of Blois receives, from Henry of England, an armament to aid him in a war with Louis.
- 1117 The claims of William (Cliton) to Normandy renewed, acknowledged, and espoused, by king Louis, the count of Flanders, and the Norman barons. Foulques, disgusted with Henry's breach of faith respecting the proposed marriage, sides with Louis (1115, 1118.) Foulques is grand seneschal of France. "Abelard and Heloise" from this time.
- 1118 Renewal of the war in Normandy. Marriage of Foulques's daughter, Matilda, with prince William of England, which causes Foulques to withdraw his interest from William (Cliton.)
- 1119 Savage incidents of the war: Eustache, Henry's son-in-law, tears out his hostage's eyes; Henry suffers the same to be perpetrated upon his own grandchildren; Juliana, Eustache's wife, attempts the life of her father, Henry; Henry compels her to descend the wall of her fortress *nudis pedibus*. Battle of Breunneville; Louis defeated, 80 Norman knights captured. Peace mediated by Pope Calixtus II. at a council held at Rheims. Abandonment of the claims of William (Cliton) to Normandy. Prince William of England does homage to Louis, on his investiture with the fief of Normandy (1118.)

**Germany.**

- 1116 Insurrection of the Saxons under their duke, Lothaire (1125.) Universal discontent in Germany. Henry's second invasion of Italy.

**Italy.**

- 1116 The emperor Henry V. forcibly takes possession of Matilda's fiefs. Pascal quits Rome at the approach of Henry's army. The Cistercian order of monks established by Bernardine about this period.
- 1117 Death of pope Pascal II. Domenico Micheli, *doge* of Venice.
- 1118 Two rival popes, viz.:—  
Gelasius II. (cardinal John Gaetano) pope, elected by the cardinals.  
Gregory VIII. (Burdino, abp. of Braganza), appointed by the emperor. Gelasius takes refuge in Pisa. Guy Salinguerra, *signori* of Ferrara.
- 1119 Gelasius appoints the bishop of Corsica suffragan to the archbp. of Pisa, which provokes the jealousy of Genoa; hence First war between Genoa and Pisa (1133.) Death of pope Gelasius in France. Calixtus II. (Guy, abp. of Vienne in Dauphine) pope, elected by the cardinals. Ignominious treatment of Gregory VIII. Ratbod, *duke* of Tuscany.

**Spain.**

- 1118 Alfonso of Aragon wrests Tudela and Saragossa from the Saracens; the Moorish dynasty of Saragossa becomes extinct, and the Moors are expelled the north. Saragossa made the capital of Aragon. Order of St. Saviour founded.
- 1119 Birth of Aben Ezra, a celebrated Jewish scholar, at Toledo.

**Netherlands.**

- 1119 Charles, (the Good) count of Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1116 Silk paper becomes known to the Latins, through their connection with the Greek empire by means of the Crusades. [It is not known by whom paper made from silk was first invented. The finest silk paper is said to be that manufactured at Samarkand, the capital of Great Tartary. It is very highly esteemed in the East; and is used by the Chinese for printing. From them, probably, the discovery of silk paper was communicated to the neighbouring nations: first to the Indians, and afterwards to the Persians; from whom it passed, in the seventh century, to their Saracen conquerors, who transmitted it to the Arabs, next to the Greeks, and these to the Latins, at the time of the Crusades.]

- 1117 Euthymius Zygabenus, a monk, fl. (lit.)
- 1118 Death of Alexis, aged 70, his eldest son. John II. (Kalo Johannes) succd. Aug. 15. Conspiracy of Bryennius, and his wife Anna Comnena, frustrated; they are banished.
- 1119 Laodicea rescued from the Turks.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1118 *Mostarshed* succeeds Mostajer. **Persia and Tartary.**
- 1116 Allamah Jarullah, a commentator on the Koran, flourishes at Zamakhshar.
- 1117 *Sanjar* succeeds Mohammed in Persia. Conquest of Khorassan and Samarcand. Mahmoud and Masand, nephews of Sanjar, rule in Persia. War between Masand and Mustershid; the latter is taken prisoner. The Mongolians become powerful throughout Western Tartary.

**Crusades.**

- 1117 Birth of Noureddin, the younger son of Zenghi, second of the Attabek princes.
- 1118 Expedition against Egypt by Baldwin. Death of Baldwin I. (in March) on his march towards Egypt; his cousin, Baldwin II. (of Edessa) kg. of Jerusalem. The order of *Knights Hospitallers* of the order of St. John (called also knights of Malta) becomes a military order. Hence *Knights Templars*; institution of the order of the Temple of Solomon. [Their object was to act in a military capacity to protect pilgrims. See 1099.] The military orders were, in the first instance, subjected to the rule of St. Augustin; modified, of course, in some degree, by the peculiar object of their institution. The most ancient of these was the order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, established in the first instance (1048) for the reception and care of pilgrims visiting the holy city. This order became monastic in 1092, and in 1118 added the military qualification.]

**Britain.**

- 1120 Shipwreck and death of prince William, Henry's son, and 140 of the nobility in the race of Alderney.  
St. Osyth's Priory, Essex, built.  
Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, built.  
Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, built.  
Priory of St. Bees, Cumberland, founded.
- 1121 Marriage of Henry with Adelais of Louvain, Feb. 2.
- 1122 Enlargement of Canterbury Cathedral commenced about this time.  
Gloucester Abbey burnt.
- 1123 War in Normandy (1124).  
Henry establishes a park at Woodstock; the first in England.  
A new cathedral in Glasgow commenced under the bishop, John Achaus (1136.)
- 1124 *David I.* (Scot.) succeeds Alexander I. The insurrection in Normandy suppressed. Death of Eadmer, abbot of St. Albans, author of "Historia Novorum;" and of Ernulph, bishop of Rochester, author of "Textus Roffensis," &c.  
Aberystwyth Castle, South Wales, burnt.

**France.**

- 1120 Death of William of Champeau (1099.)  
*Order of Premontré* founded by Norbert, afterwards bishop of Magdeburg.
- 1121 Peter, abbot of Cluny, fl. (literary.)
- 1122 Attempt of Walleren de Mellent to restore William (Cliton) to Normandy.  
Hilbert of Tours, scholastic phil. fl.  
Death of troubadour, William of Guienne.  
Abelard is compelled to burn his books by a synod held at Soissons.
- 1124 Capture of Walleren de Mellent and Amauri de Montfort, March 25.  
Champagne invaded by German emperor. Louis assembles a vast army at Rheims, and marches against him.  
The "Oriflamme" accompanies the Fr. armies to battle for the first time.  
Peace succeeds without a battle.  
Rise of the Petrobrussians and Henricians in Provence and Languedoc.

**Germany.**

- 1120 Peace of Goslar—with the Saxons.  
Rise of the House of Guelf (1139.)  
The Letti, a Selavonian race, inhabit the country afterwards called Prussia.
- 1122 *Concordat of Worms*; the emperor renounces for ever his right of investing bishops with the ring and crozier, and concedes to the ecclesiastical chapters the full liberty of election to vacancies (Italy.)
- 1124 Invasion of France; the emperor retires without seeing the army of Louis.  
Revival of the sect of Adamites.

**Italy.**

- 1120 Proposal of the emperor to negotiate, frankly accepted by Calixtus II.  
Conrad, duke and president of Tuscany.
- 1122 *Ecclesiastical Investiture*; the pope concedes that election should be made in the presence of the emperor or of his commissaries, and that ecclesiastics should receive their temporalities by the sceptre.  
Order of Gray Friars founded.  
Roger, of Sicily, takes possession of Malta.
- 1123 IX. *General Council*; first Lateran, Mar. 18—Ap. 5; for sanctioning the treaty respecting the right of investitures.
- 1124 Honorius II. (Lambert, bp. of Ostia) pope.

**Spain.**

- 1120 Parliamentary representation of cities; city deputies appear for the first time in the Castilian parliament.  
Splendid military achievements of Alfonso of Aragon over the Moorish armies.
- 1121 Ali condemns a work on "the Resurrection of the Sciences and the Law," by Algazali; who, in turn, pronounces a curse upon Ali, while Mohammed ben Abdala fanatically prays to be the instrument of vengeance.  
Abdalla reproves Ali in the royal mosque of Morocco with impunity.  
Rebellion of Alfonso, son of Urraca, which plunges Castile into civil war—the son against his mother.
- 1122 Mohammed ben Abdala goes about preaching the condemned doctrines of Algazali, convinced that he is to be the overthrower of the Almoravides.
- 1123 Insurrection at Cordova suppressed.
- 1124 Abdala retires to Suz, with a host of followers.  
He proclaims himself the *Mehedi*, or spiritual guide; forms a new government, and new laws.  
Ali hastens to Africa to crush Abdala, but is repulsed with loss in every encounter.
- Netherlands.**
- 1120 Baldwin IV. (Builder) count of Hainault.
- 1122 Thierry VI. count of Holland.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1120 Sozopolis taken by Kalo-Joannes.  
Birth of Manuel, son of the emperor.  
Joannes Zonaras, a monk, fl. (literary).
- 1122 The Petchenegues invade and ravage Thrace and Macedon; they are routed and expelled by Kalo-Joannes.
- 1123 Revolt of the Servians, who being assisted by the Hungarians, take Belgrade, and Branizova.
- 1124 Kalo-Joannes checks the progress of the Hungarian, Stephen; Francochorium taken, and the country between the Save and the Danube conquered.  
Castamonia and Gaugra taken from the Turks.

**Crusades.**

- 1120 Zenghi, governor of Mosul (1145, 1146.)
- 1124 Tyre reduced by Baldwin II. aided by the doge of Venice, who obtains the sovereignty of one-third of the city.  
[All the maritime republics of Italy, with their characteristic mercantile cupidity, extorted great commercial advantages, as the price of their services to the Crusaders. And throughout the Christian possessions in Palestine and Syria generally, the three republics of Genoa, Pisa, and Venice contended, often with bloodshed, for the right of establishing places of exchange, and enjoying the common or exclusive privileges of trade.]  
Archbishopric of Tyre established.  
Extension of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, from the sea coast to the deserts of Arabia, and from the city of Beritus, on the north, to the frontiers of Egypt, on the south, forming a territory about 60 leagues in length, and 30 in breadth; and exclusive of the county of Tripoli, which stretched northward from Beritus to the borders of the Antiochan principality.

**Britain.**

- 1124 Dionysius Priory, Hants, built.  
 1125 Council at Westminster against the incontinence of the clergy (1129.)  
 1126 Return of Matilda, widow of empr. of Germany, with her father, Henry. Sep. 11.  
 1127 Athelard, the mathematician of Bath, fl.—to whom we are indebted for our first Latin editions of Euclid's Elements.  
 Furness Abbey, Lancashire, built.  
 Churchwardens and overseers of parishes first appointed.  
 Matilda, widow of emperor of Germany, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, Aug. 26.  
 1128 Holy Rood House, Edinbro', built.  
 [At which time it was a royal burgh.]  
 Waverley Abbey, Surrey, built.  
 1129 Bishops who had accepted bribes from incontinent priests, are condemned by a synod held at London (1125.)  
 Gisborough Priory, Yorkshire, built.  
 1130 Henry visits Normandy.  
 Wind-mills in general use in Europe.  
 [“It is probable,” says Mr. Peter Barlow, “that the *hand-mill* is a machine of the highest antiquity. It was called a Quern, and may possibly have been introduced by the Phœnicians. Its use in the Western Islands of Scotland has been obsolete for hardly more than 50 years. As, however, population and civilization proceeded, *horse-mills* or *cattle-mills* were constructed; and even to this day in the east, mills of this description are nearly the only ones employed; and at a comparatively recent period a fire at Constantinople, which destroyed more than 1500 houses, burned down also 120 horse-mills. The *water-mill* is supposed to be of Greek invention; but the inventors of that useful invention, the *wind-mill*, are not known. Wind-mills are, by Montucla, supposed to have been used by the Dutch in the eighth or ninth century, but others have imagined that the idea of their construction was derived from Asia in or about the twelfth century. Under the feudal system the lord was obliged to be at the expense of erecting a mill worked by water or wind for the use of his tenants; and they, in return, were obliged to take their corn to be ground at the lord's mill, paying him a certain toll for the convenience.” 1783.]  
 Dover Priory and Reading Abbey built.

**France.**

- 1125 War in Normandy; Henry of England subdues the rebellious barons.  
 Rise of the monkish *Orders of Grandmont*, *Fontevrault*, and of the *Carmelites*.  
 1127 Geoffrey Plantagenet, (aged 15) son of Foulques, earl of Anjou, marries Matilda, widow of the emperor Henry V. and daughter of Henry I. of England.  
 [Geoffrey was accustomed to wear a sprig of broom (*plante genêt*, Fr.) in his cap, hence his surname “Plantagenet.”]  
 Louis associates his son, Philip, in the government (1129.)  
 1128 or 1127 Abolition of the custom of the lord taking possession of an intestate's property by decree of a council at Nantes.  
 1129 Death of the co-king, Philip, by a fall from his horse.

**France.**

- 1129 Louis VI. having lost his ally, the earl of Flanders, consents to a peace.  
 1130 Interview of Henry of England and Pope Innocent II. at Chartres.  
 Execution, by fire and faggot, &c., of many of the turbulent Petrobrussians.  
**Germany.**  
 1125 Death of Henry V. at Utrecht, without male issue, May 22; with whom  
*Ends the House of Franconia.*  
 Lothaire II. (of Saxony) pre-elected emperor by forty nobles—Franks, Bavarians, Saxons, and Suabians (1116.)  
 Civil war; contest for the empire by Frederick, duke of Suabia.  
 1127 Conrad, brother of Frederick, on his return from Palestine, renews the war.  
 Lothaire raises the siege of Nuremberg.  
 Conrad proclaimed king at Spire.  
 He passes into Italy to obtain support.  
 Civil law restored in Germany, Italy, &c.

**Italy.**

- 1125 Lothaire II. empr. and kg. of Italy (1138.)  
 1126 Rinald, *marquis* of Monterrat.  
 1127 Death of William Guiscard without issue.  
 Roger, count of Sicily, unites Apulia and Calabria under his sway.  
 Como capitulates to the Milanese.  
 1128 Transient success of Conrad; he is crowned kg. of Italy both at Milan and Monza.  
 The other cities of Lombardy are for Lothaire (1125.)  
 Honorius excommunicates Conrad.  
 The abp. of Milan is excommunicated for crowning Conrad as duke of Franconia.  
 1130 Pietro Polani, *doge* of Venice.  
 Two rival popes till 1138, viz.:—  
 Innocent II. (cardinal Gregory) elected pope by sixteen cardinals; and  
 Anacletus (cardinal Peter Leon) who is elected by the majority of the cardinals.  
 The *Epitome* or *Decretals* of Gratian, a monk of Bologna, commenced (1150.)  
 Silk manufactures established at Palermo and Calabria by Roger (1127, 1147.)  
 Feasts of Bartholomew and Thomas insti.

**Bohemia.**

- 1125 Sobieslas I. *duke* of Bohemia.  
**Spain.**  
 1125 The Almohades, under Mohammed, defeated by the Almoravides.  
 1126 Death of Urraca; accession of her son, *Alfonso VIII.* king of Leon and Castile.  
 1127 The Almohades obtain many victories.  
 1130 Death of Mohammed ben Abdala at Timnal; he is succeeded by Abdelmumen as Imam and Mehedi (1124.)

**Russia and Sweden.**

- 1128 Riga on the Baltic founded by a colony of Bremanians.

**Netherlands.**

- 1127 Assassination of Charles, count of Flanders.  
 William (Cliton) succeeds to the earldom.  
 1128 Siege of Alost.  
 Death of William, earl of Flanders, in an affray with his rival—Thierry of Alsace.  
 1130 Union of Guelderland and Zutphen.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1125 Victories of the Venetians over the Greeks.  
 1130 Theodorus Prodromus, called Hilarion, (the second) a monk, flourishes.  
 [Both as a scholar and philosopher he was held in great repute.]

**Britain.**

1131 The Arabic figures first introduced into England from Spain.—Wallis.  
[Wallis refers this early introduction to several Englishmen who travelled in Spain about this period, viz., Athelard, monk of Bath, who translated Euclid from Arabic into Latin; Robert of Reading, who translated the Alcoran into Latin in 1143; Daniel Morley, who studied mathematics and the Arabic language at Toledo about 1180, and others.]

The barons swear fealty to Matilda.  
Greenfield Monastery; Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire; Monastery of St. Agatha, near Richmond, in Yorkshire; and Basingwark Abbey, Wiltshire, built.

1132 London nearly destroyed by fire.  
Dunstable Priory built.  
Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire, built.  
[Little Bitling Priory, in the same county, was erected in 1076, in which year bishopricks were removed from villages to great towns.]

Fountains Abbey, Ripon Monastery, and Rivaulx Abbey, Yorkshire; also Cirencester Abbey, founded.  
St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, built.

1133 Birth of prince Henry (1128.)  
Renewal of the oath of succession.

1134 Death of Robert, duke of Normandy, in Cardiff Castle (1106.)

The rivers Trent and Witham joined by the first canal made in England.  
The first stone-built church in Ireland erected at Bangor, county Down, by archbishop Malachy.

Calder Priory, Cumberland, built.  
Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, built.

1135 Death of Henry I. in Normandy, Dec. 2, aged 67. He is succeeded by Stephen of Blois (styled an Usurper.)

Earl of Gloucester wears fealty to Stephen. The nobles build private castles by permission of king Stephen (1154.)

**France.**

1131 Louis unites his second son, Louis, (le Jeune) in the government, the youth being anointed and crowned by the pope. Surrender of Amalfi to the Normans.

Monks and canons regular are forbidden to act as physicians and pleaders by a synod at Rheims.

1132 Death of Geoffrey Angers, cardinal and abbot of Vendome (literary.)

A sanctuary at Creixan, Narbonne.

1134 Death of Hildebert, bishop of Tours.  
Marriage of Louis (le Jeune) and Eleanor, daughter of the duke of Aquitaine.

Death of the duke of Aquitaine.  
Death of Rupert of Duytz, a learned Flemish Benedictine.

**Germany.**

1132 Lothaire marches an army against Conrad.  
1135 Conrad's abject submission to Henry.  
He is promoted to high command in Italy.

**Italy.**

1131 Anacletus is supported by Roger of Sicily. Sicily and Naples united.

Roger, count of Sicily, crowned king of Sicily, Apulia, Calabria—by Anacletus. Rampret, *president* of Tuscany.

1132 Concubines allowed to priests.  
The emperor Lothaire comes into Italy.

**Italy.**

1132 He favours the claims of Innocent II.  
Coronation of Lothaire by Innocent.

[It was from an oath administered by Innocent to Lothaire before his coronation, that the popes affected to call the empire a fief of the Holy See.]

The churches of Rome are garrisoned by Norman troops, so that Lothaire is compelled to withdraw from Rome after his coronation, without ability to attempt the establishment of Innocent in the papal chair.

1133 Henry (of Bavaria) *count* of Tuscany.  
Conquest of Amalfi by Roger Guiscard; expulsion of prince Robert.

1134 Naples besieged by Roger Guiscard.  
Campanile of St. Mark, Venice, built. (?)

1135 The Pisans, by a *coup de main*, get possession of Amalfi; here are discovered The Pandects of Justinian (1150.)

**Hungary.**

1131 "Thunderbolt" becomes an ascetic (1114.)  
Bela II. king of Hungary, the conqueror of Bosnia.

**Spain.**

1133 Birth of Maimonides at Cordova (1208.)  
1134 Siege of Fraga by Alfonso of Aragon: he refuses the conditions of surrender offered by the garrison; Alfonso is soon after slain.

Separation of Navarre from Aragon.  
Ramiro II. king of Aragon.

[He was brother of the deceased Alfonso, and had spent forty years of his life in a cloister.]

Garcia Ramirez, king of Navarre.  
The Pope dispenses with Ramiro's vow of celibacy; he marries a princess of Aquitaine.

Aragon rescued from the Moors by the interposition of Alfonso of Castile.

Alfonso receives the homage of the sovereigns of Navarre, Toulouse, and Barcelona, and assumes the title of *emperor of all Spain*.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

1126 Canute, father of Waldemar, king of Wendland.

1133 Extinction of the house of Stenkil in Sweden, by

*Suerker*, a descendant of Blotswen, by whom Christianity is adopted and Paganism persecuted,—in Sweden.

1135 Nicholas of Denmark killed in Schleswig.  
Eric IV. king of Denmark.

**Greek Empire.**

1131 Victories of Kalo-Joannes in Cilicia.

**Saracens and Turks.**

1134 The assassins murder Mustershid.  
*Rashid*, khalif of Baghdad.

Rashid killed by the assassins.

1135 *Moktafi* succeeds Rashid.

**India.**

1131 The reigning family in Orissa (the Kesari) dethroned by

*Chora Ganga*, or Savanga Deva, a military leader from the Karnatic, who succeeds.

**Crusades.**

1131 Abdication of Baldwin, with the consent of his nobles and prelates, in favour of his son-in-law,

*Foulques* (of Anjou) king of Jerusalem.  
Baldwin retires to a convent.

**Britain.**

- 1136 Matilda prefers her claim to the throne. Meeting of barons—the pope's letter respecting the succession produced by Stephen. Stephen's charter of general liberties. David, king of the Scots, espouses the cause of Matilda; he invades England. Peace between Stephen and David. London Bridge burnt. Consecration of a new and magnificent cathedral at Glasgow (1123.) Melrose Abbey founded by king David. [Abbeys, priories, and monasteries differ principally in the extent of their particular powers and jurisdiction. Abbeys, in many instances, gave birth to towns and cities; some of them also issued coins, and became courts of criminal justice.] Coronation of Adela, Stephen's consort, on Easter-day. Rent first paid in money instead of in kind. Warden Monastery, Bedfordshire, built. The Castle of Devizes built.
- 1137 City of Rochester burnt. Death of Griffith, the last king of Wales; princes, not kings, rule henceforward.
- 1138 Second Scottish invasion under David. Battle of "The Standard," at Cutoon Moor, and defeat of the Scots, Aug. 22. Peace of Durham, favourable to David. Stephen quarrels with the clergy. Robert of Gloucester, renounces fealty to Stephen, and takes arms on behalf of his sister Matilda; takes the city of Bristol. Civil law introduced by abbot Theobald. Godstowe Nunnery, Oxfordshire, opened.

**France.**

- 1136 Normandy invaded by Matilda (1127.)
- 1137 Death of Louis (le Gros.) [“ Few, if any, of the French kings, hitherto recorded, deserved, or obtained a greater portion of the love of their subjects than Louis (le Gros.) In the field he was ever active and intrepid; in his civil government mild, just, and vigilant. France derived inestimable advantages from his reign, by the repression of the tyranny of the feudal lords, to which, in time of foreign peace, his views were invariably addressed; by the grant of chartered rights to many of the chief towns, in which he shared a divided signorage; and by the encouragement thus afforded to similar institutions in the fiefs of his vassals. Hence the *Tiers etat*, in progress of time, insensibly attained a deliberative voice, and reared its head in the Assembly of the Three Estates, on a par with the nobles and ecclesiastics.”] Louis (le Jeune) aged 18 years; he is the first to dispense with the formality of a second coronation—a strong evidence that the royal authority had been largely increased under his father's sagacious government. The territory of the French sovereignty is greatly increased by the addition of Poitiers and Aquitaine—domains far surpassing, in extent, those which properly belonged to the French crown. Restoration of the Church of St. Denys commenced by abbot Suger (1108.)
- 1138 Louis represses the turbulence of his nobles. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, fl.

**Germany.**

- 1137 Lothaire's second expedition into Italy. Death of the emperor in Italy, in Dec.
- 1138 *Conrad I.* (duke of Suabia) elected emperor at Coblentz; he is the first of *The House of Suabia or Hohenstaufen.* Henry (the Proud) of Saxony, rejected and deprived of his possessions. Premature death of Henry (the Proud) at Quedlinburg.

**Italy.**

- 1136 The Roman service introduced into Spain.
- 1137 Lothaire invades Italy; the Normans flee before him. Recapture, plunder, and final death-blow of Amalfi, by the Germans and Pisans. The pope and Henry unite in investing Rainulf, count of Avelino, with the title of duke of Apulia. Henry on his return homewards, dies in a hut in the village of Bredruwan, among the Trentine Alps, Dec. 3. Roger recovers a large part of Apulia. Earthquake; Catania in Sicily and 15,000 persons destroyed.
- 1138 *Conrad I.* emperor, and king of Italy (1152.) Death of the anti-pope Anacletus. Victor IV. elected; he resigns, and with his cardinals submits to Innocent. Return of Roger from Sicily. Death of the duke Rainulf (1137.)

**Poland.**

- 1138 *Ladislav III.* king of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1136 The earliest European example of Algorithm (1003) occurs in a translation of Ptolemy (according to the learned Abbé Andres, made about this time. [To Spain is ascribed the honour of being the first European nation in possession of the Algorithm, (1003) and to Italy the honour of being the second. 1131.]
- 1137 *Petronella*, queen of Aragon. [No sooner had Ramiro become the father of a daughter, (Petronella) than he affianced her to Raymond, and abandoning the cares of government to his son-in-law, returned to his monastic seclusion.] Raymond V. count of Barcelona, administers the government of Aragon; and by his marriage alliance Barcelona is united to Aragon. Wars of Navarre agt. Castile and Aragon. Garcia is aided by Alfonso of Portugal.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1138 Eric of Denmark killed at Ripen. Eric V. king of Denmark. Contest for the throne of Denmark. Eric seizes it; disputed by Swerker.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1137 Bryennius departs for Cilicia. Armenia Minor conquered, and added to the Greek empire.
- 1138 Kalo-Joannes receives the homage of Raymond, and count of Edessa, at Antioch. Riot in Antioch; flight of John; Raymond apologises; tranquillity restored.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1136 From this period the science of the Arabians dates its decline. A general shade appears to have been cast over every species of human knowledge; and nearly 400 years are again lost in darkness and obscurity.

**Britain.**

- 1139 The empress Matilda lands in England. Civil war begins; Matilda's followers being headed by the earl of Gloucester.
- 1140 William of Malmesbury, historian, fl. St. Andrews is erected into a royal burgh. Abbey of "Our Lady of the Isle," founded at Alcester, Warwickshire.
- Brancepeth Castle, Durham; Scarborough Castle, Yorkshire; and Peel Castle, Lancashire, built.
- Canon law first introduced into England. Wines first made in England.
- 1141 Battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2. Stephen made prisoner, and immured in the Castle of Lincoln.
- Matilda crowned queen of England. Matilda's haughtiness incites a rebellion; she escapes to Oxford.
- Defeat of her adherents at Winchester. Stephen is released, Nov. 1, in exchange for the earl of Gloucester.
- Battle of Harlaw, Aberdeensh., bet. 10,000 Highlanders, under Donald, and the Lowlanders, under Mar; the former defeated.
- The bishop of Winchester apologises for having assisted Matilda, and promises allegiance to Stephen before a synod at Westminster.
- 1142 Matilda besieged in Oxford, Sept. 26. She escapes, by night, to Wallingford, Dec. 20. Earthquake felt at Lincoln.
- 1143 Gloucester routs Stephen from his quarters at Wilton, who escapes by night. Death of William of Malmesbury, author of "De Regibus Anglorum."

**France.**

- 1139 Louis firmly resists the encroachments of the See of Rome upon his authority.
- 1140 Academic degrees first conferred at Paris. Death of Hugh de St. Victor (1096) ? 1142. Peter Lombard, author of "Libri Sententiarum," and bishop of Paris, fl. St. Denys Abbey built.
- 1141 Gilbert de la Porrée, bp. of Poitiers, fl.
- 1142 Death of Abelard, April 21, aged 63 (1079.)
- 1143 *Civil war*; Louis against his powerful vassal, Thibaud, count of Champagne. The castle of Vitry stormed and taken. Louis sets fire to his prize; the flames communicate with the principal neighbouring church, in which 1,300 persons—men, women, and children—had sought asylum; but before aid reaches them, they are all burnt to ashes.
- Louis witnesses the horrible calamity, which he had unintentionally occasioned; he is filled with bitter remorse, and supplicates papal forgiveness.

**Germany.**

- 1139 Guelph espouses the cause of his infant nephew (Henry, the Lion) son of Henry (the Proud.)
- Siege of Weinsperg by Frederick, Conrad's brother.
- Origin of the Guelphs and Ghibelines (1120.) [The Saxons shouted the name of their leader, and joined battle under the cry, "Hye Guelph;" the imperialists adopted the name of Frederick's birth-place (Ghibelingen in Suabia), answering their opponents' cry with "Hye Ghibelingen." These names were afterwards espoused by the chiefs of those houses, and became

**Germany.**

- distinguishable titles—the former of the papal, the latter of the imperial faction—in the long and desolating struggles between the church and the empire.]
- 1142 Peace between Conrad and Henry (the Lion); Saxony restored to the latter.
- Italy.**
- 1139 Pope Innocent at war with Roger; he is defied, and made prisoner at Galluccio. The "Two Sicilies," with Apulia, Capua, Naples and its dependencies, erected into a kingdom under Roger II. by papal investiture.
- X. *General Council*; second Lateran, Ap. 20. for the re-union of the church.
- 1140 Arnold of Brescia commences his religious and social reforms.
- William III. marquis of Montserrat.
- 1141 Arnold is condemned; he flees to Zurich. Order of Carmelites or white friars insti.
- 1142 Raoul, earl of Vermandois, excommunicated for bigamy.
- 1143 Insurrection at Rome; re-establishment of the senate in the capitol.
- Celestius II. (card. Guy de Castro) elected pope at death of Innocent II. Sep. 26. The Koran first translated into Latin. Death of Vitalis Ordericus, the historian, (born about 1075.)

**Hungary and Bohemia.**

- 1139 Bela's eyes put out by his uncle, Coloman. The kingdom governed by Bela's queen.
- 1140 *Ladislav* III. second king of Bohemia.
- 1141 *Geisa* II. king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1139 Alfonso, count of Portugal, defeats the Saracens at Ourique, July 25.
- 1143 Death of Ali, heart-broken by his reverses.

**Portugal.**

- [The formation of Portugal into a kingdom originated in the victory of Ourique.]
- 1139 *Alfonso* (Count) the first king of Portugal.

**Netherlands.**

- 1139 Matthew I. duke of Lorraine.
- 1140 Godfrey II. duke of Lothier. War between him and Henry of Limburg.
- 1141 Godfrey III. (an infant) duke of Lothier. Rebellion of the house of Berthold, which leads to civil war.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1139 Campaigns of John and Raymond against the Turks (Attabecks) in Syria.
- 1141 Andronicus Comnenus made prisoner by the Seljukian Turks (1183.)
- The sultan of Iconium defeated by John. The pirates and robbers of the coasts of Cilicia and Lydia, almost exterminated.
- Return of John to Constantinople.
- 1142 Departure of the emperor to Cilicia.
- 1143 Death of Kalo-Joannes, occasioned by a wound from a poisoned arrow, while hunting on the banks of the Pyranus, near Anazarba, April 8. He is succeeded by his fourth son, *Manuel* I. (Comnenus.)
- Isaac Sebastocrator, Manuel's elder brother, imprisoned by the minister, Axuch. Raymond of Antioch throws off allegiance.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1140 War between Sanjar and Kur Khan of the Tartars; Sanjar is defeated.

**India.**

- 1141 Settlement of the Tongusian Tartars (1214.)

**Britain.**

- 1144 Decline of Matilda's cause.  
 1145 The war degenerates into predatory attacks. Gervis Abbey, Yorkshire; and Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, built.  
 1146 Death of the earl of Gloucester, Oct. 31. Tilbury Fort erected.  
 1147 Matilda leaves England for Normandy. Normandy lost to Stephen. Building of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, the seat of the Percy family. Scaurley Abbey, and Roche Abbey, Yorkshire, built.

**France.**

- 1145 Louis convokes an assembly at Vezelay, at which he and his queen assume the cross.  
 1146 The earl of Anjou subdues Normandy.  
 1147 *Second Crusade*; Louis VII. joins it as an expiation for the catastrophe at Vitry. He receives the "Oriflamme" at Vezelay.

**Italy.**

- 1144 Lucius II. (card. Gerard Caccianimico) p. The new constitution completed; a patrician appointed as president; senate of 56 members, city divided into 13 *Rioni*, &c.  
 1145 Two factions; Lucius, aided by Roger of Sicily, agt. the senate and people of Rome. Attempt of Lucius to overthrow the new government; he is killed in the struggle. Eugenius III. (Bernard, an abbot) pope. Arnold of Brescia comes to Rome. He proposes the re-establishment of the equestrian order, the consular dignity, &c. Compromise between the pope and senate; he acknowledges their legitimacy; they abolish the office of patrician and appoint a prefect.  
 Arnold of Brescia remains at Rome under the protection of the senate.

- 1147 The silk manufactures introduced into Sicily by Roger—flourish (1130.)

**Poland.**

- 1146 Boleslas IV. (le Frisè) duke of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1144 *Taxfin* succeeds; he devotes his chief personal attention to the affairs of Morocco. Ali's governmt. weakened by civil dissensions, and the jealousy of the Andalusians. *Taxfin* at war with *Abdelmumen*.  
 1145 *Taxfin* loses his life in an attempt to escape from Oren (besieged by the *Almohades*.) *Ibrahim Abn Ishak*, son of *Taxfin*, proclaimed khalif of Morocco and Cordova.  
 1146 Fall of Tremecen and Fèz before the victorious army of *Abdelmumen*.  
 1147 Morocco captured; *Ibrahim* killed; the city devoted to the sword; 70,000 slain. *Abdelmumen*, khalif of Morocco, &c.

**Portugal.**

- 1147 The Portuguese order of knighthood—*Avis*—established.  
 Alfonso, aided by a band of English Crusaders, under William Longsword, captures Lisbon from the Saracens, Oct. 15.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1147 *Sueyn* III. king of Denmark. He assassinate prince Canute of Denmark. Moscow in Russia founded.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1144 Liberation of Isaac from imprisonment. Demetrius Brunas compels Raymond of Antioch to renew his vassalage.  
 1145 Manuel defeats the Turks in Isauria.  
 1146 Isaac deprived of his title of Sebastocrator.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1146 Joannes Cinnamus, the grammarian, fl.  
 1147 Isaac retires to a convent.  
 Manuel promises alliance with the Crusaders; but sends secret information of their progress to the Turks (Crusades.)  
**Saracens and Turks.**  
 1145 Rise of Nouredin, Atabec of the Turks, in Syria. Shirkoh, his emir, defeats the Egyptians and Crusaders.  
**Persia and Tartary.**  
 1145 Expulsion of Babram of Ghizni by Mohammed Ghori, who establishes himself at Ghizni. Bahram escapes to Lahore.

**India.**

- 1144 Alandimura descends from the Ghor mountains, attacks and defeats Bahram, who escapes into India from Ghizni.  
 1145 *Bahram* establishes himself at Lahore.

**Crusades.**

- 1144 *Baldwin* III., of Jerusalem (13 yrs. old) in conjunction with his mother, Melesinda. [Soon after the martial sceptre of the house of Bouillon had devolved upon a woman and a minor, the Christian power in the East began to decline.]  
 1145 Fall of Edessa; Zenghi, the Turkish emir of Aleppo, takes it by storm. Indignation excited in Europe by the event. St. Bernard preaches a *Second Crusade*, which is promoted by Louis of France. [At the soul-stirring exhortations of St. Bernard, the great feudatory princes of Bavaria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Piedmont, and Styria, with a crowd of inferior chieftains, assumed the cross; and the conversion of the emperor Conrad III., after some struggle between the sense of political interest, and religious duty, completed the triumph of the pious orator.]  
 Decline of the power of the Crusaders.  
 1146 Zenghi murdered by his own troops at the siege of Jabbar; his son, *Nouredin*, the 3d of the dynasty of the *Attabeks* of Syria, becomes king of Aleppo and Damascus. He maintains war against the Crusaders.

**THE SECOND CRUSADE**

- 1147 Led by the emperor Conrad III., and by Louis VII., king of France. (? 1146.) [The number of the Crusaders has been estimated as approaching near to a million; of which 70,000 were mailed cavalry, and 250,000 were trained infantry, the rest were clergy, pilgrims, women, &c.] Treacherous policy of *Comnenus*, the Greek emperor; he harasses the Crusaders in their march through Bulgaria. Conrad, on arriving at Constantinople, indignantly refuses to have an interview with *Comnenus*. He passes into Asia. Louis arrives at Constantinople after the departure of Conrad; he accepts the apologies, and is induced to delay his march, by the treacherous emperor. Almost total destruction of the imperial army in the passes of Lycaonia by the sultan of Iconium. Louis encamps at Nice; he is joined by Conrad, and the remnant of the imperl. army. The united forces come to Ephesus; here they separate—the Germans proceed by sea to Palestine; the French by land. Sanguinary defeat of the Turks by Louis, on the banks of the Meander.

**Britain.**

- 1148 The arches, near the eastgate of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, built.  
[The monastery was erected in 663, and considerably enlarged in 1031.]
- 1149 David, of Scotland, confers knighthood on his nephew, prince Henry, at Carlisle.  
Roman law taught at Oxford by Vacarius, a Lombard by birth; he publishes a work on Roman law, in nine books, for his poorer students.  
Walter Mapes, archdeacon of Oxford (lit.) Florence, of Worcester, historian, fl.
- 1150 The "Saxon Chronicle," written hitherto in the Saxon language, is written in semi-Saxon from about this period, and gradually changes into English.  
Building of the Abbey of Kilwinning (Kilwinning), from which event dates the Rise of Freemasonry in Scotland (926.)  
Holm Cultrum Abbey, Cumberland, founded by David of Scotland.  
Harwood Nunnery, Bedfordshire, built.  
Combe Abbey, Warwickshire, built.
- 1151 Grace Dieu Nunnery, Leicestershire, founded.

**France.**

- 1149 Return of Louis with no more than 300 followers; greatly mortified at his failure, he henceforth become monkish and ascetic in his character (Crusades.)
- 1150 Henry, son of Matilda, made duke of Normandy.  
Death of Robert Pullus, cardinal, chancellor, professor in Paris University, archdeacon of Rochester in England, and professor of scholastic philosophy.
- 1151 Death of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou.

**Germany.**

- 1148 Conrad's large army destroyed by the baseness and treachery of the Greeks.
- 1149 Return of Conrad from Palestine.

**Italy.**

- 1148 Domenico Morosini, *doge* of Venice.
- 1150 Taurello, *signori* of Ferrara.  
Gratian, a Benedictine monk, completes the collection of the ecclesiastical decrees, commenced about 1130 (1114.)  
[Gratian animated by the discovery of Justinian's Pandects (1135) reduced the ecclesiastical constitutions into method, in three books still extant, which he entitled "Concordia Discordantium Canonum," but which are more generally known as "Decretum Gratiani."]
- 1151 Accursius of Florence, author of the "Glosses," born about this time (1229.)

**Spain.**

- 1149 Alfonso VIII., Castile, unites his sons, Sancho and Ferdinand, in the government.  
The honour of knighthood conferred upon the female defenders of Tortosa.
- 1150 Sancho V. king of Navarre.  
Chemistry and distilling introduced into Europe by the Moors, who had learned them in Africa. Hence  
Distilling is first practised in Spain.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1150 Denmark does homage to Germany.  
Pirates infest the Danish coasts.  
Pleskow, Novogorod, and other cities in Russia, become free republics; they fl.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1148 War with Roger, king of Sicily.  
The Petchenegues routed by Manuel.  
The Greek army under Manuel join their allies, the Venetians, in Corfu.
- 1149 The fortress of Corfu taken by Manuel.
- 1150 War with the Servians on the Danube.  
Constantius Harmenopolus, a lawyer, fl.
- 1151 Second campaign against the Servians.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1150 Sanjar's army is routed and himself made prisoner by the Ghuz, a tribe of Turks in Balkh.  
Sanjar is carried about in an iron cage.  
Escape of Sanjar.  
Sultan of Kharizm subdues Khorassan.  
The Mongolian power extends.  
[The ferocity of the Mongols can hardly be estimated; they spared neither age, sex, nor condition, for their wars were wars of extermination. Their very women, warlike and ferocious as themselves, were wooed for their power of destruction.]

**India.**

- 1150 Prithvi Rai, raja of Ajmer and Delhi.
- 1151 Ganjeshwara Deva succeeds Chora Ganja in Orissa.  
He extends his dominions from the Ganges to the Godavari.

**Africa.**

- 1150 The Fatimite khalifate of Egypt sinks into a merely nominal appointment—the viziers are the virtual sovereigns.  
Quarrels of the rival viziers of Adhed for the khalifate.  
Application is made to Noureddin and his nephew Saladin.

**Crusades.**

- 1148 Surprise and defeat of Louis in the mountains between Pisidia and Phrygia; narrow escape of the king.  
Retreat upon the port of Attalia.  
Louis transports his nobles and knights by sea to Palestine.  
The infantry and pilgrims left behind perish, either by the scimitars of the Turks, or the unnatural cruelty of the Greeks.  
The sovereigns of Jerusalem, Germany, France, resolve on reducing Damascus.
- 1149 Great victory of Saladin over the Christians at Antioch; Raymond is killed, Joscelyn de Courtenay made prisoner.  
Unsuccessful siege of Damascus.  
Return of Louis; he lands at St. Gilles on the Rhone, in October.  
[Louis left Metz in 1147, at the head of 70,000 knights, mounted and armed, and a band of infantry and camp followers, amounting to about 250,000. He returned a fugitive, with about 300 followers, in barks furnished by Sicily.]
- 1150 Return of Conrad with the miserable remnant of his army.  
[Thus ended abortively the second Crusade, leaving the Christian cause in Palestine again deserted, save by the scanty bands, but enduring courage of its habitual defenders.]
- 1151 Increasing danger of the Latin kingdom of Palestine from the arms of Noureddin, the Attabek of Aleppo.  
Victory of Baldwin III. over the Turks at Jericho.

**Britain.**

1152 Arrival of Henry to enforce his mother's claims to the English crown, having been invited by the clergy and the earl of Chester.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, (British historian) consecrated bp. of St. Asaph, Feb. 24.

Earliest known instance of Papal investiture in Ireland—at the synod of Kells, county Meath.

The archbishopsricks of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, appointed.

[“The Church of Ireland,” says Mr. Smyth, “celebrated, at an early age, for learning and the piety of its members, was one of the last Christian communities of the world that became dependent upon the See of Rome. It was not till the twelfth century that an apostolic legate was known to exist in Ireland. Henry, well acquainted with the temper and policy of the See of Rome, turned these events to his account with great sagacity. He commenced a negotiation at Rome, of which the basis was—that he should possess Ireland, and guarantee to the pope that supremacy over the Irish Church, and revenue from the Irish people, from which his Holiness had hitherto been excluded. The contract was concluded by a Bull of pope Adrian, an Englishman, in 1156, which was explicitly confirmed, after the invasion, by his successor, in 1172.”]

Easley Abbey, Yorkshire, built.

Tilty Abbey, Sussex, built.

1153 Proposal of treaty; Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, falls into a violent rage, and dies suddenly.

Treaty agreed upon at Winchester, by which Stephen is to hold the crown for life, and to be succeeded by Henry of Normandy, Aug. 18.

Henry marries Eleanor, the repudiated spouse of Louis of France; hence

Bourdeaux is annexed to England in 1152.

Malcolm IV. (Scot.) succeeds David.

Castles taken from the barons.

Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, built.

The wine trade of Bourdeaux (belonging to England) flourishes.

Woollen establishments at Norwich.

Simeon of Durham, author of a “History of England,” from 616 to 1130, fl.

Walter Odington, a monk of Evesham, improver of sacred music, &c. flourishes.

**France.**

1152 Louis divorced from Eleanor, his queen; by which act he loses Guienne—Eleanor being heiress of that duchy.

Marriage of Henry, duke of Normandy, with Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis.

[“The mortification felt by Louis at this unexpected aggrandisement of his vassal, at his own expense, no doubt laid deeply the foundation of that almost unceasing discord, which marked the subsequent lives of these two princes.”]

Death of the abbot Suger.

1153 Louis's treaty with Stephen of England. Death of St. Bernard, the Crusader, and a stout opposer of the spread of free thought.

Extension of the French language.

**Germany.**

1152 Conrad makes preparations for proceeding to Rome to receive the imperial crown.

Suspicious death of Conrad.

Frederic I. (Barbarossa) duke of Suabia, and nephew of Conrad, emperor.

[“Frederic represented the Ghibelines, as grandson of a sister of Henry V., and he was connected with the Guelphs through his mother, sister of Guelph VI.; it seemed therefore as if the feuds of these contending houses might be terminated, by the elevation of a prince akin to both.”]

Heraldry (the offspring of feudalism) revived and improved by Frederic Barbarossa (850.)

[“The art of heraldry received a fresh impulse by the first Crusade. One of its principal features was the assumption of a badge, the variations of which has produced a large proportion of heraldic images, and the intercourse which it opened with the East, the land of symbol and allegory, contributed necessarily to advance an object which it was, independently, well-calculated to serve.”—*Rev. H. Thompson.*]

1153 Diet at Constance; two of the expelled Lodians (III, Italy) implore the aid of the emperor Frederic in restoring them to their freedom.

The emperor despatches orders to the Milanese to emancipate the Lodians.

Frederic divorced from his wife, Adelaide, by a synod at Constance.

**Italy.**

1152 Frederic I. (Barbarossa) k. of Italy (1190.)

[“Barbarossa, or Jenobarbus, epithets which explain themselves, are said by Matthiæ to have been contemptuously given to Frederic by the Italians. All the chroniclers concur in praising his handsome person, and several instances, both of his generosity and bravery, are recorded before his accession to the throne. To literature he did not make pretence; and Radevicius, who describes him as eloquent in his vernacular German, tacitly admits his want of scholarship, when he adds, that he understood Latin better than he spoke it.”]

The Baptistry at Pisa built, under the direction of Diotti Salvi.

1153 Anastasius IV. (cardinal Conrad, bishop of Sabino) pope.

Indignation of the Milanese at receiving a preematory mandate from the emperor. Guelph, duke of Tuscany.

Naval power of Venice in the ascendant.

**Greek Empire.**

1152 The Hungarians defeated; Geisa sues for peace, which is granted.

Defeat by the Turks in Cilicia.

The Greek arms victorious in Italy.

**India.**

1152 Death of Bahram, the thirteenth of the Ghiznivi sultans of India.

1153 Recovery of the possessions of Ghiznivi, by Khosrau Shah, who succeeds Bahram, also in India.

**Crusades.**

1153 Ascalon falls by the chivalry of Baldwin. [Thus was added a new possession and bulwark to the kingdom of Jerusalem.]

**Britain.**

1154 Appeals from the English tribunals to the pope permitted by Stephen.

Death of Stephen, Oct. 25, aged 49.

[The horrors of Stephen's reign are thus summed up by the *Saxon Chronicle*:—"All was feud and disorder; strong lords built castles and held them against Stephen, filling them with evil and devilish men, who seized and oppressed the poor folks of the land, forcing them to grievous labours; shutting up in dungeons full of noisome reptiles such as had gold or silver, and wringing out their spoils with sundry torments. . . . The towns were burned with fire, the lands left waste, the poor folks driven to starve. A whole day's journey might the traveller ride and not find a man left in a town, nor a land in tillage."]

Henry II. succeeds as king of England, duke of Normandy, Anjou, Aquitaine, Poitou, and Touraine; he is the first of

*The Plantagenet line.*

He renews the charter which his grandfather had granted, and he demolishes all private fortresses, which now number 1100. (113.)

Escuage accepted instead of feudal military service—thus enabling Henry to get rid of his army of turbulent and inefficient vassals, for an army of subservient mercenaries. First levied 1158. (See 600.) West Ham Abbey, Essex, founded.

1155 Thomas à Becket, king Henry's favourite, created Lord Chancellor.

[Becket was the first Englishman who, since the conquest, had been permitted to attain any civil or ecclesiastical dignity.]

1156 Henry of Huntingdon, historian, fl.

1157 Richard (Cœur de Lion) born at Oxford. Henry invested with the right to invade and conquer Ireland, "as a fief of the church," by a Bull of pope Adrian.

[Adrian's Bull was based upon the assumption, that "no doubt Ireland, and every island upon which the Sun of Justice—Christ—hath shone, belong of right to St. Peter, and the most holy Roman ch."]

Cumbria and Northumbria surrendered to Henry by Malcolm (Scotland) who does homage for Lothian. (See 1174.)

Henry confers knighthood on Malcolm. South Wales conquered by Henry.

Establishment of a woollen manufactory at Worsted, Norfolk.

Death of Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welsh historian.

**France.**

1154 Marriage of Louis and Constance of Castile.

Guienne and Poitou are annexed to the English crown. (See England.)

Hostilities with Henry II. of England.

**Germany.**

1154 Frederic marches an army into Italy.

St. Geron order of knighthood founded.

1155 Return of Frederic from Italy.

1156 Frederic restores Bavaria to Henry (the Lion)—a reward for his services in Italy.

Marriage of the emperor with Beatrice, heiress of Rinoldo, count of Borgogna.

1157 Offensive embassy from pope Adrian.

A powerful army is collected at Ulm.

**Italy.**

1154 The emperor, Frederic, descends from the Trentine Alps with a brilliant army.

Diet of Roncaglia; sternness of Frederic. Adrian IV. (card. Nicolas Breakspere, an Englishman) pope.

[Adrian was born at Langley in Hertfordshire, England.]

William I. (the Wicked) king of Sicily. The Campanile of St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice built.

[The cathedral itself was built in the Constantinopolitan style, by a Greek architect, in the ninth century.]

1155 First papal interdict against Rome.

Banishment of Arnold of Brescia.

Rescue of Arnold from the papal guards by the viscounts of Campania.

Tortona besieged, captured, and burnt by the emperor.

Frederic receives the crown of Lombardy at Pavia, and then proceeds to Rome.

He captures Arnold from the Campanians. Embassy of the Senate to the emperor at Sutry rejected.

Frederic delivers Arnold up to Adrian.

Arnold is strangled and burnt as a heretic. Frederic at first demurs, but the next day

consents, to hold the pope's stirrup.

Coronati, of Frederic by Adrian, June 18. Tumult in Rome between the populace and German troops; the emperor withdraws to Tivoli.

Spoleto plundered and burnt by the empr. Vitale Micheli II. *doge* of Venice.

1156 Many Greek artizans (weavers) remain and settle in Italy; peace being concluded.

**Spain.**

1156 The military and religious Order of the Knights of Alcantara founded (1177.)

1157 Death of Alfonso VIII., by whose will Leon and Castile are separated.

Sancho III. (eldest son) king of Castile.

Ferdinand II. king of Leon.

[These kingdoms, now again disunited, were finally formed into one kingdom in the year 1230.]

**Denmark.**

1155 Waldemar beheads Sweyn of Denmark.

1157 Waldemar I. becomes king of Denmark.

War with the Slavonic pirates to 1179.

Rugen annexed to Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

1157 Florence III. count of Holland.

**Greek Empire.**

1154 Defeat of Alexis Comnenus, by William of Sicily.

Defeat of the fleet off Negro-point.

The Sicilian fleet, under Maius, appears before Constantinople, but soon retires.

1155 Apulia and Calabria reduced by Manuel.

1156 Peace between Manuel and the Sicilian kg. Mutual restoration of conquests, &c.

[This peace lasted 30 years.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

1157 Death of Sanjar at Mene.

Troubles in Persia; civil commotion, insurrections, revolts, &c.; chieftain against

chieftain, all asserting their independence of each other, and seeking for supremacy.

**India.**

1157 Mohammed Ghorî, commander-in-chief of the forces of Ghor, India.

**Britain.**

- 1158 Prince Geoffrey affianced to Constance of Bretagne.
- 1159 A *Scutage* is levied by Henry for carrying on the war in Toulouse (1170.)  
[Henry's chief force consisted of Brabancous, mercenary adventurers, issuing originally from Brabant and Flanders, and offering their swords, like the Italian *Condottieri* of subsequent times, to the most profitable market.]
- 1160 Henry insists on the marriage of his son Henry with Margaret of France, which leads to war with Louis.  
Malcolm (Scotland) ally of Henry.  
The pope relieves the Berkshire clergy from the burden of maintaining the archdeacon's dogs and hawks at visitations.  
Alesford, Hants, destroyed by fire.  
Thirty German heretics condemned at Oxford; they perish of cold and hunger.  
Dudley Priory, Staffordshire, built.  
[Dudley Castle was built about 700.]  
Cold Norton Priory, Oxfordshire, built.  
Cleobury Castle, Shropshire, also Cardigan Castle, built.
- 1161 Cloth-weavers established at Nottingham, Huntingdon, York, Oxford, London, Winchester, &c.; all of whom pay fines to the king for the privilege of carrying on their trade (1108, 1111.)

**France.**

- 1158 Visit of Henry II. of Engld. to Louis VII. Betrothal of Henry Courtmantel (3 years) and Margaret of France (6 months old.) Marriage of prince Geoffrey and Constance. Henry of Eng. obtains possession of Nantes.
- 1159 Unsuccessful attempt of Henry upon Toulouse.  
Louis at war with the English king.  
After pillaging the country, Henry consents to a brief and hollow peace.
- 1160 Death of queen Constance in child-bed.  
Marriage of Louis and Alice, daughter of the late count Thebaud of Champagne.  
Henry of England has the nuptials of his son, Henry Courtmantel, and Margaret, daughter of Louis, solemnized; he therefore demands her dower.  
Gravelines, near Calais, founded.  
The first Troubadour "Court of Love" established at Romany; Ilfonselle, of Baux, lady president.  
["The Teuzone, or 'Love Question,' originally borrowed from the Arabs, was so eagerly taken up by the Troubadours, that it may be said to have been naturalized in Provence. This singular diversion was an extension of the subtle casuistry and dialectic trifling which pervaded theology, philosophy, and every branch of learning during the middle ages, to the tender details of the heart. Some point of amorous jurisprudence was stated by a Troubadour, who, taking one side of the question, defended it in quaint verses: he was answered by another in the same elaborate style. When the poetic pleadings had ceased, the matter was referred to a tribunal called the Court of Love, consisting, for the most part, of ladies eminent for high rank and character, whose decisions were absolute and final."—*Dr. Taylor.*]

**France.**

- 1161 Peace between Louis and Henry, the result of the pope's mediation; at the close of the arrangements, the two kings, each holding the bridle of Alexander's horse, lead his Holiness home.

**Germany.**

- 1158 Second expedition into Italy—from Ulm. The Germans occupy Livonia.
- 1160 Tzetzes and Zonares, mathematicians, fl.

**Italy.**

- 1158 The emperor comes a 2d time into Italy. Submission of Brescia; peace purchased. The first stone of the new city of Lodi laid by the emperor.  
Milan invested; it surrenders. Treaty between the empr. and Milanese, Sep. 17. Institution of *Podestas* at Roncaglia.  
Bank of Venice founded about this time—the earliest establishment of the kind in Europe, and which has served as a model to many banks in other countries.
- 1159 The Milanese rebel against the appointment of a *Podesta* in Milan.  
Castle of Frezzo stormed by the Milanese. Milan again under the ban of Frederic.  
Siege of Crema; cruelty of Frederic.  
Two rival popes, viz.:—  
Alexander III. (Cardinal Roland) and Victor IV., generally esteemed an anti-p.  
The emperor at Pavia decides for Victor; Alexander, therefore, quits Rome.  
Alexander excommunicates the emperor.  
Peter Lombard, bishop of Bolog. fl. (1140.)
- 1160 Surrender and destruction of Crema.  
Battle of Cassano; capture of the Milanese *Corraccio*; the emperor routed.  
The cardinals first obtain the exclusive power of electing a pope.  
First appearance of the Albigenses.  
Bills of exchange invented by Jews, as a means of protecting their property in times of persecution.—Anderson.
- 1161 The emperor ravages the country around Milan, sacrifices the peasantry, &c.  
Blockade of Milan.

**Hungary.**

- 1161 Stephen III. king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1158 Alfonso IX. (3 years old) king of Castile, succeeds his father, Sancho III.  
The regency of Castile a source of civil strife bet. the houses of Castro and Lara. Instit. of the military order of Calatrava.
- 1161 Abdelmumen visits Gibraltar, the only occasion on which he crossed to Spain.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1158 Disputed succession of Denmark settled by Frederic (Barbarossa.)  
Canute created a duke.  
Andrew I. of Russia, founder of Moscow.
- 1160 Charles Suerkerson, or Sueno, raised to the sovereignty of Sweden and Gothland.  
Increasing importance of the clergy.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1158 War with Raymond of Antioch. Defeat and submission of sultan Az-ed-din. Geisa of Hungary violates the peace of 1152. He is defeated by Andronicus Comostephanus, and compelled to solicit peace.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1160 *Moslang* succeeds Moktafi.

**Britain.**

1162 Thomas à Becket consec. abp. of Canterbury. He quarrels with the king on church reform; and resigns the great seal.

Birth of the princess Eleanor (1177.)

Bagnios of Bankside, Southwark, legalized. Monastery of Bartholomew, Smithfield, London; Oakham Castle, Rutlandshire; and Waterford in Ireland, built.

1164 King Henry and the nobles (Jan. 25) assemble in council at Clarendon, and pass, without opposition, sixteen enactments for the prevention of ecclesiastical abuses and usurpations; they are called

*The Constitutions of Clarendon*, which recognize the principle of trial by jury and in which the first notice of Assize is found—*Origin of our Grand Juries*.

[In these constitutions it is directed that should no one appear to accuse an offender before the archdeacon, then the sheriff, at the request of the bishop, should summon a legal jury of twelve men, from the immediate vicinity or next town, &c. Here, no doubt, is the origin of the grand jury, and an intimation as to the cause of its establishment. In turbulent times, like these, when the power of the great men had acquired such an extent, few would be found sufficiently daring to accuse them in their individual capacity; hence the necessity and feasibility of bringing them to justice by a body. Though the archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops promised to observe the "Royal Customs," they subsequently refused subscription to them. This induced Henry to deliver over to the secular power those priests who were accused of criminal offences.] à-Becket signs, but refuses to seal them. He subsequently repents having signed.

Strataflorida Abbey, Cardiganshire, built.

1165 à-Becket, having rejected, *in toto*, the Constitutions of Clarendon, escapes to Pontigny, in France.

His cause is espoused by the pope and Louis of France.

1166 Excommunication, by à-Becket, (now in France) of those who took part in the Constitutions.

*William* (Scot.) succeeds Malcolm IV.

Birth of King John.

1167 Ulverscroft Priory, Leicestershire, built.

1168 Dermot, expelled Ireland by O'Connor, visits Henry in Normandy.

**France.**

1162 Death of Heloise, wife of Abelard, and prioress of the Paraclete at Troyes; her remains are interred in Abelard's tomb.

1166 à-Becket is at Sens. (See England.)

1167 Henry II. of England, at Aquitaine, is solicited by Dermot, king of Leinster, in Ireland, to aid him against Roderic of Connaught, in Ireland.

**Germany.**

1162 A sedition at Mentz recalls the emperor from Italy; it is suppressed.

1163 Berlin founded by the margrave Albert (surnamed the Bear.)

1165 The emperor, two English envoys, and several bishops, solemnly swear at Wurtzburg, never to recognize pope Alexander.

1166 The emperor's third expedition into Italy.

**Italy.**

1162 Capitulation of Milan; harsh terms of the emperor accepted.

Frederic razes Milan to the ground.

Return of the emperor to Germany.

Amaurus I. king of Jerusalem.

The order of the Humiliati established.

1164 Death of Victor IV. anti-pope.

Pascal III. elected to succeed him.

The tyranny of the *Podestas*, and heartlessness of Frederic, lead to

The Veronese confederacy agnt. the empr.

1165 Return of Alexander to Rome (1159.)

Milan re-built and fortified.

The Lodians unite with the Milanese.

1166 Frederic enters Italy by the Campagna.

*William* II. (the Good) king of Sicily.

1167 League of Lombard cities agnst. Frederic.

Rome attacked and entered by Frederic.

Alexander quits Rome; Romans submit.

The German army wasted by the *Malaria*.

The emperor is again excommunicated by

pope Alexander.

1168 Retreat of Frederic in disguise over Mount

Cenis into Germany.

Alessandria founded by the confederacy.

Calistus III. succeeds Pascal III. anti-po.

**Spain.**

1162 *Alfonso* II. king of Aragon, son of Petronella and Ramiro II. (1134, 1137.)

Great preparations of Abdelmumen to drive the Christian infidels out of Spain.

1164 Death of Abdelmumen; his son,

*Yussuf Abu Yacub*, succeeds.

Poem of the *Cid* about this period.

1167 Alfonso II. of Aragon, acquires the country of Provence.

**Denmark.**

1168 Copenhagen founded by Waldemar, or more probably by bishop Axel (1443.)

**Netherlands.**

1164 The Hanseatic League commenced (1241.)

The herring-fishing trade commenced by the Dutch.

**Greek Empire.**

1167 Birth of Alexis Comnenus (1180.)

1168 Eustathius, bp. of Thessalonica, author of a commentary on Homer, flourishes.

Manuel proceeds to Asia.

**India.**

1168 Ghima Deva defeats Mohammed Ghori (of Bhoor) in Guzerat.

**Africa.**

1168 Shirkoh, brother of Saladin, aids in the restoration of the vizier Shawer.

**Crusades.**

1162 Death of Baldwin III.; his brother, *Americ*, succeeds as king of Jerusalem.

AmERIC neglects immediate dangers, and wastes his energies in projects for the conquest of Egypt.

Victory of AmERIC over Shiracouch.

Pelusium besieged.

1163 Surprise and sanguinary defeat of AmERIC, near Artesia, by Nouredin.

1167 Second signal defeat of Shiracouch on the Egyptian frontiers; the Turks capitulate and engage to evacuate Egypt.

1168 Project of AmERIC for the permanent subjugation of Egypt.

Pelusium taken, and cruelly sacked by

AmERIC.

He advances before the wall of Cairo.

Death of Nouredin.

**Britain.**

- 1169 Strongbow, at the head of an army of English adventurers, crosses over to Ireland, ostensibly to restore Dermot. Invasion successful; Dermot restored. Strongbow marries Eva, Dermot's daughter. Death of Dermot, king of Leinster. Strongbow assumes royal authority, which greatly offends Henry.  
[Strongbow assumed the title of king of Leinster, in right of his wife.]  
Lambeth Chapel founded.  
Roger de Hoveden, chaplain to k. Henry, flourishes, whose "History" extends from 731 to 1202 (1192.)  
[The exact period of his birth and death are unknown.]  
Holy Cross Abbey, Tipperary, Ireland, built.
- 1170 Reconciliation of the king and à-Becket in Normandy, July 22.  
à-Becket returns and behaves tyrannically. Henry, in Normandy, hearing of à-Becket's intemperate conduct, exclaims—"of all the cowards who eat my bread, there is none to rid me of a turbulent priest."  
Four knights depart for England.  
Murder of Thos. à-Becket at Canterbury, by four knights, Dec. 29.  
[The four knights were—William de Tracy, Richard Brito, Hugh de Moreville, and Reginald Fitz-Urse. Their fate was curious. They first fled to the castle of Knaresborough, where they fell into the hands of the church; for Henry, lest he should appear to countenance their crime, was compelled to deliver them up. They next made a penitential journey to Rome, whence they proceeded on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, by the pope's order. Here three, if not the four, of them died. Their remains were interred before the gate of the temple.]  
General indignation excited throughout Europe at the crime; an unmingled feeling of religious horror seizes both clergy and laity.  
Henry's grief; he despatches an embassy to the pope to assert his own innocence of any participation in the deed, and to deprecate the vengeance of the church.  
Coronation of prince Henry, the king's eldest son, at Westminster Abbey, Sunday, June 15.  
Strongbow returns to England, and submits to Henry.  
Preliminary invasions of Ireland by Fitzstephen, Strongbow, Maurice of Prendergast, &c.; fall of Wexford, Ossory, &c.  
[At the very onset, we find the ecclesiastical power holding out a helping hand to the invaders—won over by a grant of tithes made to them by the pope, in 1152, in the event of Ireland's submission to the English yoke. We must, however, except the patriotic Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, who nobly despised the proffered bribe, and energetically opposed the foreigners. He flew from province to province, entreating, exhorting, and commanding chieftains, clergy, and soldiers, to unite for the expulsion of the common enemy.]

**Britain.**

- 1170 Croyland Abbey re-built.  
[This celebrated abbey underwent many vicissitudes. First erected in 718, burnt in 867, rebuilt in 945, again burnt in 1091, rebuilt again in 1112, and destroyed by fire a third time in 1142.]  
Cork in Ireland enclosed.
- France.**
- 1169 Peace of Montmirail; Henry Courtmantelet officiates at Paris as Grand Seneschal.
- 1170 Louis, on hearing of the murder of à-Becquet, writes to the pope against king Henry. (See England.)  
Spread of the Henrician, Waldensian, and Albigenian heresies.  
The polar attraction of the loadstone known to French mineralogists. (?)
- Germany.**
- 1170 Dantzic and Rostock founded.
- Italy.**
- 1169 The emperor procures the election of his son Henry, as king of the Romans.  
Eruption of Ætna; Catania overwhelmed and 15,000 lives destroyed, Feb. 4.
- 1170 *Jurisprudence of the Middle Ages*; Irnerius fl. at Bologna, professor of civil law (1205.)  
[So celebrated did the Italian universities become in the department of civil law, that students from all quarters flocked thither. 1201.]  
Irnerius founds the school of *Glossators*, so called from the glosses or marginal notes which the professors of civil law were in the habit of writing upon the text.  
[The Italian civilians of the Middle Ages are commonly divided into three schools, that of Irnerius being the first.]  
The Order of Crossed Friars founded.
- Denmark.**
- 1170 Jomsberg, the most highly celebrated city in Europe, the stronghold of Slavonic paganism, &c. conquered by Waldemar I. king of Denmark.
- Netherlands.**
- 1170 War between Godfrey III. of Lothier and the counts of Namur and Hainault.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1169 Manuel sends 220 ships to aid the Latins in their intended expedition to Egypt. Manuel's assistance declined by Almeric. Damietta besieged and taken by the combined arms of Manuel and Almeric.
- 1170 Mission of Theorianus into Armenia, for promoting an union of the churches.  
Hugo Etherianus, theological author, fl.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 1170 *Mostadhi*, khalif of Baghdad.
- Africa.**
- 1169 Egypt wrested fr. the Latins by Noureddin.
- Crusades.**
- 1169 Failure of the project of Almeric, owing to the faithlessness of the Greek emperor and the craft of the vizier Shaweer.  
Retreat of Almeric into Palestine.  
[Though Almeric's predecessor (brother Baldwin—1102) was destitute of any high degree of ability, his character was graced by many noble and chivalric qualities; but Almeric's equal mediocrity was unrelieved by the same virtues.]  
Rise of Sallah-u-deen, or Saladin—the scourge of the Christian fortunes in Palestine.

**Britain.**

- 1171 A *Scutage* levied throughout England for equipping an army to invade Ireland. [A tax paid out of knights' fees was called scutage, or escutage (*scutifer*, one bearing a shield,) and was originally a commutation for the personal services of military tenants in war. It was first levied in the fifth year of Henry's reign. This, which was originally an indulgence, was, by the rapacity of future sovereigns, converted into an imposition.]
- Invasion of Ireland* by Henry; he lands at Waterford, Oct. 18.
- Strongbow surrenders Dublin and Waterford to Henry, and does homage for his Irish possessions obtained by marriage.
- Cork surrendered by Macarty, who agrees to pay tribute for his principality.
- O'Brien of Thomond, O'Fallon of Decies, Fitzpatrick of Ossory, and O'Rorke of Breffny, &c., follow Macarty's example—they submit to Henry.
- The archbishops, bishops, and abbots of Ireland, come to Henry at Waterford, and acknowledge him as lord of Ireland, swearing fealty to him and his heirs, and giving charters of his perpetual right to reign over them.
- Tithes granted the clergy, as a reward for their ready submission to the Papal and English domination (1170.)
- [The Irish clergy, previous to the invasion, lacked much of that power, and were denied many of those privileges, which attached to their order in other countries.]
- Henry, (after 15 days' stay in Waterford,) visits Lismore, Cork, Limerick, Cashel, and thence comes to Dublin.
- Liberation of all the English in bondage in Ireland decreed by a synod at Armagh.
- The crypt of York Cathedral built.
- Clitheroe Castle, Lancashire, built.
- 1172 Henry makes friends with the Pope, and conciliates the English clergy.
- The conquest of Ireland is authorized by a papal Bull (1156.)
- [Extract from Pope Alexander's Bull:—"Following in the steps of the venerable Pope Adrian, we ratify and confirm the grant he made you (Henry) of the dominion of the kingdom of Ireland, saving to blessed Peter and the most holy church, the annual pension of a penny from each house in Ireland also, as in England."]
- Coronation of prince Henry repeated, in order to include his wife, Margaret, by the bishop of York, Aug. 27.
- Jealousy of the queen excited by "*Fair Rosamond*," and others of the king's mistresses.
- Liverpool made the place of rendezvous for troops destined for Ireland—the excellent harbour having attracted the attention of the king.
- [The name of Liverpool has defied the investigation of etymologists; and so little is known of its origin and early condition, that antiquaries have discovered nothing satisfactory on the subject. "It is supposed that Liverpool had no existence till some time after the Norman conquest, when lands in the neigh-

**Britain.**

- bourhood were granted to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle on the demesne, which was shortly after surrounded by the hamlet destined, in a subsequent age, to expand into the largest provincial town in the empire."—*W. D. Cooley*.]
- 1172 Bindon Abbey, Dorsetshire, built.
- Preston Guild established.

**France.**

- 1172 Reconciliation with Henry of England.

**Italy.**

- 1171 Funding system introd. by the Venetians. ["The government of Venice having found it necessary to borrow money from the public bank, and apprehending that it would not for many years be able to repay it, adopted the plan of making it transferable from one person to another. This arrangement prevented loss or complaint on the part of the creditors of the State; the value of the stock was maintained, because the credit of the government was good; and it found a ready sale on the Exchange, because the number of persons desirous to purchase stock was fully equal to those who, from time to time, were inclined to sell."—*Low*.]
- 1172 The aristocratic constitution of Venice established.

Henry of England is absolved from the murder of à-Becket by a council at Avranches; the king engaging to abolish all "unlawful customs."

The grand council of Venice formed—the members of which, 480 in number, are chosen annually by 12 tribunes elected by the people. The councillors elect the doge and appoint the magistrates.

["The doge, when first elected, and for some time subsequently, exerted absolute authority. At length, in 1172, the Venetians conceived the design of subjecting the doge to a supreme council, and they created a senate or grand council selected from the noblest families in Venice. After the establishment of the senate, the doge was no more than the nominal instrument of the government, every inferior functionary reporting to the senate, which really ruled the republic."—*Cyrus Redding*.]

**Portugal.**

- 1172 The order of knighthood, Wing of St. Michael, founded in Portugal.

**Netherlands.**

- 1171 Baldwin V. (Valiant) count of Hainault.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1172 War with the Turks and Venetians.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1171 Saladin consolidates his power.

**Africa.**

- 1171 Saladin succeeds to the viziership of Egypt. He proclaims Mustanzi as the nominal khalif of Egypt—an Abbasside.

Death of Adhed, with whom

Ends the Fatimite khalifate of Egypt.

**Crusades.**

- 1171 Saladin deposes the sons of Nonreddin, and unites under his sway all the Mussulman States from the Nile to the Tigris. Dissensions and weakness of the Latin kingdom of Palestine.

**Britain.**

- 1173 League of France, Scotland, &c., against Henry.  
Henry's sons rebel against him, at the instigation of their mother, Queen Eleanor, who also deserts him.  
The queen is captured and shut up in prison (1189.)  
Henry suppresses the continental revolt.  
Dane-geld is heard of no more after this date.  
The Bull for the canonization of à-Becket read before a council at Westminster.  
First charter to the merchants of Liverpl.
- 1174 The king's sons again in rebellion.  
William, of Scotland, invades England.  
Henry performs penance at the tomb of Thomas à-Becket.  
Capture of William (Scot.) at Alnwick, Berwick burned.  
Surrender of Henry's sons; submission of the rebel barons; and humiliation of King William, who now holds *Scotland as a fief of England*, according to the treaty of Falaise.  
[Before this event, the kings of England had not received homage from any portion of Scotland, Lothian alone exceptd.]  
Thornton College, Lincolnshire, built.
- 1175 Henry and his sons are reconciled at Mount Louis.  
Formal treaty with Roderick O'Connor.  
Marriage of the princess Eleanor with Alfonso IX. king of Castile.  
Institution of judicial circuits; three circuits, three judges to each, who are named "barons errant."
- 1176 Changes made in the "Constitutions," to suit the priesthood (1164.)  
The Pope tries, unsuccessfully, to enforce his authority over the Scottish Church.  
Building of London Bridge, with stone.
- 1177 The principle of trial by jury becomes gradually developed from this time (1194.)  
[The statute of Northampton directs, that questions in dispute should be decided by twelve men. "Trial by jury," says Mr. Hassard Hume Dodgson, "as may naturally be supposed, was not brought to its present state of perfection in a single day, or in a single century. Like all our other institutions, it was imperfect in its original state, and it has been gradually improved by receiving such alterations and amendments as the wisdom or necessities of successive ages have pointed out." See note 970.]  
Henry restores to the earl of Leicester all his lands which had been forfeited.

**France.**

- 1173 Louis encourages the sons of Henry II. of Engld. in a rebellion against their father.  
War in Normandy; Louis violates a solemn promise of immunity to Verneuil.  
Retreat and disastrous flight of the French.  
Death of Robert of Milan, the Scholastic.  
Death of Richard, prior of St. Victor.
- 1174 Louis besieges Rouen; he treacherously attempts to gain possession of the city.
- 1175 Peace of Mount Louis; *not to be violated*.  
Devotional projects of the reconciled kings:—outrooting of heresy; expeditions to the Holy Land, &c.
- 1177 John of Salisbury, bp. of Chartres, fl.

**Germany.**

- 1174 Frederic's fourth expedition into Italy.  
1177 Return of the emperor from Venice.

**Italy.**

- 1173 Sebastiano Ziani, *doge* of Venice.  
1174 Siege of Ancona by the abp. of Mentz, assisted by the temporizing Venetians.  
Frederic comes into Italy a fourth time.  
He burns Suza; occupies Asti, &c.  
Siege of Alexandria in the winter.  
The Campanile (called the "leaning tower") of Pisa built.
- 1175 Treachery and repulse of the emperor.  
Defection of Henry (the Lion) and his Saxon soldiery at Legnano.  
Two granite columns, brought fr. Greece, erected in the Place St. Mark, Venice.
- 1176 Battle of Legnano; the Lombard league victorious; Frederic narrowly escapes to Pavia, May 29.  
Naval victory of the Venetians over Frederic's fleet off Istria; Otho, a son of the emperor, made captive.  
Marriage of the Adriatic to Venice.
- 1177 Truce of Venice, for six years, between the Lombards and the emperor.  
Perpetual peace between him and the pope; his holiness treads on the emperor's neck, as on "a young lion and an adder," *Psa. cix. 13.*  
Feud at Florence between the municipal council and the Uberti family.
- Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**
- 1173 Miecislus III. (the Old) *duke* of Poland.  
1174 Bela III. king of Hungary.  
Sobieslas II. *duke* of Bohemia.  
1177 Casimir II. (the Just) *duke* of Poland.
- Spain.**
- 1173 Death of Benjamin Tudela, (a Jew) author of "Travels"—from Spain to Constantinople, thence to India, returning *via* Egypt.
- 1175 The military Order of Santiago founded.
- 1177 Marriage of Alfonso IX. of Castile, with Eleanor, dau. of Henry II. of England.  
Order of Alcantara confirmed by the pope.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1176 Defeat of Michael near Myriocephalus by the sultan Az-ed-din; he is compelled to make a dishonourable peace.  
The fortresses of Dorylaeum and Sableium destroyed.
- 1177 War again with the Turks; Manuel is victorious in Lydia; Az-ed-din concludes a Peace honourable to the Greeks.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1175 Birth of Sadi, the Persian poet.  
[He died about 1295.]
- 1176 *Mohammed Ghori*, sultan of Ghizni.
- India.**
- 1174 *Ananga B'hima* succeeds in Orissa, the most illustrious of all the Ganga-vansus.  
He causes a survey to be made of his dominions; the result showing its extent to be upwards of 40,000 square miles.
- 1176 India invaded by Mohammed Ghori.
- Crusades.**
- 1173 Death of Almeric; his son *Baldwin IV.* (a leper) king of Jerusalem.  
Regency of the king's sister, Sybilla, and her husband, Guy de Lusignan.
- 1174 Disaffection of the barons of Palestine.  
1176 Siege of Alexandria raised by the Latins.  
1177 Defeat of Saladin before Jerusalem.

**Britain.**

- 1178 Return of Henry from Normandy. He performs additional penance at à-Becket's tomb.
- The Tyronensian Abbey of Aberbrothock, in honour of Thomas à Becket, founded by William, the Lion.
- William, the first English architect of whom we have any positive account, is employed about Canterbury Cathedral from this year to 1184.
- [“It was enlarged to its present size in the beginning of the twelfth century. The choir was built by two architects of the name of William; one of these was a Norman or Italian, the other an Englishman, whom Gervase describes as “*parvus quidem corpore, sed in diversis operibus subtilis valde et probus.*” He is the first English architect of whom we have any positive account.”—*Narrien.*]
- Henry, Saxony, a refugee in England—having been deposed by a diet at Goslar. John (Sansterre, or Lackland) the youngest son of Henry, created lord of Ireland. Whalley Abbey, Lancashire, built.
- 1179 Louis, king of France, comes to England on a pilgrimage to à-Becket's tomb.
- [“This was the first time any king of France had landed in England, either in peaceful or in hostile guise.”]
- 1180 Chief Justice Randolph de Glanville draws up a digest of the civil law.
- Glasgow erected into a free burgh.
- [It is probable that Glasgow was indebted for its first walls to the Roman legions. It was not, however, till the year 560, that it became so important as to attract the attention of the early annalists. At that date a church is said to have been founded by St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, who, in his cathedral of wattles covered with straw, performed the office of a Christian bishop. But the fame of this apostolical character rests on a very uncertain basis. 1115, 1190.]
- Glass windows in private houses introd.
- Erection of Croxton Abbey, Staffordsh.
- Saint David's Cathedral built.
- 1181 Embarrassment of Henry, occasioned by the wild ambition of his sons.
- Death of John of Salisbury (bishop of Chartres) author of “*Polycraticon,*” &c. a great patron of learning.

**France.**

- 1179 Intended *sacre*, or union of Philip Auguste in the government accidentally frustrated.
- Illness of Philip Auguste, and pilgrimage of his father to the shrine of à-Becket.
- Recovery and magnificent *sacre* of Philip.
- Persecution of the Jews succeeds.
- 1180 Death of Louis (le Gros.) Succeeded by Philip II. (Auguste) the most illustrious king since Charlemagne.
- Marriage of Philip and Isabella of Hainault. [“A marriage peculiarly grateful to national feelings. Isabella was lineally descended from Charles, duke of Lorraine, brother of Lothaire II., and uncle of Louis V.; and from this union of the blood of Charlemagne with that of Hugh Capet, were drawn auspicious omens of happiness and stability.”]

**France.**

- 1180 On Isabella's arrival Philip renews his *sacre*.
- Two court parties struggle for ascendancy. Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, sells his property, and commences preaching a reformed system of Christianity.
- 1181 Queen-mother, Alice, retires to Normdy. Conference of Philip and Henry of Engl.

**Germany.**

- 1178 Fall of Henry (the Lion); he is deposed by a diet at Goslar, for contumacy, &c., and his great fiefs are divided among his enemies, thus:—
- States of the empire—Mecklenburg and Pomerania.
- Imperial cities—Lubeck and Ratisbon.
- To Wittelspaeh Bavaria is added.
- 1179 Diet at Wurtzburg, proscribing Henry (the Lion) who retires to England.
- 1181 Return of Henry (the Lion) fr. England.

**Italy.**

- 1178 Innocent III. succeeds. Calixtus III. anti-p. Crusade against the Waldenses decreed.
- 1179 XI. *General Council* (third Lateran) Mar. 5—19, for reforming the abuses in the church, &c.
- Right of Papal election by cardinals estab.
- Orio Mastropiero, *doge* of Venice.
- The canal of the Ticino commenced (1271.)
- The executive authority at Venice transferred from the doge to the senate, which numbers sixty persons; to whom belong the power over war and peace, taxes and all national affairs—domestic and foreign. The council of forty form a body of independent judges.
- The University of Padua founded.
- 1180 Innocent III. (anti-pope) made prisoner by Alexander III.
- Venice chief of the Lombard League.
- Consecration of the Cathedral of Sienna by Pope Alexander III.
- [This magnificent church is externally cased with layers of black and white marble, and its interior is adorned with paintings, sculptures, and marbles.]
- 1181 Lucius III. (cardinal Alloceingoli, bishop of Ostia,) pope.
- Eruption of Mount Ætna.
- The kings of England and France hold the pope's stirrups while he mounts his horse.

**Spain.**

- 1180 The era of the Cæsars abolished in all churches dependent upon Barcelona (Rome B.C. 38.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1179 Negotiations of Manuel with the emperor Frederic for an alliance against Henry of Sicily, abortive.
- Marriage of Alexis, and Agnes of France.
- 1180 Death of Manuel, Sept. 24, aged 60.
- Alexis II. (Comnenus) Manuel's only son. Maria, his mother, is the actual ruler.
- 1181 First appearance of Andronicus in Constantinople since his banishment to Genoa.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1179 *Nasir* succeeds Mostadhi.

**India.**

- 1178 Bhima Deva defeats Mohammed Ghori in Guzerat.
- Mohammed Ghori gets possession of Khosrau II. by stratagem, whom he first imprisons, and soon after puts to death.

**Britain.**

- 1182 Prince Henry demands Normandy from his father (1170, 1172, 1183.)  
Dissensions among the young princes excited by their father, as a means of safety for himself.
- 1183 Henry's sons again in rebellion.  
Death of prince Henry, June 11.  
Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, built.  
Halling House, Kent, built.
- 1184 Lambeth Palace built.  
The privileges of the Weavers' Guild of London confirmed.  
Canterbury Cathedral built.
- 1185 The Temple Church in London founded by the Knights Templars.  
The king is forbidden to leave the country in defence of the East, by a council held at London.  
Prince John goes over to Ireland to assume the duties of the government (1178.)  
[John evinced at the beginning an infirm mind, wilful temper, and all the love of pleasure which characterized his whole life, and proved the bane of his subsequent government. The insolent levity of himself and his attendants so disgusted the Irish that they flew to arms; his father was, therefore, compelled to recall him at the end of eight months' misrule.]  
Lincoln Cathedral injured by an earthquake. [It was subsequently rebuilt, and the work was carried on at various times till the close of the fourteenth century.]

**France.**

- 1182 Philip shakes off the guardianship of the count of Flanders; and claims the Vermandois by right of marriage.
- 1183 Paris enlarged and greatly improved.  
The "Merchants' Exchange" (champeaux) erected.
- 1185 War with the count of Flanders.  
Peace; advantageous to Philip Auguste.  
Vermandois re-united to the Fr. crown.

**Germany.**

- 1183 Peace of Constance with the Lombards.  
Restoration to Henry (the Lion) of his allodial estates in Saxony (which afterwards comprise the two duchies of Brunswick. See 1193.)
- 1184 Diet of Mentz, at which the duke of Saxony is appointed grand marshal; the count Palatine of the Rhine, chief steward; the king of Bohemia, principal cup-bearer; and the margrave of Brandenburg, arch-chamberlain of the empire.

**Italy.**

- 1183 Submission of Alexandria to the emperor effected by diplomacy.  
Peace of Constance; re-establishing the independence of the Lombard republics without abolishing the imperial control.
- 1184 Marriage of the emperor's son, Henry, king of the Romans, with Constance, heiress of the Sicilian crown, in St. Ambrose's garden, Milan.  
The Pope excommunicates all who shall rebel against his temporal authority, at a council held in Verona.
- 1185 Urban III. (cardinal Hubert Crivelli, abp. of Milan,) pope.

**Spain.**

- 1184 Siege of Santarem by Yussuf Abn Yacub; under the walls of which he is killed.

**Portugal.**

- 1185 Death of Alfonso after a reign of 46 years. [The reign of Alfonso, the first king of Portugal, was protracted for forty-six years after he had assumed the regal title, and is deservedly reputed among the most glorious in Portuguese history. The formation of the province of Portugal into a kingdom, originated (as already recorded) in the victory of Ourique, in the year 1139. This victory is among the most memorable occurrences of those times; the Moors far surpassed the Christians in numbers, their defeat was entire, their slaughter most piteous, and the Walis of Badajoz, Beza, Evora, Elvas, and Lisbon, were among the slain. The memory of the defeat of the Walis is still preserved in the national heraldic bearing; and the *As quinas*, or five shields, arranged in the arms of Portugal, took their origin on the field of Ourique; on which spot also it is most probable that the enthusiasm of the conquerors first saluted their count as *king*, a dignity afterwards confirmed by the graver decision of his Cortes. The founder of the kingdom of Portugal conquered also its future capital (1147), chiefly by the assistance of that nation, with which later policy has cemented its close alliance. It is probable that Alfonso Enriques must have abandoned his attempt upon Lisbon, if he had not been strengthened by the accidental succour of a band of English Crusaders, under William Longsword, who touched at its port, in their passage to the Holy Land; and who stormed the city with much bloodshed, after five months' investment."—*Rev. E. Smedley.*]  
*Sancho I.* succeeds Alfonso.

**Denmark.**

- 1182 *Canute V.* king of Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1183 Henry I. *Duke of Lothier and Brabant.*  
[He was the first sovereign who united the title Brabant with Lothier; and assumed the "Belgic Lion" as the court device.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 1182 Intrigues of Andronicus to obtain the sovereignty; he procures the execution of Maria, the queen-mother.
- 1183 Alexis put to death by Andronicus, Oct. *Andronicus I.* (Comnenus) succeeds.  
Marriage of Andronicus and Agnes, the widow of Alexis, 11 years old.  
Massacre of Latins at Constantinople.
- 1184 Andronicus persecutes the nobles.  
Attempt of the king of Sicily on Constantinople frustrated.
- 1185 Hagiochristophorites proposes the execution of Angelus, whereupon the Constantinopolitans revolt; Andronicus is hanged by his feet between a wolf and a sow, and *Isaac II.* (Angelus) is chosen emperor.

**Crusades.**

- 1183 Abdication of Baldwin IV.; his nephew *Baldwin V.* (an infant) under the protection of *Joscelyn de Courtenay.*  
*Raymond*, regent of the kingdom.  
Subjugation of Aleppo by *Saladin*, who deposes the sultan of Mosul.  
Death of the ex-king, *Baldwin IV.*  
Suspicious death of *Baldwin V.*

**Britain.**

- 186 Death of prince Geoffrey, Aug. 19.  
Fealty sworn to Arthur, Geoffrey's son.  
The city of York, with its cathedral and thirty-nine churches, burnt, June 3.  
[The city was built B.C. 122; the cathedral in A.D. 628, and rebuilt in 1075.]  
Stephen Redel, first Lord High Chancellor of Ireland (1004, 1067.)  
[The court of Chancery administers a peculiar branch of law, styled *equity*. "Equity," says Selden (in Table-Talk), "is a roguish thing. For law we have a measure—know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor; and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one, as if they should make the standard for the measure a chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot; 'tis the same thing with the chancellor's conscience." The whole theory, says Polson, of a court of equity may be summed up in a word—it is to afford *relief*. It is said that the term chancellor first occurs in Eng. history about 920 (1625.)]
- 188 The third Crusade; Henry, by the consent of a council held at Gidington, levies a tax of £70,000 on his Christian subjects and £60,000 upon the Jews, with a view of assisting in the third Crusade, now being preached.

**Temporary union of Henry and Philip.**

[The union between Henry and Philip, caused by the Crusade, was of short continuance; for the end of the same year saw the two sovereigns again at variance. The *casus belli*, as stated by Philip and Richard, was the refusal of Henry to deliver up Alice, sister of Philip, and the affianced bride of Richard.]

Carmel Monastery, Lancashire, built.

**France.**

- 186 The refractory duke of Burgundy humbled.  
Quarrel with Henry of England.  
Paris first paved with stone.
- 187 War with England.  
Parleys under the elm of Gisors; a truce of two years is agreed to.  
Death of Peter of Celles (literary.)
- 188 Prince Richard of England joins Philip, Nov. 18, previous to the departure of the third Crusading expedition.

**Italy.**

- 186 Earthquake in Calabria; an entire city and all its inhabitants perish in the Adriatic.  
Bulgarus and Gosius, disciples of Irenaeus, flourish.  
[The former is supposed to have been the first civilian who wrote a gloss on the Book of Feuds—the principal collection of Feudal law, 1170.]
- 187 Gregory VIII. (Albert di Morra) pope.  
Clement III. (card. Paul Sclaro) pope.
- 188 The walls of Tusculum destroyed by the Romans, with the Pope's concurrence.  
Conrad, *marquis* of Montserrat.  
Several councils and synods held this year for promoting the third Crusade.

**Spain.**

- 188 *Alfonso*, (son of Ferdinand II.) k. of Leon.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1186 *Canute* VI. king of Denmark (? 1182.)  
Subjugation of Esthonia, Holstein, and Pomerania to Denmark.  
Invasions of Huns and Poles into Russia.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1186 Revolt of the Bulgarians, under the brothers Peter and Asan; war is the result. The Bulgarian war unfavourable to the Greeks; Thessalonica is lost; Asan is made king.
- 1187 War with the king of Sicily: the Greeks recover their possessions in Epirus, Macedonia, and Thessaly.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1186 Ghiznivite dynasty at Lahore extinguished.

**India.**

- 1186 Bhima Deva drives the last of the Ghizni princes out of Lahore.
- 1187 Lahore captured by Mohammed Ghori; Khosrau II. made captive.  
War between Mohammed Ghori and Prithvi Raya, rajah of Ajmer.

**Africa.**

- 1186 Saladin (now sultan of Egypt, Arabia, and Syria) at war with the Crusaders.
- 1187 Victory of Saladin at Tiberias.  
Jerusalem captured by Saladin.

**Crusades.**

- 1186 *Guy de Lusignan*, king of Jerusalem.  
Civil war; Raymond of Tripoli allies himself with Saladin against Lusignan.
- 1187 Saladin demands redress for an outrage perpetrated by Reginald de Chatillon.  
Lusignan refuses justice, whereupon Saladin invades Palestine with an army of 80,000 horse and foot.  
Battle of Tiberias; sanguinary defeat of the Crusaders; Guy de Lusignan made prisoner; Chatillon decapitated by Saladin himself, and 230 of the Knights of St. John taken prisoners and inhumanly murdered by his orders.

[The Christians were betrayed by the count of Tripoli. See 1086.]

Fall of Cæsarea, Acre, Jaffa, and Beritus.  
Tyre besieged; Saladin abandons the siege and marches against Jerusalem.

Saladin takes Jerusalem, October 2.

[Thus after a possession, by the Christians, of 88 years, Jerusalem was again defiled by the religion and empire of the votaries of Mohammed.]

Fall of Bethlehem, Nazareth, Ascalon, and Sidon.

Tyre, defended by Conrad of Montferrat, holds out against Saladin.

[The news of the fall of Jerusalem &c. filled all Western Christendom with horror and grief.]

A "Saladin" tithe is exacted in Europe for fitting out armaments for Palestine.

- 1188 Popular expeditions precede

THE THIRD CRUSADE—by sea.

[“All the principal sovereigns of Europe, except those of Spain, vowed to lead their national forces to the recovery of Jerusalem; but even their earnest preparations were too tardy for popular impatience.”]

Myriads arrive in Palestine from the ports of Italy, the Baltic, the North Sea, England, and the Mediterranean, at their own expense.

**Britain.**

- 1189 Henry, now broken-hearted, sues for peace. Peace concluded betw. Henry and Philip. Death of Henry at Chinon, July 6, aged 57. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) succeeds. He is acknowledged dk. of Normdy., Aug. 13. Richard releases his mother from prison, and makes her regent during his stay in Normandy (1173.)  
He comes to England, and is crowned at Westminster Abbey, Sep. 3.  
Massacre of Jews on his coronation-day. [For six months the popular rage against those unhappy people continued to burn.]  
Richard renounces all claim to the sovereignty of Scotland. (See 1174.)  
Archery revived by Richard.  
Richard having made preparation for the third Crusade, leaves England, Dec. 11.  
Birkenhead priory, Cheshire, built.  
Rosamond shut up at Woodstock.
- 1190 Self-destruction of 500 Jews in York castle to avoid the fury of a savage mob.  
The celebrated highwaymen, Robin Hood and Little John, flourish.  
Odiham Castle, Hampshire; and Middleham Castle, Yorkshire, built.  
First translation of Wace's Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre, by Layaman.

**France.**

- 1189 War with England, occasioned by the impetuosity of Richard (Cœur de Lion.)  
Peace advantageous to France; Berri and Auvergne are confirmed to Philip.  
Death of Isabella, queen of Philip.
- 1190 Philip joins the *Third Crusade*; he meets Richard of England at Vezelay, July 1; parts from him at Lyons, each taking a separate route to Palestine, July 31.

**Germany.**

- 1189 Otho, count Wittelsbach, *duke* of Bavaria.
- 1190 Frederic engages in the third Crusade.  
Death of Frederic, by drowning, June 10.  
["The remembrance of the many noble and generous qualities of Frederic excited deep regret for his loss, even among those who had been most exposed to his former enmity. The two chief stains upon his character are the ferocity exhibited during the siege of Tortona, and the treacherous attempt upon Alexandria; in all other respects both his fidelity and his clemency were unimpeachable."—*Smedley*. See *Crusades*.]  
*Henry VI.* (the Sharp) son of Frederic, emperor, &c. He further reduces the power of Henry (the Lion.)  
Toll first paid on vessels passing Stade, on the river Elbe.  
The emperor departs for Italy.  
Teutonic order of knighthood established.

**Italy.**

- 1189 Death of William II. king of Sicily.  
*Henry*, son of the emperor, k. of Sicily, by virtue of his marriage with Constance.  
*Tancred*, of Lecce, opposes his claims.
- 1190 *Henry VI.* (Asper) emperor and king of Italy (See 1194, 1198.)  
He comes into Italy to enforce subjection to his authority in Sicily.  
Extraordinary privileges conferred upon the Lombard cities; Pisa and Genoa promise to supply fleets.  
Death of Irnerius (1170.)

**Bohemia.**

- 1189 *Ottocar I.* king of Bohemia.  
1190 *Conrad II.* *duke* of Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1190 Averroes of Cordova, commentator on Aristotle, flourishes.

**Sweden.**

- 1190 *Swerker*, king of Sweden (? 1192.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1190 *Thierry VII.* *count* of Holland.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1189 Isaac vainly attempts to resist the passage of the German emperor, with 150,000 men, through the Byzantine empire, on his way to Palestine.

Negotiations of Isaac with Saladin, for an alliance against the Latins, unsuccessful.

- 1190 Cyprus lost to the empire; Alexis Comnenus declares his independence.

**Crusades.**

- 1189 Siege of Acre commenced; 100,000 Crusaders, led by many noblemen and prelates under Lusignan appear before the city.

[“On both sides the trifling consumption of human life was fed by new arrivals; and during nearly two years the strength of Christendom and Islam was concentrated and exhausted in an indecisive conflict before the single city of Acre.”]  
Departure of Richard fr. England, Dec. 11.

- 1190 Richard I. of England, and Philip Auguste of France, assemble their forces (amounting to 100,000 men) on the plain of Vezelay, July 1.

Louis departs from Genoa for Sicily.

Richard's army sails from Marseilles.

Violent proceedings of King Richard towards Tancred, &c., in Sicily.

Dissensions between Louis and Richard.

Frederick (Barbarossa) defeats the sultan of Iconium, who sues for peace.

Death of Frederick—drowned while attempting to swim across the river Calycadnus in Cilicia, June 10.

The duke of Suabia takes the command.

Antioch taken by the imperial army.

Fearful destruction of life in the army of the German Crusaders.

Institution of *Teutonic Order* of knights.

[About 60 years before this time, a German Crusader and his lady founded hospitals in Jerusalem for poor pilgrims, of both sexes, of their nation; and when subsequent endowments had enriched these houses, the male brethren devoted themselves to military, as well as charitable, services. But their efforts had obtained little distinction; and their fraternity was dissolved by the expulsion of the Christians from Jerusalem. Its purposes were now recalled to the national attention by the private charity of some individuals among the German army, who opened their tents for the reception of their sick and wounded countrymen. A number of knights having joined this benevolent association, the duke of Suabia seized the occasion to incorporate them into a regular Order of religious chivalry. Note to 1099.]

Arrival of Philip of France before Acre from Sicily.

Conquest of Cyprus by King Richard.

Richard's fleet dispersed by a storm.

**Britain.**

- 1191 Coarse woollen cloth first introduced into England. \*  
 Death of William Fitzstephen, author of "A description of London," &c.  
 Remarkable eclipse, June 22.  
 1192 Richard detained prisoner by the emperor Henry VI. on his return from Palestine. The art of heraldry introduced, for distinguishing the crusading knights.  
 Roger de Hoveden, hist., still fl. (1169.)

**France.**

- 1192 Return of Philip, chagrined with the superior renown of Richard of England. He treacherously invades Normandy, and encourages the usurpation of John in England.

**Germany.**

- 1192 Return of Henry from Italy.  
 Captivity of Richard of England:—  
 A storm drives him upon the Austrian shores; he is made prisoner by Leopold near Vienna, who sells him to the emperor for 60,000 marks.

**Italy.**

- 1191 Celestine III. (Hyacinth Bubona) pope. Coronation of Henry VI. at Rome. Teutonic Order confirmed by Celestine. Henry VI. invests Naples; disease spreads throughout his army.  
 Constance betrayed by the citizens of Salerno into the hands of Tancred. The pope kicks the crown off the emperor's head while kneeling.  
 [In 1077 Gregory compelled the emperor Henry IV. to stand bare-footed at his castle gate, three days and nights in the depth of winter, before he would grant him his pardon.]  
 1192 Henry VI. returns to Germany. Enrico Dandolo, *doge* of Venice. Boniface II. *marquis* of Montferrat. Indigo known in Italy at this time. Insurance in general use.

**Bohemia.**

- 1191 Wenceslas II. *duke* of Bohemia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1192 Thibault, count of Bar, marries Ermesinde, daughter of Henry (the Blind.)  
 First municipal charter granted in the Netherlands, viz., to Vilvorde (1211.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1191 Cœur de Leon captures Cyprus.  
 1192 Cyprus annexed to kingdom of Jerusalem.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1192 Abdallatif, professor of medicine at Damascus; author of about 160 works, one-fourth of which are on medical subjects.  
 [Born at Baghdad in 1162; died at the same place, when on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in 1231. Of one of his works—"Compendium of the History of Egypt"—only a single MS. is known to exist. It was brought from the East by Mr. Pococke.]

**India.**

- 1191 Defeat of Bhima Deva by Prithvi Rai. Tiberindah (India) captured by Mohammed Ghori.  
 1192 Battle of the Saraswati; the confederated rajas defeated by Bhima Deva.  
 Defeat of Mohammed Ghori by the Priva of Delhi and the prince of Ajamer.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1192 *Togrel*, the last Seljukian sultan in Persia.

**Crusades.**

- 1191 A Mussulman troop-ship, manned by 1,500 hands, destroyed by Richard. Arrival of the English before Acre June 10. King Richard insults Leopold of Austria before Acre.  
 Acre capitulates, July 12; 5,000 hostages left by Saladin, till the ransom money of 200,000 pieces of gold should be paid. [The conquest was dearly acquired by the loss of 100,000 Christians; or as other accounts have it, "by the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 carls, 500 barons, and 300,000 Christian soldiers."]  
 Cold-blooded massacre of the Mussulman hostages; followed by the retaliating slaughter of the captive Christians by Saladin.

[Hoveden declares that the massacre of the Christian captives by Saladin preceded that of the Turkish hostages by Richard, but Bohadin says otherwise; and it is not probable that the Sultan would thus have provoked the destruction of his people whom he wished to save. Notwithstanding this sanguinary act of retaliation perpetrated by Saladin, he is perhaps the brightest exemplar in history of an Asiatic hero; and his virtues, like the dark traits which obscured them, exhibit the genuine lineaments of his clime and race.]

Open rupture between Richard and Philip. Philip of France retires from the Crusade, leaving 10,000 of his troops under the duke of Burgundy.

*Conrad*, prince of Tyre, k. of Jerusalem.

Assassination of Conrad; followed by Marriage of Henry, count of Champagne, with Conrad's widow; hence

*Henry*, of Champagne, king of Jerusalem. The kingdom of Cyprus founded.

King Richard departs from Acre at the head of the combined army, 30,000 strong. The Crusaders winter on the coast.

- 1192 Arrival of the Christian host in the valley of Hebron; terror of the infidels.

The Austrians desert the Crusade; also the duke of Burgundy and the French.

Unexpected retreat of the Crusaders from before Jerusalem.

Jaffa seized by Saladin.

Gallant exploits of Richard at Askelon, &c. Battle of Askelon (called by some battle of Ashdod or Azotus); defeat of Saladin; 20 emirs and 40,000 Turks and Saracens (including 7000 cavalry) killed, Sep. 7.

Ascalon, Jaffa, Cæsarea, and other places, fall into the hands of the Crusaders.

Truce for three years between Saladin and Richard; the latter dismantles Ascalon, and the former engages not to molest Tyre, Acre, Antioch, and Tripoli, and to grant free access to all Christians visiting Jerusalem.

Departure of Richard's fleet, having on board his queen, sister, and the daughter of the captive king of Cyprus.

Richard sails from Acre, Oct. 9.

*End of the third Crusade.*

Richard lands at Corfu in Nov., and leaves it about the middle of the same month.

**Britain.**

1193 Richard's brother, John, aided by Philip II., attempts to seize the crown. He endeavours to prolong Richard's imprisonment by bribery.  
Death of Benedict, abbot of Peterborough, author of a "History of England," from 1170 to 1192.

1194 Richard is ransomed, Feb. 4; and restored to his kingdom, May 13.  
[70,000 marks were paid down, and hostages given for payment of 30,000 more.]  
The castles and estates of John are seized and confiscated.

John, having escaped to Normandy, is pursued by Richard; humiliation of John.  
Richard retaliates upon Philip, by making war against France.

Oppressive taxation of Richard's subjects. First example of the mode of summoning a jury. (Notes 970, 1164, 1177.)

[In the articles of inquiry delivered to the Justices in Eyre this year, we find that the Justices were to cause four knights to be chosen out of the whole county, who, upon their oaths, were to elect two lawful knights of every hundred or wapentake; and if there was not a sufficient number of knights, then good and lawful men. These twelve men to be employed in every cause arising out of their own wapentake or hundred (970.)]

Twelve companies incorporated in London.  
1196 Sedition of William Longbeard suppressed. Continuance of the war with France.

**France.**

1193 Philip warns John of Richard's release, and gives him a garrison at Evreux.

Marriage of Philip with Ingeburge, daughter of Waldemar I. of Denmark.  
Ingeburge is incarcerated in a castle.  
Cold-blooded treachery of John; he procures the murder of 300 French soldiers.

1194 Evreux reduced to ashes by Philip.  
Philip routed by Richard at Vendôme; royal archives, baggage, &c., captured.  
Reconciliation near Issoudun.

1196 Philip applies for divorce from Ingeburge. He marries Mary, daughter of Beroald, of the Tyrol, and braves the Pope's denunciation.

Renewal of the war with England.  
Defeat of king Richard in Normandy.

**Germany.**

1193 Death of Henry (the Lion.)  
[Of all his vast possessions Brunswick alone passes to his son.]

Birth of the philosopher Albert, the Great.  
1195 Birth of the emperor's son, by Constance, at Esi, in the march of Ancona.

1196 Henry endeavours to make the empire hereditary in his family.

His infant son, Frederic Roger, in his 2d year, is elected king of the Romans.

**Italy.**

1193 Death of Tancred, king of Sicily.  
William, his son, a minor, succeeds.  
Apulia ravaged by the emperor; he perpetrates horrid cruelties in Sicily.  
The Crimea settled by the Genoese.

1194 William III. king of Sicily.  
Henry VI. reduces and plunders Sicily; he dethrones and mutilates the young king William; incarcerates his mother

**Italy.**

and sister; and spreads universal terror and devastation in his progress.

1194 Henry takes the title of k. of the Sicilies.

1195 Philip, *marquis* of Tuscany.

Salinguerra II. *signore* of Ferrara.

1196 Azzo, *marquis d'Este, signore* of Ferrara.

**Bohemia and Poland.**

1193 Henry Bretislas, *duke* of Bohemia.

1194 Lesko V. (the White) *duke* of Poland.

**Spain.**

1194 Sancho VI. king of Navarre.

Death of Aben ben Ezra, commentator on the Old Testament, and writer on astronomy, mathematics, medicine, philology, and philosophy (1119.)

1195 Battle of Alarcos; the Spaniards, under Alfonso of Castile, defeated by Yussuf, king of the Saracens, July 19.

1196 Pedro II. king of Aragon.

Dissensions among the Christian princes.

**Netherlands.**

1194 War between count of Flanders and duke of Lothier, with several counts, his allies.

1195 Baldwin VI. *count* of Hainault.

**Greek Empire.**

1193 Second war with the Bulgarians—successful.

1194 Crete (Candia) sold to the Venetians.

Nicetas Acominatus flourishes (literary)

1195 Rebellion in Constantinople; elevation of

Alexis III. (Angelus) brother of Isaac.

Flight of Isaac from Thrace to Macedon; he is captured, blinded, and imprisoned.

Escape of Alexis, Isaac's son, to Italy.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1194 War between Togrel (Seljuk) and Taksh Khan, fifth sultan of Kharizm; Togrel is defeated and killed.

The Hassanites, or Assassins, perpetrate many murders both among Christians and Mohammedans.

**India.**

1193 Mohammed Ghori defeats the rajahs of Delhi and Ajmer by stratagem, the latter (Pit'ho Rái) is taken prisoner and put to death (1150.)

1194 Mohammed Ghori, now called Shihabuddin, establishes himself at Delhi.

War between Jaya Chandra, rajah of Kanauj and Mohammed Ghori.

Defeat and death of Chandra.

Capture of Benares, and complete subjugation of Hindustan by Moham. Ghori.

1196 The *Ietmishi* dynasty succeeds the Ghiznivite in India.

[This dynasty, called erroneously by some the *Patan* dynasty, was founded by Kutbu-d-din, a native of Turkestan, and freedman of Mohammed.]

*Kutbu-d-din* transfers his seat of government from Lahore to Delhi, India.

**Crusades.**

1193 Death of Saladin, March 4. (Note 1192.)

Division of Saladin's empire; his brother, Saphadin reigns in Syria, while his three sons erect distinct thrones at Cairo, Damascus, and Aleppo.

1194 A new Crusade preached in Germany.

1195 Crusade of German chivalry; three great armaments under the guidance of nobles and prelates successively arrive at Acre.

Union of the Mussulman powers of Egypt and Syria against the Crusaders.

1196 Indecisive results of this campaign.

**Britain.**

- 1197 Glasgow cathedral rebuilt (1123.)  
National standards of weights and measures first in use.  
[The office of mayor in England dates from the time of Richard I.]  
Execution of Wm. Fitz-Osbert at Tyburn.  
Death of Longchamp, bishop of Ely.
- 1198 "God and my right," or *Dieu et mon droit*, king Richard's parole on the day of Gisors. (See France.)  
[This device has continued ever since as England's royal motto.]  
Cleve Abbey, Somerset, built.  
Death of Roderic O'Connor, the last of the Irish sovereigns.
- 1199 Richard, mortally wounded by Guerdon at Chaluz, dies April 6, aged 41.  
To the prejudice of Arthur, son of Geoffrey, Richard's eldest brother,  
*John*, seizes the crown, and then secures the submission of the continental dependencies of England.  
Council of Northampton; Fitzstephen obtains an unanimous resolution to receive John as their rightful sovereign.  
John arrives in England.  
Coronation of John, May 26.  
Normandy overrun by Philip Auguste, in favour of prince Arthur, whose claims he supports (1186.)  
First mention of legal interest; 10 per cent.
- France.**
- 1197 Bp. of Beauvois captured by Marchades.  
Truce between Philip and Richard.  
Indulgences granted to the Jews.  
Flourishing period of the Troubadours.  
[Among the most eminent Troubadours were Frederic, emperor of Germany, Daniel, Borneil, Fayditt, Vidal, and Bertrand de Born, whose bitter satires were among the chief causes of the wars between Henry II. and his children, and afterwards of the strife between Richard Cœur de Lion, (himself a professor of the *Gay Saber*, as the Provençal art was called,) and Philip Augustus. To these we must reluctantly add Folquet, archbishop of Toulouse, who took a leading share in the Crusade against the Albigenses, and the consequent ruin of his country, and destruction of his brethren.]—*W. C. Taylor*, LL.D.]
- 1198 Fourth Crusade proclaimed by Foulques of Neuilly; the barons embrace it.  
Skirmish at Gisors; Philip is defeated by Richard. (See England.)  
Death of Peter "Comestor," or the eater, chancellor of Paris (literary.)  
Rise of the Jacobites—a name afterwards given to the Dominicans at Paris.  
Feast of Fools instituted at Paris.
- 1199 Five years' truce mediated by the Pope.  
Richard of Eng. mortally wounded at Chaluz by Bertram de Guerdon, Mar. 26.  
Rivalry of Arthur, son of Geoffrey, of Bretagne, and John, fourth brother of Geoffrey, for Normandy, &c.  
John overruns Normandy, obtains its treasures, and is crowned at Rheims.  
Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, for Arthur.  
Philip acts with duplicity in espousing the cause of prince Arthur.

**Germany.**

- 1197 Death of Henry VI. at Messina, Sep. 28.  
[Caused, it is supposed, by a poisoned draught administered by his consort, Constance.]  
Frederic, son of the deceased emperor, is acknowledged king of Sicily.  
Double election of Otho (son of Henry, the Lion) and  
*Philip* of Suabia, as king of the Romans.  
[The former was supported by the Guelfs, and the latter by the Ghibelines.]  
Civil war for eight years.
- 1198 Death of the empress Constance.
- Italy.**
- 1197 Rebellion of the Sicilians, with the sanction of the empress Constance.  
Death of Henry VI. at Messina.  
Interregnum till 1198.  
Hugh Falcaudus, historian of Sicily, fl.
- 1198 *Frederic II.* son of the deceased emperor, king of the Sicilies, a minor, under the pope's guardianship.  
Innocent III. (cardinal Lothaire de Conti di Segni) pope.  
Embassy of the brothers Guy and Rayner to the south of France to fan the flame of persecution against the Waldenses.  
Increase of the Papal power.  
Death of Constance, relict of Henry VI.  
*Philip Otho*, (of Suabia) signore of Ferrara, elected emperor of Germany (1208.)  
The Trinitarian and Ursuline Orders fdd.
- 1199 The ceremonial of marriage first appointed to be performed in churches by Innocent.  
Alcamo, Sicilian poet flourishes.
- Hungary and Bohemia.**
- 1196 *Emeric*, king of Hungary (? 1191.)  
Ladislav IV. duke of Bohemia.
- 1197 *Premislav I.* (Victorious) king of Bohemia.
- Spain.**
- 1199 Death of Yussuf Abn Yacub; his son, *Mohammed*, succeeds in Morocco.  
Saicho, of Navarre, visits Morocco to solicit the khalif's aid agt. Leon and Aragon.  
Mohammed is informed of the victorious career of "the accursed Alfonso" against the Moslems.
- Denmark and Norway.**
- 1197 Saemund, the elder "Edda," flourishes.  
Axel, theologian; and Sunesen, jurist, both of Denmark, about this time.
- Netherlands.**
- 1196 War between counts of Bar and Namur.
- India.**
- 1198 Temple of Juggernaut (Lord of the World) erected by order of Ananga B'hima Deva, the most renowned Gajapati of Orsah (Orissa.)
- Crusades.**
- 1197 Jerusalem still in the hands of the infidels.  
Death of Henry, nominal k. of Jerusalem.  
*Americ* of Lusignan marries the widow of Henry, and is recognised king of Jerusalem and Cyprus (1191.)  
A Fourth Crusade is promoted by pope Innocent III.
- 1198 Foulques of Neuilly atones for a life of sin by preaching the new Crusade.  
[Without the rude originality of Peter the Hermit, or the learning of St. Bernard, he, nevertheless, kindled the flame of religious enthusiasm throughout Flanders and France.]

**Britain.**

- 1200 John divorces his wife, Avisia, and marries Isabella, the daughter of the count of Angoulême.  
Coronation of John and Isabella, Oct. 8.  
First recorded instance of Oxford being denominated an university, in a document of this date.  
Chimneys introduced—first in kitchens.  
Death of Peter of Blois, archdeacon of London, author of "Epistles," &c.  
Bishopric of Argyle (Scot.) founded.  
Cymmer Abbey, Merionethshire, and Cokersend Abbey, Lancashire, built.  
Peterborough Cathedral built.
- 1201 War with France.
- 1202 Assize of bread first established.  
Gervase of Canterbury, historian, &c.. fl.

**France.**

- 1200 Philip's treaty with John; he acknowledges his kingly authority; claims Bretagne, only, for Arthur; and stipulates for a marriage betw. his own son, Louis, and Blanche of Castile, niece of John.  
Papal interdict on behalf of Ingeburge.  
Hypocritical reconciliation of Louis with his wife, Ingeburge (1193, 1196.)
- 1201 Forcible abduction of Isabelle d'Angoulême by John of England.  
John is summoned, by Philip, before his peers to answer the charge of Hughes le Brun.  
Arthur escapes to the count de la Marche.  
Death of Constance, Arthur's mother.  
Peter of Corbeil, abp. of Sens, flourishes.
- 1202 The Fourth Crusade is undertaken by the French barons, under Henry Dandolo. Philip declines taking part in it.  
War declared by Philip against John; many strongholds in Normdy. reduced.  
Arthur's hopes again revived; he assumes the title of duke of Aquitaine.  
Castle of Mirabeau besieged.  
Prince Arthur made prisoner.

**Italy.**

- 1200 Rise of the Order of "Poor Catholics."  
Papal dispensations first granted.  
Order of St. George at Venice instituted.  
[The history of the Christian church during the thirteenth century, presents a picture little differing, in its general features, from that of the preceding two centuries. The Roman pontiffs continued, with unabated boldness and equal success, to vindicate those pretensions to spiritual and temporal supremacy, which had been put forward and enforced with audacity so remarkable by their more immediate predecessors in the chair of St. Peter; and in the colleges, by the industry of the scholastic theologians, the doctrines and methods of Aristotle were acquiring something of analogous predominance. The failures of the fourth, fifth, and sixth Crusades, completely and finally extinguished the prospects of a revival of Christianity in the East, for which the triumph obtained over the heretics of Languedoc and Provence afforded, probably, but an inadequate consolation. The Mendicant Orders, which increased in this century both in numbers and influence, became, by their unqualified devotion and inde-

**Italy.**

- fatigable industry, the firmest supporters and most active instruments of the power of Rome.]
- 1201 Elevation of the Host introduced, and prostration before it first enjoined.  
The University of Bologna contains, at least, 10,000 students about this period.  
[The glosses of the Italian civilians (1170), having about this time so increased, and, in fact, usurped the place and authority of the text, a general digest of them was felt to be desirable. The project of composing such a digest occupied the attention of several professors of civil law, and was eventually conceived and executed by Accursius. See 1205.]
- 1202 Leonardo Pisano, arithmetician, &c., fl.  
[He composed a work bearing this date, the first which communicated to Europe a knowledge of Arabic numerals and algebra. Compare 1003, 1136, 1252, 1355.]

**Hungary.**

- 1200 *Ladislav II.* king of Hungary.  
**Spain.**
- 1201 Geography first brought into Europe by the Moors.
- Denmark.**
- 1200 Riga, in Livonia, founded.  
Sueno Agonis, historian of Denmark, fl.
- 1202 *Waldemar II.* king of Denmark.  
[Dominions extensive.]  
Knights of Livonia, or the order of short-swords, for conquering the Prussians.

**Netherlands.**

- 1200 ["From the 13th to the 16th century, the greatest improvement in the musical art was attributable to the Flemings and the French. The school of the former was in truth the foundation of all that afterwards existed in Europe."—*Gwill.*]
- 1201 Antwerp first walled in.  
[The first mention of Antwerp is in 517.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 1200 Nicetas Acominatus, author of "Byzantine History," from 1118 to 1205, flourishes.  
[After the Latins had captured Constantinople, he removed to Nice, where he died in the year 1206.]
- 1202 Isaac endeavours to obtain assistance of the Crusaders for recovery of his throne.  
Theodore Balsamon, patriarch, Antioch.

**Crusades.**

- 1200 Many French barons, &c., take the cross; the chief promoter is Thibaud, count of Champagne.  
The barons of France implore, upon their knees, the maritime aid of Venice.  
The Venetians agree to convey the armaments to Palestine for \$5,000 silver marks.
- 1201 The Crusade delayed—1st, by the death of Thibaud; 2d, by dissensions among the leaders; 3d, by the deficiency of 50,000 marks to pay for transshipment.
- THE FOURTH CRUSADE.**
- 1202 Departure of the Crusaders, under the marquis of Montserrat; Zara captured; denunciations of the Pope; return of De Mountiort; new destination of the armament, owing to the successful negotiations of the friends of young Alexis with the Latin barons, &c., to replace his father on the throne of the East, which his uncle had usurped.

**Britain.**

- 1203 Murder of Arthur of Brittany, John's nephew, in the Castle of Rouen, Apr. 3. Giraldus Cambrensis, author of "Itinera- rum Cambriae," flourishes. Privilege of standing in the king's presence, with head uncovered, granted to De Courcy, by king John.
- 1204 Normandy wrested from John by Philip II. of France. Cruel and dastardly persecution of Jews by king John. Henry of Huntingdon, historian, fl. Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire, built. Bridgewater Castle and Bridge built. Castle-rising Castle, Norfolk, built.

**France.**

- 1203 Murder of prince Arthur at Rouen, Ap. 3. Universal horror and detestation of John, which renders Philip's designs upon John's Norman territories easy of accomplishment. Conquests of Philip in the territories of John; recklessness of the latter.
- 1204 The castle of Audeley besieged and taken. The Pope menaces Philip; but is soon compelled to assume a milder tone. Mount St. Michael captured. Investment and surrender of Rouen.

**Germany.**

- 1204 Auricular confession introduced (1215.)

**Italy.**

- 1203 Zara besieged, Nov. 10.
- 1204 Venice acquires a share of the empire of the East, dismembered by the Fourth Crusade; consequent increase of wealth at Venice, owing to the conquest of Constantinople. Four bronze horses brought to Venice. Introduction of the factions of the Guelfs and Ghibelines into Italy. Wars between the Lombard cities. Rise of Florence.

**Spain.**

- 1203 Marriage of Alfonso, of Leon, with Berenguela of Castile, daughter of Alfonso and Eleanor (1177.) [The Pope refused to grant a dispensation, and soon after the birth of their first child, a dissolution of the marriage took place (1217.)] Amity between Sancho of Navarre and Alfonso (1199, 1212.)

- 1204 Birth of Ferdinand, son of Alfonso of Leon.

**Netherlands.**

- 1203 William I. count of Holland.

- 1204 Baldwin of Flanders, emperor of the East.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1203 Siege of Constantinople by 20,000 Crusaders, under Dandolo, doge of Venice. Noble resistance of Theodore Lascaris. Flight of Alexis to Italy with 10,000 pounds of gold. Restoration of the sightless Isaac, July 29. His son, Alexis IV. reigns in conjunction with him. Quarrels between Alexis and the nobles. Discontent of the Crusaders with Alexis. Designs of Alexis Ducas on the throne.
- 1204 Deposition and murder of the emperor Alexis IV. Jan. 28, by Alexis V. (Ducas) called "Murzuphlus," who ascends the throne, February 8. The aged Isaac dies of grief.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1204 Second siege of Constantinople by the Crusaders; flight, capture, and death of Alexis; followed by the establishment of *The Latin Empire of the East*. Baldwin, count of Flanders, empr. May 9. Civil war between the emperor Baldwin and Boniface of Montserrat, the new king of Macedonia. Union of the Eastern and Western Churches enforced by the Latins. Peace mediated by the doge of Venice. Revolt of the Greeks suppressed. Theodore Lascaris obtains possession of Nice; he is driven out by Louis of Blois. Michael Anichialis, patriarch, Const. (lit.)

**Crusades.**

- 1203 The Crusaders sail for Constantinople. Negotiations with Alexis; siege. Flight of Alexis; Isaac restored. Disunion between the Latins and Greeks. Young Alexis induces the Crusaders to defer their expedition till the next year. Third part of Constan. burned in a feud. The Crusaders demand the fulfilment of Alexis's pecuniary agreement; they defy the two emperors, which leads to Open hostilities; the Crusaders and the Greeks at war.
- 1204 Revolution in Constantinople; the two emperors deposed by Mourzouffe; Alexis is murdered. Death of Isaac in prison. Second siege of Constantinople. Treaty of partition by the Crusaders. Capture of Constantinople, April 12. A second conflagration; destruction of the remains of ancient letters and art, &c. Pillage; public distribution of the spoils. Baldwin of Flanders ascends the throne of the Greek empire. The Eastern kingdom divided between the Latin barons and the Venetians. Capture of Mourzouffe; he is thrown from the summit of the Theodosian pillar. Theodore Lascaris devotes himself to the rescue of his country from the Latin domination.

*End of the Fourth Crusade.*

[In the division and enjoyment of a conquered empire, the confederated barons seemed to have forgotten the original object of their expedition; and the vain trophies of a victory, not over Paynim, but Christian enemies—the gates and chain of the harbour of Constantinople—sent by the new emperor of the East to Palestine, were the only fruits of the fourth Crusade which ever reached the Syrian shores.]

Truce with Saphidin for six years.

[“The cupidity of the leaders of the fourth Crusade occasioned the loss of the fairest opportunity of re-establishing the Christian fortunes in Palestine. The dissensions of the Mussulman princes, and the ravages of a dreadful famine, and consequent pestilence in Egypt, would have effectually paralyzed all opposition from that dangerous quarter to the success of the Crusading arms. But the hopes excited for the Christian cause were completely lost in the diversion of the fourth Crusade against the Eastern empire.”]

**Britain.**

1205 Lyamon's translation of Wace's Romance of Brut, translated, and published in the Saxon Chronicle.

First regular Parliament (baronial)—The barons summoned to conference. Andover, Hants, a free borough.

Death of Eleanor, queen of Henry II.

1206 Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, flourishes.

Creak Priory, Norfolk, built.

Crickeath Castle, Carnarvonshire, built.

1207 John quarrels with the pope respecting the right of ecclesiastical investitures.

The pope consecrates Langton archbishop of Canterbury, in opposition to John's will.

[The monks of Canterbury had in the first instance secretly chosen their sub-prior, Reginald, for that dignity; but the king insisted upon the election of Gray, then bishop of Norwich. The pope, however, thought proper to set aside both these candidates, and ordering the monks to proceed to a fresh election, imposed upon their suffrages cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman, but who was disagreeable to the king as having passed the greater part of his life at Paris.]

Birth of Henry III.

Otho of Germany visits England.

Degree of doctor first conferred in Englnd.

The phraseology "we" first adopted instead of the singular pronoun by John.

**France.**

1205 Renewal of the process against John of murder, rape, and adultery, by Philip.

John declared contumacious, and his *Duchy of Normandy is declared forfeited to the French crown.*

1206 Unsuccessful invasion of Poitou by John. University of Paris re-founded.

1207 The treaty of Otho and John awakens in Philip some apprehensions as to Normandy.

**Germany.**

1205 Birth of Albert Groot at Laningen in Suabia, author of three works on alchemy.

(See Note under 1241, Italy.)

1206 Philip victorious; Otho, totally defeated at Cologne, takes refuge with his uncle, John of England.

Impalement in heraldry introduced.

**Italy.**

1205 Pietro Ziani, *doge* of Venice.

*Jurisprudence of the Middle Ages*:—Accursius, founder of the second school of Italian civilians, and the celebrated author of "Corpus Juris Glossatum," flourishes at Bologna, (1151, 1201, 1229.)

1206 Dominic, (St.) on his return to Spain, joins the two Papal legates sent into France against the Albigenses.

1207 Pope Innocent consecrates Stephen Langton, at Viterbo, to the bishopric of Canterbury, June 17.

William IV. *marquis* of Montserrat.

Order of Franciscans, or "Friars Minor," founded (? 1209.)

Silk workers inveigled into Venice from Greece and Sicily.

The fleets of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, traverse the seas and visit most countries.

["Among the chief seaports in Italy," says Mr. Lowe, "during the middle ages, Pisa, a place of great antiquity, took a

**Italy.**

lead, so early as the tenth century. It was built on the banks of the Arno, about three leagues inland. Genoa, in like manner, is a town of old date—having been a place of trade before the year 1000. Becoming, some time after, the capital of an extensive territory, the petty states around incorporated themselves with it, for the sake of protection. The increase of Venice was very gradual, and its ultimate greatness was the consequence of the natural growth of population and capital in a prudently managed community. These cities were the chief seaports of the north of Italy during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the north and west of Europe sent forth so many successive expeditions to the Holy Land."]

**Hungary.**

1205 Andrew II, king of Hungary.

**Denmark.**

1205 Esel conquered by Waldemar II. (1202.)

1206 Waldemar, subdues the Prussian coast.

**Netherlands.**

1205 Baldwin of Flanders a prisoner (1224.)

1206 Jane, *countess* of Hainault.

1207 First establishment of the Beguines (nuns) at Liege and Nivelles.

**Greek Empire.**

1205 Battle of Adramyttium; defeat of Lascaris, and recovery of Bithynia by Henry. War of Baldwin with the Bulgarians, under Joannice, by whom

Baldwin is defeated and made prisoner, April 15. The regent Henry leads back the army to Adrianople.

Henry I. (brother of Baldwin, 1204) second Latin emperor of Constantin., Aug. 20. Wars with the Greeks, Bulgarians, &c.

**Kingdom of Nice.**

1206 Theodore I. (Lascaris) having recovered Nice, is crowned emperor.

Death of Baldwin in prison.

**State of Trebizond.**

Alexis I. (Comnenus) the first emperor.

War between Alexis and Lascaris.

1207 Peace between Henry and Phrorilas; also Peace between Henry and Lascaris.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1206 The Mongols, in Western Tartary, assert their superiority, under the great khan Temuchin, or Zingez Khan, who reigns over all the tribes.

[The Mongols, or Monghols, were, at an early period, divided into three great tribes—the Monghols proper, the Buriets, and the Elets, or Kaimuks. Their tribes were brought into one body by Zinghez (or Chingiz) Khan, and became the principal instruments of his overwhelming invasions. Their ancient residence was in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal, north west of the Solons or Manchus.]

Abdallatif, the Persian historian, &c. author of "Alsagar," &c. fl. (1231.)

**India.**

1206 Murder of Mohammed Ghori.

The empire of Patna or Aighan founded.

The *Mohammedan kingdom of Delhi.*

The first Turkish dynasty.

Kutleb ad Din, the first sovereign.

**Britain.**

- 1208 The pope lays the kingdom under an interdict. (See 1209, and Note 1210.)  
The English bishops endeavour to reconcile John to the discipline and requirements of the pope.  
Publication of the interdict, Mar. 23.  
Incorporation of London; charter to the citizens for electing their own mayor and magistrates. On this occasion  
The *Folk-mote*—a court of common council—is first appointed.  
Banishment of the clergy.  
John imprisons his queen (1200.)  
Ralph de Diceto, historian, flourishes.
- 1209 The pope excommunicates king John, November.  
John defeats the Scots.  
London Bridge finished.  
Bull-baiting first exhibited at Stamford, in Lincolnshire (1374.)  
Massacre at Cullen's Wood, near Dublin, of the British colonists.  
[The privileges granted to the English settlers in Ireland were of the most extensive nature; these, coupled with the tyrannical treatment of the natives—the plunder of their property, confiscation of their lands, proscription of their persons, &c.—by the English adventurers and feudatories, caused a spirit of deadly revenge against the Saxons—manifesting itself in such acts as the above—to take deep root in the native mind; to remove which, by even-handed justice, seems not to have been the policy of England for a long period. Mr. Hallam tells us, that “the Irish had originally stipulated with Henry II. for the use of their own laws. They were consequently held beyond the pale of English justice, and regarded (in their own country and by strangers—rapacious invaders) as *aliens at the best*, and sometimes as criminals in our courts. Thus, as by the Breton customs, murder was only punished by a fine, it was not held felony to kill one of the Irish race, unless he had conformed to the English law.”]

**France.**

- 1208 Marriage of Pierre le Dreux and Alice, (half-sister of John) heiress of Bretagne. Assassination of a legate in Toulouse.  
Excommunication of Raymond of Toulouse.  
A Crusade proclaimed agt. the Albigenses. [“The Albigenses derived their name from the town of Albi, in Languedoc, either because it was peculiarly infected with their doctrine, or because they were anathematized in a council held within its walls. Other generic names, under which they are occasionally mentioned, are Gazari, Paterius, Cathari, Bonshomes, Humilies, and Pauvres de Lyon.”]  
Submission of Raymond; his nephew, Raymond Roger, prepares for resistance.
- 1209 Penance of Raymond; he acts as guide to the invading Crusaders.  
Capture and massacre of all the inhabitants of Beziers, numbering abt. 38,000.  
Tracherous capture of Raymond Roger.  
The abbot of Cîteaux takes Carsonne; 50 heretics are hanged, and 400 burnt alive as a propitiation.

**Germany.**

- 1208 Assassination of Philip at Bamberg, by Otho, count-palatine of Bavaria.  
*Otho IV.* acknowledged by the Germans.
- 1209 *Otho* in Rome; he is crowned.  
The tenets of “the brethren and sisters of the free spirit,” a sect of enthusiasts, are condemned.  
Stralsund in Pomerania founded.

**Italy.**

- 1208 [From about this period to about 1500 the practice of medicine is monopolised by ecclesiastics.]  
Assassination of Philip; *Otho* acknowledged.  
Rise of the Beguines (nuns.)  
Crusade against the Albigenses preached by Innocent on hearing of the murder of the legate, Castelleau.  
[This pope boldly claimed for the Church supremacy both temporal and spiritual; and asserted for himself the office of arbiter of differences, and the true preserver of peace throughout Christendom.]  
*Otho IV.* emperor and king of Italy.  
Florence a republic till 1531.  
*Establishment of the Inquisition* (? 1215.)  
[“The precise year of the foundation of the *Holy Office* is variously assigned between 1208 and 1215; but all authorities attribute its origin to the papacy of Innocent III. The qualities required in the inquisitors were—an entire dependence upon Rome—absolute devotion to her interests—leisure undistracted by other cares—a condition in society so slightly elevated, that their chief honour might be derived from their new employment—freedom from the ordinary bonds of social life—hardness of purpose, inflexibility—sternness—rejection of pity—a burning zeal—a dash of learning, and, above all, a strong bias against all heresy.”—*Rec. E. Smedley.*]

Azzo VI. marquis of Este, chosen *signore* of Ferrara.

Intrigues of Innocent III. to erect the Holy See into a powerful temporal state, by limiting the power and territories of the emperor (1265.)

- 1209 Marriage of Frederic, king of Sicily, and Constance of Aragon.  
Coronation of *Otho* at Rome, Oct. 4.  
Order of Franciscans instituted (? 1224.)  
Quarrel between the emperor and the pope, because of the ambitious projects of the latter.
- 1208 Death of Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon) in Egypt, author of “*Yad Hazaka*”—a celebrated commentary on the Talmud.
- Spain.**
- 1209 University of Palencia founded.  
News of the gigantic preparations of Mohamed for the invasion of Spain spreads universal terror among the Christians.
- Denmark and Norway.**
- 1208 Death of Saxo Grammaticus, the historian of Denmark.
- 1209 In Norway, a law excluding natural children from the succession is enacted.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1208 *Kingdom of Epirus and Aetolia.*  
*Michael* establishes an independent State.  
*Nicephorus Blennmidas* (lit.) flourishes.

**Britain.**

1210 John writhes under the effects of the pope's anathema, issued in the previous Nov.

[“The effects of the pope's anathema were immediately felt; the servants of the crown slunk away from the court to avoid incurring the penalties of intercourse with an excommunicated prince; and one of them, Geoffrey, archdeacon of Norwich, an officer of the Exchequer, no sooner heard of the sentence, than he rose from the bench and abdicated his functions.” John not only threw the bishop into prison, but caused his victim to be wrapt in a sheet of lead shaped like a long cape, in which state he was kept without any food until he expired under the weight.]

John invades Ireland, where he destroys many castles, and after the lapse of three months returns.

Castle of Dublin built; and English laws and customs introduced into Ireland by king John. (? 1220.)

Bishop Groshead, or Grostete, bishop of Lincoln, author of “Kalendarium Lincolnense,” &c., flourishes (d. 1253.)

Halfpennies first struck in Ireland.

Norton Priory, Cheshire, built.

1211 Expedition against Llewellyn of Wales, in which John is successful; he makes his own terms.

1212 Issue of the Papal sentence of deposition against John; the kingdom promised to Philip of France.

Awful catastrophe at London Bridge; 3000 lives lost—some by fire, some drowned, and some trampled to death.

**France.**

1210 Simon de Montfort is invested with the dominions of Raymond Roger.

He heads the persecuting Crusade, and commits frightful barbarities in Narbonne, &c.

Fall of Minerve; 140 persons burnt to dth. Raymond Roger poisoned, Nov. 10. Matrimonial bans introduced about this time.

1211 The castles of Termes and Lavaur reduced. Efficiency of the “cat”—a battering machine.

Horrid carnage perpetrated with “joy.”

Unsuccessful attempt on Toulouse.

Religious discord within the city.

Order of the “Holy Trinity” founded by John de Matha and Felix de Valois.

1212 Philip proposes an invasion of England. The Pope warns de Montfort not to persist in his war of extermination.

Peter the Chanter flourishes at Paris.

The famous school of Abelard flourishes.

**Germany.**

1210 Otho offends the pope by refusing to surrender any of his imperial rights.

1212 Insurrection in Germany, Otho returns. Frederic of Sicily transfers the war into Germany, and is successful.

**Italy.**

1210 Innocent approves (verbally only) of the order of St. Francis (1209.)

The claims of Frederic of Sicily supported by Philip Auguste of France.

Otho invades Italy, and is successful.

Innocent III. excommunicates Otho.

**Italy.**

1210 First war between Genoa and Venice.

1212 Order of Poor Women founded.

Order of Redemption founded.

Frederic II. king of Sicily.

Return of Otho to Germany.

Frederic pursues him thither.

Aldovrandini, *signore* of Ferrara (D'Este.)

**Spain.**

1210 Mohammed arrives in Spain with 470,000 men; this number is soon augmented by several thousand Andalusians.

1211 Impolitic delay of Mohammed; he lays siege to the Fort of Salbatierra.

Calatrava surrenders to Alfonso.

Unjust execution of Abn Cadis, governor of Calatrava, by Mohammed.

Disunion among the Moslems, on account of this act of cruelty and injustice.

1212 Battle of the Navas de Tolosa; signal victory of Alfonso over Mohammed, Jul. 12.

[The Arabians themselves speak of this battle as a frightful massacre; they state that the principal cause of their defeat arose from the treachery of the Andalusian commanders, who, to avenge the murder of Cadis, wheeled round and galloped from the field with their choicest followers at the very crisis of the battle. Never after it did the Moslem power raise its head in Spain. . . . To Sancho of Navarre, and his brave comrades, belongs the honour of cutting their way to the pavilion of the khalif; and in memory of the deed, and of a difficult barrier formed of iron chains which they surmounted, the arms of Navarre received an honourable augmentation; its shield, which heretofore presented a plain field of gules, was blazoned with chains surrounding an emerald.]

Mohammed Alnassor returns to Morocco.

**Portugal.**

1211 Alfonso II. king of Portugal.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

1210 Polish Pomerania annexed to Denmark by Waldemar II.

Eric X. (Knutson) king of Sweden.

Great privileges and exemptions to clergy.

**Netherlands.**

1211 Second municipal charter granted in the Netherlands, viz. to Louvain (1192, 1229.)

1212 Henry of Lothier ravages the episcopal territories of the bishop of Liege.

**Greek Empire.**

1210 Alexis III. having escaped from captivity, claims the throne of Nice, assisted by the sultan of Koniah Gayath-ed-din.

Battle of Antioch; defeat and death of the sultan; capture and imprison. of Alexis.

Alliance between Lascaris and Alexis; they invade Bithynia and dth. Henry's army.

**India.**

1210 Aram reigns at Delhi.

1211 *Shem ad din Altmish*, at Delhi.

**Africa.**

1210 Dissensions and strife between the house of Saladin and the emirs of the kingdom.

**Crusades.**

1210 John de Brienne, king of Jerusalem.

Saphidin applies for a prolongation of the truce, which the Latins refuse.

1211 The Mussulman arms are successful against the Latins, who are in great straits.

**Britain.**

213 The king's abject submission in presence of Pandulf, the pope's legate, at Dover, May 15, to whom he surrenders his crown. Pandulf restores John his kingdom as a fief of the Holy See.

War with France. John in Normandy. Confederacy of the barons, under Langton's guidance, formed at St. Albans.

John returns and prepares to punish the barons. Abandoning his purpose, he repairs to the seat of war.

Second council of barons at St. Paul's; they swear to maintain their rights.

John returns and proceeds to Worcester.

Third Assembly of the barons (at St. Edmund's Bury); they swear again, and that before the high altar, to maintain their rights and liberties.

John flees to London; the barons follow. He pleads for time to consider; granted.

The barons renew their demands, but John insolently rejects them.

The barons besiege the royal castle of Northampton; Robert Fitzwalter, leader.

The barons obtain possession of London.

214 *Alexander II.* (Scot.) succeeds. William I. *County Representation*; John commands the sheriffs to summon certain barons and four discreet knights from each county, to hold a conference at Oxford.

Grist mills invented in Ireland.

Birth of Roger Bacon, of Oxford, Schol. Phil., supposed to be the most learned man of the middle ages (1294.)

Walter of Coventry, historian, flourishes.

215 The barons assemble at Runnymede. John submits;

*Magna Charta signed June 15.*

[This may be considered as the first Act of Parliament.]

John violates it, and attacks the barons. The charter is annulled by the pope.

Suspension of Langton, who proceeds to Rome (1220.)

Contentions between the Highlanders of Scotland and Alexander II.

Hales-Owen Abbey, Shropshire, built.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 followers, coming to John's aid, are lost in a storm.

Morpeth, Northumberland, burnt by the inhabitants from dislike to John.

**France.**

213 Equipment of 1700 vessels on the shores of France for invading England.

The intended invasion of England is forbidden by the pope.

Excommunication of Toulouse renewed.

Pedro of Aragon joins the count of Toulouse.

Battle of Muret; death of Pedro, and total rout of the confederates.

Quarrel of Philip with count Ferrand; followed by an invasion of Flanders.

Philip compelled to burn his fleet.

Fanatical excitement throughout France; Crusade of boys, &c.

214 John of England lands at Rochelle. He is soon compelled to retreat.

Philip defeats Otho at Bouvines, Aug. 27.

Count of Flanders made prisoner.

Both Philip and Otho in imminent peril.

Marseilles a republic.

Triumphal entry of Philip into Paris.

**France.**

1214 Submission of the two Raymonds of Toulouse, and counts Foix and Comminge. De Montfort invested with Toulouse, Montauban, and a vast extent of territory.

1215 Expedition of prince Louis against the heretics excited de Montfort's jealousy.

First date of the statutes of "The Academy of Paris"—wh. Philip patronizes.

Academical degrees conferred in Paris about this time. (See 1140.)

**Germany.**

1214 Battle of Bouvines; Otho IV. defeated by Philip Augustus of France.

Deposition of Otho, who ret. to Brunswick.

*Frederic II.* (son of Henry VI.) emperor and king of Sicily.

1215 Death of Berthold, duke of Zoeringen, with whom his house expires.

The house of Kyburg succeeds.

The Mercian knights, sent by the emperor Frederic, conquer the country called Borussia (Prussia.)

[The Venedi first possessed the country, but they were driven out by the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæen mountains.]

**Italy.**

1213 Beads for devotional purposes in use. England a fief of the Papal See; annual tribute of 1000 marks.

1214 Frederic II. k. of Italy. (See 1212, 1220.) Innocent deposes the count of Toulouse.

1215 *XII. Gen. Council* (4th Lateran) Nov. 11-30. Transubstantiation and auricular confession approved, and extirpation of heretics commanded.

Election of bishops no longer by the clergy and laity, but by the chapters.

The Dominican or "Preaching Order of Friars," fidd. by Dominic de Gusman.

The "Pix"—a box for containing the host first ordered—by the Lateran council.

Azzo VII. *signore* of Ferrara (D'Este.)

**Spain.**

1213 *James I.* king of Aragon. Mohammed is poisoned in Africa.

1214 *Henry I.* king of Castile.

**Russia and Denmark.**

1213 *Jurje II.* king of Russia.

1214 Cession of all the provinces beyond the Elbe and Eider to Denmark, by the emperor of Germany.

**Netherlands.**

1213 Destruction of the army of Henry of Lothier at the Steppes.

**Greek Empire.**

1214 War betw. Henry and Theodore Lascaris. Permanene taken by king Henry.

Peace of Henry with Lascaris, which limits the already narrow boundary of Henry's kingdom.

1215 Union of the Latin and Greek church, by decree of the fourth Lateran council.

**India and China.**

1214 The Tongusian Tartars (Ninche) dispossessed of their territory in the north of China by the Monguls, under Zingez Khan (1174.)

Dismemberment of the Chinese empire.

1215 Altmish deposes Aram.

**Crusades.**

1213 Appeal of John de Brienne to the Pope for succour against the infidels.

1214 The Pope decrees another Crusade.

**Britain.**

- 1216 The barons offer the crown to prince Louis. Louis accepts the offer, and comes to their aid. John departs for Newark. Jealousies between Louis and the barons. Death of John, of fever, at Newark, Oct. 19, aged 49. Is buried at Worcester.
- Henry III.* (aged 9 years) succeeds. He is crowned at Gloucester, October 28, with a plain circle—the crown having been lost, with all his father's treasures and baggage, in the marshes near Lynn, Norfolk, in his flight to Newark. William, earl of Pembroke, appointed regent or protector of the kingdom. Council at Bristol, the charter confirmed. Skilful policy of Pembroke to reconcile the barons now under Louis's banner. The privileges of the Cinque ports revived for the security of the coasts. Berwick burned (1173.) Coin first made sterling.

- Southern wing of the transept of York Cathedral begun, (finished 1255.)
- 1217 Battle of Lincoln; defeat of Louis. Battle in Dover Straits; French defeated. Louis compelled to abandon his enterprise. General amnesty; the French depart. "De Nullitate Magiæ" of Roger Bacon published at Oxford, in which mention is made of the composition of gunpowder.
- 1218 Many Engl. nobles join the fifth Crusade. Coats of arms first impressed on seals. Order of Mendicants established at Oxford. Second confirmation of the charter; charge to the sheriffs to see that its conditions are duly observed. Alexander of Scotland does homage to Henry III. at Northampton. Woollen manufactures take root in most European countries about this time.

- 1219 Death of the regent, the earl of Pembroke. Hubert de Burgh appointed minister. Gold coin, value 1s. 8d. (called pennies.) [Only a few pieces were struck.]

**France.**

- 1216 Expedition of prince Louis into England. The Pope vehemently opposes the project. Quarrel betwn. De Montfort and Arnaud. The Raymonds seize this advantage to attempt the recovery of their dominions. Sanguinary revenge of bp. Fouquet on the inhabitants of Toulouse. (Note 1197.)
- 1217 Return of prince Louis, after his disastrous expedition into England. The Toulousians again revolt; and are partially successful against De Montfort.
- 1218 Many of the nobles join the Fifth Crusade. Death of De Montfort before Toulouse. His son, Amaury de Montfort, succeeds. Being repulsed at Toulouse, he retires on Carcassone.
- 1219 Prince Louis engages in the war against the heretics of the south. Amaury's treacherous massacre at Marmande. Bertrand's vow of extermination against Toulouse. The Toulousians defeat the confederates.

**Germany.**

- 1218 Death of Otho from grief and rigorous penance; the pope's ban withdrawn.
- 1219 Revolt of the Borussians from the imperial governors to Jagello, king of Poland.

**Italy.**

- 1216 University of Naples founded. Death of pope Innocent III. July 16. [“ Few papal reigns have been more enterprising, more brilliant, more successful. There was scarcely a single sovereign who, at some time, did not bow beneath Innocent's despotism.”]
- Honorius III. (card. Cencio Savelli) pope.
- 1218 Nicolo Pisano (1270) and Andrea Orcagna, sculptors, flourish. The Order of the Valley begun.

**Spain.**

- 1216 Ambitious designs of Alvaro de Laro on the throne of Castile.
- 1217 Henry I. Castile, killed by a falling tile. *Berenguela* succeeds, but transfers her rights over Castile to her son, Ferdinand. *Ferdinand II.* king of Castile.
- 1218 In Seville no less than 16,000 looms are employed, so flourishing is the woollen manufacture of Spain at this time. Order of St. Mary de Merced instituted.

**Russia, Norway, and Denmark.**

- 1216 *Constantine*, king of Russia. The short-swords conquered in Esthonia.
- 1217 *Haco V.* king of Norway.
- 1218 Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia annexed to Denmark by Waldemar, whose sway now extends along the Baltic coast, as far as Holstein, including Hamburg and Lubbeck.

**Netherlands.**

- 1218 Henry of Lother does homage to the emperor Frederick. Manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1216 War bet. Henry and Theodore of Epirus. Sudden death of Henry (! poisoned.)
- 1217 *Peter de Courtenay* is elected (the third) Latin emperor of Constantinople. He is made prisoner while passing through Epirus, by the emperor Theodore. Iolanta (his queen) is chosen regent.
- 1219 Death of Peter de Courtenay in captivity.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1216 The Monguls overrun Tartary.
- 1217 Murder of Zingez's ambassadors by command of Mohammed, the Kharizmian sultan; hence
- 1218 Invasion of Turkestan by Zingez Khan; terrible slaughter at Bokhara, Samarcand, and other places; defeat of Mohammed.

**Crusades.**

- THE FIFTH CRUSADE—by sea.
- 1217 First expedition, the Hungarian Crusaders under their king Andrew. Second expedition: Germans, Italians, French, English, under duke of Austria. Abortive campaign of king Andrew. The Turks expel Saracens from Jerusalem.
- 1218 Return of Andrew of Hungary. Numerous accessions from Germany. The Crusaders invade Egypt. Siege and capture of Damietta.
- 1219 Two of the sons of Saphidin, Coradinus, and Camel, offer the cession of Jerusalem, on condition that the Crusaders evacuate Egypt. This most acceptable offer rejected, through the cupidity of the Papal legate.

**Britain.**

- 1220 Return of archbishop Laneton (1215.)  
He crowns Henry again (1216.)  
Dublin Castle built. (? 1210.)  
[Dublin—the walls of which were built  
in 840—received its first charter in 1173.]  
Holywood's work on the "Sphere."  
The bones of Thomas à Becket are en-  
shrined in gold and set with jewels.  
Beeston Castle, Cheshire, erected by Ran-  
dal Blundeville.  
Death of Gerald Barry, (b. 1146.)  
The first stone of the present Abbey of  
Westminster laid by Henry.  
[A small church was built on its site in  
604 by Sebert, which was re-constructed  
on a more magnificent scale by Edward  
the Confessor about 1050.]  
Salisbury Cathedral commenced (1260.)  
1221 Homage of Alexander II. (Scot.) to Henry.  
Alexander marries Henry's sister, Joanna,  
at York.  
Eustace de Faulconbridge, first chancellor  
of the exchequer.  
Marriage of Hubert de Burgh and one of  
the daughters of late king of Scotland.  
Four persons put to death for blasphemy,  
viz., two men (crucified) for personating  
Christ; and two women for personating  
the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene.  
Riot in London; destruction of Westmin-  
ster convent; ring-leader hanged; hands  
and feet of several others cut off.  
1222 Resignation of Pandulf as Pope's legate;  
he is made bishop of Norwich.  
Great dearth in England.  
[There were dearths in England in 1193,  
1194, 1195, with a pestilence succeeding.]  
Frithestoke Priory, Devon, built.

**France.**

- 1220 Revolt of Montauban, Beziers, and Castel-  
naudari against De Montfort.  
Montfort defeated before Castelnau-dari.  
1221 Ineffectual efforts of the pope and his legate,  
Bertrand, to renew the war.  
De Montfort, in despair, offers to cede the  
conquered territories to Philip, which  
he declines accepting.  
1222 Alexander of Hales, "the irrefragable  
doctor," joins the Franciscans at Paris.  
Death of Raymond VI.; his remains are  
denied the rites of sepulture.  
Fortification of all the towns belonging to  
the French crown completed.  
Sickness of king Philip.

**Germany.**

- 1220 Frederic is crowned by pope Honorius.  
Extension of the privileges of the temporal  
and spiritual lords.  
1221 Albert, the Great, provincial of the Fran-  
ciscans, teaches divinity at Cologne.

**Italy.**

- 1220 Frederic returns to Italy.  
He is invested with the empire, having  
promised to undertake a Crusade; hence  
Frederic is emperor of Germany and king  
of Italy and of the Sicilies (1212, 1214.)  
Frederic makes Naples his Italian capital.  
University of Padua founded (? 1222.)  
1221 "The Virgin and Child," a painting on  
wood, in the church of San Domenico,  
in Sienna, by Guido, painter, of the same  
town, about this date.  
Cathedral of Burgos built.

**Italy.**

- 1221 Giovanni di Pisa, sculptor, &c., fl.  
Birth of St. Bonaventura at Bagnarea in  
Tuscany (died in 1274.)  
Death of Dominic de Guzman.  
1222 Henry, son of the emperor and Constance  
of Aragon, crowned k. of the Romans.  
Elevation of the Host. (See 1201.)

**Hungary.**

- 1222 Charter of Hungarian liberty granted by  
Andrew.

**Spain.**

- 1220 Barcelona celebrated for its cotton manu-  
factures.  
[As early as the tenth century cotton was  
manufactured in many parts of Spain,  
particularly in Cordova, Granada, and  
Seville.]

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1220 John of Sweden, the last of the Swerker  
family (1133.)  
1222 Eric XI. king of Sweden.  
Capture of Waldemar of Denmark by the  
duke of Schwerin; he is detained a pris-  
oner for three years.

**Netherlands.**

- 1220 Rise of the "Stadings," a fanatical sect  
who commit great excesses in Bremen, &c.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1221 Robert (second son of Peter) is elected (the  
fourth) Latin emperor of Constantinople.  
1222 John Ducas, (Vataces) son-in-law of Theo-  
dore Lascaris, second emperor of Nice.  
Theodore (Angelus) succeeds Michael in  
Epirus; capital—Thessalonica.  
Andronicus I. emperor of Trebizond.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1222 Solyman Shah, with 50,000 Kharizmian  
Turcomans, seek refuge in Asia Minor.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1220 Death of Mohammed in a desert island of  
the Caspian Sea. His son succs. viz.,  
*Jelal ad Din*, last sultan of Kharizm.  
1222 Expulsion of Jelal ad Din from Kharizm  
by the Mongols; he escapes into India.  
Iran and Azerbaijan overrun; Tebriz, &c.,  
taken, and Balkh, Ghuzni, &c., destroyed.

**India.**

- 1220 Conquest of Bengal by the king of Delhi.

**Africa.**

- 1217 Threatened invasion of Egypt by the Cru-  
saders, as being the key to Palestine.  
1218 Siege of Damietta commenced.  
1219 Damietta captured by the Crusaders.  
[Nine-tenths of the population (80,000) had  
perished of disease and hunger.]  
Death of Saphidin. His two sons are  
*Coradinus*, sultan of Damascus; and  
*Camel*, sultan of Cairo.  
Cession of Palestine offered the Crusaders  
for the purchase of peace; refused.  
1220 Grand Cairo burnt by the Saracens to  
prevent its occupation by the Crusaders.  
Enclosure of the crusading army by the  
waters of the Nile and the forces of  
Camel. The Crusaders purchase a dis-  
honourable peace.

**Crusades.**

- 1220 Disastrous condition of the Crusaders near  
Cairo; the legate sues for peace.  
Peace purchased by the surrender of Da-  
mietta to the sultan of Cairo.  
1221 Disgraceful return of the Crusaders from  
Egypt to Acre.

**Britain.**

- 1223 Henry demands of Louis of France the restoration of Normandy, which John had surrendered. War results. Richd. de Lucy, first appointed admiral.
- 1224 Sanguinary conflicts in Ireland, between the native chieftains and the Welsh and English noble adventurers. The De Burghs (the name is now Burke) pursue, almost to extinction, the descendants of the native kings—the O'Briens of Thomond, near Limerick, the O'Connors of Connaught, the O'Neils, Macartys, &c.
- 1225 Hubert de Burgh assembles a council (Parliament of peers) to solicit pecuniary aid for carrying on the war. The barons and prelates refuse, unless the charter should be solemnly ratified. The condition is accepted; hence Henry III.'s grand charter, or solemn confirmation of Magna Charta. The subsidy is accordingly given. [In the annals of Waverley Abbey it is distinctly averred, that the subsidy was given in exchange for the regal concessions. So early in our constitutional history was taxation made to depend upon redress of grievances—one instance among many others to confirm the truth of Mr. Hallam's shrewd remark, that "it is common to assert that the liberties of England were bought with the blood of our forefathers; but it is far more generally accurate to say, that they were purchased by money." The subsidy was raised by a tax of one-fifteenth on all moveables throughout the kingdom.]
- Richard, earl of Cornwall, embarks, with an army, for the protection of Gascony. Poitou lost to Henry. Husbandry receives an impulse during this century; much waste land is brought under tillage, &c.
- France.**
- 1223 Death of Philip Auguste, July 14, aged 58, after having much more than doubled the extent of his hereditary dominions, and added strength and lustre to the authority of the crown, while promoting the happiness of his people. He left behind him a reputation which has scarcely been exceeded by any other occupant of the same throne. Louis VIII., whose accession was hailed with rapture by his subjects, succeeds. Louis refuses to restore Normandy to John of England. Death of count de Foix; Roger Bernhard succeeds.
- 1224 Roger Bernhard and Raymond VII. compel Amaury de Montfort to evacuate Languedoc. Louis accepts the tender of Languedoc made by Montfort. (See 1221.) The English lands in France confiscated. Poitou, Rochelle, and all Aquitaine taken by Louis. Appearance of a person claiming to be count of Flanders (1205); his claims examined by Louis and declared defective; he is hanged by Jeanne.
- 1225 New Crusade against the Albigenses accepted by Louis for five years.

**Germany.**

- 1223 Nanea in Livonia founded.
- 1225 Marriage of the emp. Frederic with Iolanta.
- Italy.**
- 1223 The Saracen brigands of Sicily are transported to Lucera, which they colonize.
- 1224 Silk manufactures established at Lucca. Birth of St. Thomas of Aquino, author of "Summæ Theologie," &c. (1211.) The order of Franciscans founded. University of Naples founded.
- 1225 Boniface III. (the Giant) marquis of Montserrat. Second league of the Lombard cities agst. the emperor—patronized by the pope. The count of Savoy, and 2000 of his horse-men, are in the pay of Genoa. The struggle of the Guelphs and Ghibelines waxes stronger.
- Spain.**
- 1223 Death of Yussuf. After his death Two years of disorder ensue; two khalifs created, deposed, and murdered. At last
- 1225 *Almanum Abn Ali* obtains the crown. Horrid vindictive cruelty of Almanum.
- Portugal.**
- 1223 *Sancho II.* king of Portugal. [Alfonso II. maintained unceasing and successful wars against the Moors.]
- Norway and Russia.**
- 1223 Norway tranquil for the first time. First Norwegian parliament (Storting), consisting of spiritual and temporal lords, and landholders.
- 1224 Mongolian invasion of Russia under Tschutschsch; Prince Kiew defetd. on the Kalka.
- Netherlands.**
- 1223 Florence *IV.* count of Holland.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1223 War between Vataces and King Robert.
- 1224 Battle of Poemanium; victory of the Greeks under Vataces; rout of the Latins. [So corrupt were the French adventurers, that Vataces found no difficulty in enlisting whole bodies of them to serve against their own countrymen.] Peace—unfavourable to the Latins.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 1225 *Dahir*, (or *Al Zahir*) khalif of Baghdad for a few months only.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1223 All Persia under the Mongolian yoke; the native princes are, however, allowed to reign as tributaries.
- 1224 Zingez Khan invades India; he is repulsed.
- 1225 General muster of the army of Zingez Khan at Karacoram preparatory to a second invasion of China.
- India.**
- 1225 Bengal and South Bahar added to the dominions of Shensu-d-din (Altunsh) of Delhi.
- Crusades.**
- 1224 Embassy of Herman de Saltza, Gr. Master of Teutonic knights, to the emperor Frederic, offering him the hand of Iolanta, daughter and heiress of John de Brienne, king of Jerusalem.
- 1225 Marriage of the emperor Frederic and Iolanta; her dower consisting of the transfer of the sovereign rights of her father to Frederic. (Crusades, 1220.) Frederic promises to lead an army into Palestine, for its re-conquest, within 2 yrs

**Britain.**

- 1226 William Ocam, a Franciscan, and the most successful assailant of Realism, fl. His opponents are Walter Burleigh (1337) and Thomas of Bradwardine (1339.)  
Heraldry makes rapid progress in England. Arms have become settled and hereditary, and the art has its appropriate devices and vocabulary.  
[“At what time heraldry first became connected with the officers from whom it derived its name, cannot with certainty be determined. The name appears Teutonic; *Herr alt*, aged sir, or lord. It is a translation of the term *veteranus*, a retired soldier, who waited on the Roman emperors, and was by them employed in messages and negotiations.”—*Thompson*.]  
1227 Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, dismissed by Henry, on Hubert de Burgh's advice.  
Peter des Roches proceeds on pilgrimage. Death of Alex. Neckham, theolog. writer.  
1228 Death of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom the English Bible was divided into chapters and partly into verses.

**France.**

- 1226 Louis sets out on his Crusade against the Albigenses.  
He besieges Avignon; before which he suffers great loss from the besieged, from want of provisions, and from sickness. Thibaud of Champagne retires fr. the siege. Capitulation of Avignon. Sep. 12.  
Death of Louis at the Abbey of Montpensier, on his return home.  
*Louis IX.* (St. Louis) 12 years old. Regency of Blanche, the queen-mother. Numerous contests with the barons; who receive aid from Henry of England. Raymond of Toulouse renews the war in Languedoc against the Crusaders.  
1227 Mutilation of 2,000 prisoners by Raymond. The Crusaders ravage Toulouse.  
1228 William of Auvergne bishop of Paris, fl. The University of Toulouse founded.

**Germany.**

- 1226 Preparations for a Crusade.  
1227 Excommunication of Frederic for delaying to engage in the Crusade.  
The emperor sails for Palestine.  
He returns, because of the illness and mortality among his army, after having been at sea but three days.  
1228 Frederic re-embarks for Palestine.  
**Italy.**  
1226 Brindisi appointed by the emperor, as the rendezvous for the Crusaders.  
The order of Carmelites founded.  
Marriages first celebrated in churches.  
An annual sum is demanded by the pope from every cathedral and monastery in christendom, which is generally refused.  
1227 Gregory IX. (cardinal Ugolino de Conti di Segni, bishop of Ostia) pope.  
Peace of the Lombard league with the emperor; advantageous for the former.  
Tyranny of Ecelino da Romano, lord of Treviso—to 1259.  
Gregory excommunicates the emperor.  
1228 Gregory seizes Apulia, and hurls his denunciations against Frederic in Palestine.

**Italy.**

- 1228 The ringing of a bell at the elevation of the host first practised (1201.)  
Erection of the church of the Holy Franciscan at Assisi.  
**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**  
1226 Incursion of the Tartars, under the sons of Zenghis Khan; they commit fearful depredations throughout Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.  
Death of Vinc. Kadlubek, author of a History of Poland.  
1227 Boleslas V. (the Chaste) duke of Poland.  
**Spain.**  
1226 Death of Alfonso IX. of Leon, upon which Ferdinand of Castile assumes the title of *Ferdinand III.* king of Leon and Castile.  
[Alfonso having divided his dominions by will between his two daughters, a civil contest between their partizans and those of Ferdinand was about to ensue, when Berenguela undertook to negotiate. 1230.]  
1227 Truxilis order of knighthood begins.  
1228 The Balearic isles recovered from the Moors, by James of Aragon (1234.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1226 Germanus Nauplius, patri. Const. fl. (lit.)  
1228 Death of Robert of Constantinople.  
*Baldwin II.* (brother) fifth Latin emperor of Constantinople (11 years old.) under the regency of John of Jerusalem.

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1226 *Mostanser*, succeeds Dahir.  
1228 Solyman Shah's departure for Tartary. He is drowned in the Euphrates; his son, Ortogrul, returns again into Asia Minor. Ortogrul and his followers enter the service of Aladdin, Seljukian sultan of Roum (1299.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1226 Death of Zingez Khan on his march towards China.  
Division of the Mongolian empire among the four sons of Zingez Khan—Ongtai (or Ougtai), Toushi, Tooti, and Zagatai.  
1227 Ongtai is elected by his three brothers to a general supremacy, under the title of the “Great Khan;” hence *Ongtai Khan*, sovereign of the Mongols. The north of China conquered.  
1228 Return of Jelal ad Din; he raises an army, but is defeated by the Mongols.  
[He sustained a contest for a period of 11 years, and fought 14 battles with the Mongols (1239.)]

**India.**

- 1226 Birth of Abulfaragius at Malatia, near the Euphrates, Armenia, author of “Universal History,” &c. (1266.)

**Africa.**

- 1227 Camel, sultan of Cairo, unites the dominions of his brother, Coradinus, to his own, on the death of the latter.  
1228 Peace of Camel with Frederic of Germany.

**Crusades.**

- 1228 Frederic (emperor) arrives in Palestine with a reinforcement in 28 galleys.  
Difficulties of Frederic, arising from the iniquitous persecution of the pope.  
Negotiations with the sultan of Egypt; peace concluded for ten years; free access to Jerusalem granted to the Christians; with possession of Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. Frederic returns.

**Britain.**

- 1229 Lincoln's Inn built.  
Lombard merchants arrive from Italy; sent by pope Gregory to lend money to those unable to pay the tenths; offices opened in Lombard-Street, London.  
Maison Dieu Hospital, Dover, built.
- 1230 Expedition of Henry III. into France, for the recovery of his lost states, May. He returns, Oct. 28, not having effected a conquest.  
Alexander of Hales flourishes (1245.)  
The first charter to Cambridge University.  
[The early history of this renowned seat of learning and science is so completely involved in the fabulous obscurity of monkish legends, that it is impossible to trace out its first foundation with accuracy. Sigebert is, however, generally considered the chief founder of these academical institutions from which the present university is derived (626.) The last charter was granted by queen Elizabeth in the year 1560.]
- Catherinehill Chapel, Surrey, built.
- 1231 Cyder "wine" first made in England.  
Morpeth Castle, Northumberland, built.
- 1232 Return of Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester.  
Dismissal of De Burgh; he is replaced by Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester.  
The Steel-yard Society (the first commercial company in England) established.  
Titchfield Abbey, Hampshire, built.

**France.**

- 1229 Submission of Raymond, who now surrenders his dominions as a fief of France. Languedoc an appanage of the crown. The Inquisition receives its final form by Gregory at the Council of Toulouse, and is now established in France.  
Final overthrow of the Troubadours, &c.  
Landing of the English on the coast of Bretagne.
- 1230 Vacillating conduct of Thibaud of Champagne.  
The rebellious barons ravage his fief.  
First war with Henry III. of England.  
Henry lands at St. Malos, May 3.  
The earl of Bretagne receives Henry.  
Truce of St. Aubin; the wars of the regency brought to a close.  
Return of Henry to England.  
The Cathedrals of Amiens and Rheims commenced about this period.  
[Mr. Whittington considers the latter edifice as the finest piece of Gothic architecture in the world, for its airiness and delicacy.]
- 1231 Vincent of Beauvois (literary) flourishes.
- Germany.**
- 1229 Frederic receives the crown of Jerusalem in right of his wife; returns to Europe.
- 1230 Christianity introduced into Prussia by the Teutonic knights returning from Palestine.
- 1231 Translation of the "Almagest" of Ptolemy into Latin from Arabic by command of Frederic.  
The Teutonic knights found Marienburgh in Prussia.
- 1232 Further extension of the privileges of the German aristocracy.  
Thorn in Prussia founded.

**Italy.**

- 1229 Return of the emperor to Italy.  
He recovers Apulia, and compels the pope to remove his ban of excommunication.  
Giacomo Tiepolo, *doge* of Venice.  
Creation of the *duchies* of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio.  
Death of Accursius of Florence (1151.)  
Rise of the Arminian heretics.  
Inquisition established at Toulouse.  
[It was in these territories that dissent was most rife, hence the first formal establishment of the holy tribunal in Toulouse.]
- 1231 Death of St. Antony of Padua.  
Order of Sylvestrians founded.
- Bohemia.**
- 1230 Wenceslas III. (le Borgne) k. of Bohemia.
- Spain.**
- 1229 The Inquisition established in Spain.  
Berengueta persuades the Infantas to renounce their regal claims for an ample provision (1226.)
- 1230 Final re-union of the two kingdoms of Leon and Castile under Ferdinand.
- 1231 Ferdinand at war with the Moors.
- 1232 Death of Almamun in Morocco.  
End of the dynasty of the Almohades.  
Civil contentions among the Andalusians.
- Denmark.**
- 1231 Eric VI. king of Denmark.
- Netherlands.**
- 1229 Brussels obtains a municipal charter (1192.)
- Greek Empire.**
- 1229 John of Brienne, sixth Latin emperor of Constantinople, in conjunction with Baldwin II.
- 1230 Epirus invaded by Asan, king of the Bulgarians; Theodore defeated, taken captive, and blinded.
- Saracens and Turks.**
- 1231 The Turks capture Jerusalem, and expel the Saracens.  
Death of the celebrated Arabian physician and writer, Abdallattif at Baghdad. (Where he was born in 1162.)
- India and China.**
- 1230 Narasingha Deva succeeds Ananga B'hima in Orissa, after whom eleven princes of the Surya-vansa race (*i. e.* descendants of the sun) succeed, the last of whom died in 1478.
- 1232 Central India conqurd. by the k. of Delhi  
Northern China added to Mogul dominion.
- Crusades.**
- 1229 Frederic crowns himself in Jerusalem; the patriarch having refused to perform the ceremony.  
Return of Frederic to Germany; and  
*End of the Fifth Crusade.*  
Death of the empress Yolanta in giving birth to a son.
- 1230 Civil war; struggle for the crown between the partisans of Frederic, and those of Alice, widow of Hugh de Lusignan.  
Reconciliation effected by the mediation of Pope Gregory IX.  
Renewal of hostilities between the emirs of Syria, and the Latins.  
Several thousand pilgrims slaughtered.  
Sanguinary defeat of the Knights Templars, by the emir of Aleppo.
- 1232 Another crusade projected by the Council of Spoleto; the Dominicans and Franciscans are authorized to preach it.

**Britain.**

- 1233 The bishop of Winchester and earl of Pembroke quarrel. (See Italy, 1235.)  
Hubert de Burgh joins Pembroke.  
Henry declares Pembroke's Irish estates forfeited. Pembroke goes over to Ireland.  
Linen first made in England.  
Coal is discovered at Newcastle (? 1234.)
- 1234 Murder of Pembroke in Ireland (1241.)  
Des Roches dismissed; Hubert de Burgh restored.  
Edmund Rich. abp. of Canterbury, fl.
- 1235 The Jews of Norwich accused (? falsely) of attempting to crucify a child; offenders fined 20,000 marks.
- 1236 Marriage of Henry with Eleanor of Provence. From this time Foreign adventurers fill the court.  
Henry makes the queen's uncle, William of Valence, his first minister.  
Two other uncles of the queen, and crowds of followers are amply provided for.  
The four Gascons arrive to receive from Henry their share of the public plunder.  
The country groans under the insolence and rapacity of the foreign favourites.  
Lead pipes for conveying water first used.
- 1237 Three Northern counties claimed by Alexander II. of Scotland.

**France.**

- 1234 Expiration of the truce of St. Aubin; Henry disembarks troops in Bretagne.  
Marriage of Louis and Margaret of Provence.  
Broom-flower Order of Knighthood instituted.
- 1236 Story of the "Old Man of the Mountain."

**Germany.**

- 1233 The "Stadings," a religious sect, are so persecuted by Conrad of Marburg, that they murder him, in July.
- 1234 The pope excites war agt. Frederic in Italy.
- 1235 Rebellion of the emperor's son, Henry, suppressed; the culprit is degraded.  
Church of the knights of the Teutonic order at Marburg commenced.

**Italy.**

- 1233 Appropriation of the moneys collected for the Crusade, by the Pope and his agents.  
The Inquisition given into the hands of the Dominicans by pope Gregory.  
The laity are forbidden the free use of the Scriptures.  
Silk manufactures at Florence and Venice.  
Order of St. Mary the glorious instituted.
- 1234 The Decretals (being canonical epistles written by the pope, or pope and cardinals, at the suit of persons, for determining some matter of controversy, and having the authority of law) first compiled and published by Raymondus Barcinus Pennafort, chaplain to pope Gregory IX. (See Spain, 1239.)  
[They are contained in five books, entitled "Decretalia Gregorii IX." See 1298.]  
Rebellion of the king of the Romans, which results in an  
Indecisive war between the emperor and the Lombard league.
- 1235 Defeat and deposition of Henry, king of the Romans.  
He is imprisoned for life in Sicily.  
Pope Gregory offers shelter to the bishop of Winchester, to save him from punishment for the death of Pembroke.

**Italy.**

- 1235 Conrad nominated king of the Romans.  
Eccellino Romano of Treviso excites the empr. against the Lombard cities; hence
- 1236 Verona and Vicenza are taken by Frederic.  
Padua is captured by Eccellino.  
Gionnto Pisano, a Greek artist, comes to Florence, having been sent for by the senate.
- 1237 Battle of Corte-Nuova; the Milanese (Guelphs) defeated, and their Carroccio or great banner taken, Nov. 27.

**Hungary.**

- 1235 Bela IV. king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1233 Battle of Gmadaleta; Alvar Perez, general of Ferdinand III., against Abn Hud; indecisive.
- 1234 James I. of Aragon completes the conquest of the Balearic isles from the Saracens.  
Thibaud I. king of Navarre.
- 1235 Ferdinand of Leon and Castile successful against the Moors.  
Birth of Raymond Lully, the alchemist, &c. at Majorca (1239, 1241.)
- 1236 Fall of the khalifate of Cordova; it is surprised and taken by Ferdinand of Leon and Castile.

**Russia.**

- 1236 Russia invaded by about 1,500,000 Mongols, under Batu Khan, son of Tschutchi, and nephew of Ougtai; they overrun and devastate Astruchan, Cazan, Circassia, and Georgia. Moscow and Kiow burned.  
["The domination of the Mongols extinguished all national and independent feeling, during the long pressure of more than 200 years." (1470.)]

**Netherlands.**

- 1234 Total overthrow of the "Stadings" (1220.)  
Extension of the privileges of the Brussels municipal charter.
- 1235 William II. count of Holland.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1233 War between John of Constantinople and Vataces of Nice.
- 1234 Alliance of Vataces and Asan of Bulgaria.  
Birth of Michael Palaeologus (1260.)
- 1235 Constantinople besieged by Greeks and Bulgarians; the Latins repulse them.
- 1237 Death of John (of Brienne) emperor.  
Baldwin II. reigns alone (1228.)  
He proceeds on a begging tour through the principal courts of Europe.  
Asan deserts Vataces; hence his Second attempt on Constantinople fails.  
[The capital was defended by Geoffrey Villehardouin, prince of Achaia.]

**Saracens and Turks.**

- 1236 District of Sultanoi granted to Ortngrul.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1236 Russia in Europe invaded by Batu Khan, who becomes khan of Kiptschak.

**India and China.**

- 1236 Paper money in circulation in China.  
1236 *Rukn ud din Feros* of Delhi.  
1237 *Razia Begum* reigns at Delhi.

**Crusades.**

- 1235 Armenia seized by the Mogols.  
1236 The Christians expelled Jerusalem by Camel, the sultan of Egypt.
- 1237 Martial and religious enthusiasm excited throughout Europe. The nobles of France and England take the Cross.

**Britain.**

- 1238 Arrival of Otho, the pope's legate. He is refused reception in Scotland. Strataflorida Abbey, Cardigansh., rebuilt. [Originally built in 1164.]
- 1239 Birth of Edward I. June 16. First charter to Newcastle for the license of digging "sea-coal" (1384.)
- [Four years previously (in 1235) Henry had granted a charter "to the men of Newcastle," which excluded all Jews from residing amongst them. The site of the town was occupied at a very early period as a military station, and was probably the "Pons Ælii" of the Romans. In the Saxon era it abounded with religious houses, hence it was called Monkchester. It bore the designation, "Ad Murum," because the walls of Adrian and Severus passed through it.]
- Wells church rebuilt.
- Revival of alchemy—eager search after the philosopher's stone.
- [The Greek ecclesiastics of the fourth century were the principal alchemists. Their attention was particularly turned to the formation of silver and gold. During the period of the Mohammedan conquests the art spread extensively, and acquired greater influence among persons of distinction. The Arabian physicians having introduced preparations of mercury into medicine, began to cherish the hope of discovering an universal remedy for all diseases. This opinion also received the support of many opulent and learned persons. After this period alchemy declined till about the present time, when it resumed its celebrity under Albert Magnus, Roger Bacon, and other distinguished men. Impostors, who pretended to sell the secret, multiplied in every country, and for several centuries succeeded in swindling the deluded populace.]
- Robert of Gloucester, first English rhymist.
- 1240 Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, heads the sixth Crusade. Temple Church, London, rebuilt; the rectangular part is now added. The Cornwall tin mines flourish. Domus Dei House, Dover, built. Robert Handlo, musician, &c., flourishes.

**France.**

- 1238 The French nobles join the Sixth Crusade.
- 1239 Louis purchases the "crown of thorns," which had been pledged to a Venetian merchant.
- 1240 Erection of La Sainte Chapelle begun.
- Germany.**
- 1238 Albertus Magnus of Suabia, bishop of Ratisbon, mathematician, alchemist, &c. flourishes.
- 1240 Elbing (in Prussia) founded.

**Italy.**

- 1238 Siege of Brescia; the emperor repulsed. He burns his artillery, and falls back on Cremona. The Venetians and Genoese join the Lombards.
- 1239 Gregory IX. excommunicates Frederic. The emperor marches against Rome. Birth of the painter and worker in mosaic, Gaddo Gaddi of Florence (d. 1312.)

**Italy.**

- 1240 A Crusade preached against Frederic. He turns from Rome into Apulia. Prompt measures adopted by Frederic to prevent the assembling of a Council in the Lateran summoned by Gregory. Birth of Giov. Cimabue, the celebrated historical painter, at Florence (1300.)

**Spain.**

- 1238 James I. of Aragon drives the Saracens from Valencia. Murder of Abu Hud in Almeria. The kingdom of Granada founded by *Mohammed Abn Athamar* its first king. [In this kingdom agriculture was carried to the highest pitch of perfection. Tillage was so well ordered, and the art of irrigation so well understood by the Moors, that Granada, under their sway, was by far the most productive province of Spain. The present inhabitants still adhere to the methods practised by the Moors, and find their account in so doing, although many of the constructions of that people have long since fallen to decay, and the land has for centuries been oppressed with the united burdens of a rapacious clergy and a despotic aristocracy.]
- 1239 Raymond de Pennaforte, a Dominican monk of Barcelona, flourishes—one of the first who undertook to vanquish the Saracens and Jews by argumentation rather than by violent measures. Raymond of Martos, a monk, also fl.

**Russia and Denmark.**

- 1238 Overthrow of the independence of Russia. Khan of Kiptschak (a district in Russia between the Wolga, Don, and Saik) head of the Tartars of the golden horde. Denmark is divided; it declines.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1238 Poland and Hungary overrun by Batu.
- 1239 Final defeat of Jelal ad Din; he disappears. The family of Jelal ad Din murdered. Dispersion of the Turcoman and Khazarian hordes.

**India.****Crusades.**

- THE SIXTH CRUSADE—two expeditions:—
- 1238 I. Expedition of the French Crusader under Thibaud, count of Champagne duke of Burgundy, &c. Defeat of the Crusaders at Gaza; count d Bar slain, Amaury de Montfort, and many nobles and knights taken captive. Retreat of the king of Navarre upon Acre. The French leaders, &c., return home.
- II. Expedition of Richard, earl of Cornwall, who lands at Acre, accompanied by the flower of the English chivalry. His arrival strikes the Mussulmen with terror, and inspires the Christians with confidence. Richard demands the restoration of the prisoners taken at the battle of Gaza. He marches upon Jaffa; but the sultans of Egypt and Damascus hasten to negotiate for peace.
- 1240 Jerusalem restored to the Christians. Restoration of 600 Christian prisoners. Return of Richard, earl of Cornwall. *End of the Sixth Crusade.*

**Britain.**

1241 Execution of Maurice (Marise) for piracy; the first in England who was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

[The murder of Pembroke in 1233, upon the Curragh of Kildare, was effected through the treachery of Maurice, one of the Anglo-Irish barons, to whose rapacity the spirited young nobleman was sold as a prey by his royal enemy.]

1242 The first appointment of twenty-six aldermen for the city of London.

Henry III. again invades France.

He is defeated in the battle of Taillebourg.

1243 For ten yrs. succeeding Henry's return his rapacity and injustice were unbearable.

Death of Hubert de Burgh.

First charter to Oxford University.

**France.**

1241 Louis enshrines the crown of thorns and other relics in La Sainte Chapelle.

Hugues de la Marche refuses homage to Alfonso as lord of Poitou.

League agst. Louis; Count de la Marche, Trencavel, viscount of Bezun, and the kings of England, Aragon, Castile, and Navarre, confederates.

At Alfonso's first court at Poitiers, Hugues de la Marche renounces allegiance to France.

1242 Poitou reduced by Louis.

Alfonso wounded before Fontenay.

Second war with Henry III. of England.

Louis puts the army of Henry III. and Count de la Marche to flight at Taillebourg, July 21.

Battle of Saintes; slightly advantageous to Louis, July 23.

Negotiations for peace by Hugues.

Alarm and disgraceful flight of Henry from Saintes to Bordeaux.

Submission of Count de la Marche.

Fidelity of Mirambeau to Henry of England generously rewarded by Louis.

1243 Truce for five years with Henry, April 7.

Raymond of Toulouse, the Albigenses, and thousands of the peasants, oppressed by the inquisition, rise in arms.

Louis consents to a peace with Raymond.

**Germany.**

1241 The Hanseatic League signed. (See Neth.)

Tin first found in Germany.

**Italy.**

1241 The French bishops proceeding to Rome in Genoese galleys are captured by the Pisans, March 3.

Death of Gregory fr. chagrin, &c., Aug. 21.

Celestine IV. (card. Geoffrey de Castiglione, bp. of Sabina,) p. for 18 days only.

Interregnum in the popedom for 20 mths.

Guido of Colonna, poet and historian, fl.

St. Thomas of Aquino devotes himself to the monastic life at the age of 17 years.

[St. Thomas was one of the earliest alchemists of modern times. See 1205, &c.]

"While it is certain that the alchemists brought chemistry into disrepute, it is no less true, as Dr. Thomson observes, that 'as the alchemists were assiduous workmen—as they mixed all the metals, salts, &c. with which they were acquainted, in various ways with each other, and subjected such mixtures to the action of heat in close vessels, these labours were

**Italy.**

occasionally repaid by the discovery of new substances, possessed of much greater activity than any with which they were previously acquainted.'"]

1243 Innocent IV. (card. Sinibaldo de Fiesco) pope; hitherto one of the emper.'s friends. Negotiations of the emperor with the pope unsuccessful.

Cardinals first wear a red hat, and are declared princes of the blood by Innocent.

**Denmark.**

1241 Eric VII. king of Denmark.

The Khan of Kiptschak compels the prince of Novogorod, Alex. Newski, to become tributary.

Sturla Thorisdén, "History of Norway," fl. Death of Snorro Sturleson, the younger "Edda," historian of Norway.

**Netherlands.**

1241 Establishment of the Hanseatic League; treaty between the commercial towns of Lubeck and Hamburg, for the mutual protection of trade, first signed. See 1164.

[The association subsisted above 300 years.

Its object was to provide security for mercantile property, at a time when the different governments of the north of Europe, stunted in their financial means, and seldom guided by fixed rules, afforded such security in a very limited degree."—Lowe.]

**Greek Empire.**

1242 Vataces conquers John of Epirus, and strips him of his imperial title, &c.

1243 Alliance between Vataces and the sultan of Iconium against the Mongols.

Baldwin forms an alliance with the Seljukian Turks.

**Saracens and Turks.**

1242 Mostassén succeeds Mostausér.

The Turks retake Jerusalem.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1241 Death of Ougtai, Great Khan of Tartary.

Interregnum of 4 yrs.; civil disorders, &c.

1242 Victory of Batu Khan at Legnitz; defeat of the Polish Palatines. He also obtains a Victory over the Hungarian, Bela IV.

**India.**

1242 Ala ad din Mas'ud at Delhi.

**Africa.**

1241 Approach of the Kharizmians; they demand a settlement in Egypt; the sultan advises them to settle in Palestine.

**Crusades.**

1241 The fortifications of Jerusalem re-built by the Knights Templars.

The ravages of the Moguls in Asia Minor, drive several tribes into Syria for settlements. One of these tribes—

The Kharizmian horde, (20,000 cavalry) under Barbacan, enter Palestine, being guided by an Egyptian emir.

1242 Jerusalem captured by Barbacan, and finally lost to the Christians.

Indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants; pillage of the city; general ruin.

The Knights Templars unite with the Moslems of Damascus, Aleppo, Ems, against the Egyptians and Kharizmians.

1243 Terrible defeat of the Christian chivalry and their Moslem allies.

Fall of Tiberias, Ascalon, &c.

Palestine overrun by the Kharizmians.

**Britain.**

- 1244 Seizure of the French lands in England by Henry, in retaliation on Louis.  
Henry's new demand for a supply acceded to, on condition of his adding four barons to his council (1248.)  
The title "Esquire" first applied to persons of fortune.  
The costume of the English ecclesiastics at this period was so sumptuous as to excite papal avarice.
- 1245 Death of Alexander, of Hales, ("the irrefragable doctor") who first introduced *Arabian literature* into England.  
Savoy Palace, Strand, London, built.  
Royal fair opened at Westminster.  
Peel Castle, Isle of Man, built.  
The central tower of Westminster Abbey rebuilt (1682.)
- 1246 Remonstrance of the king, barons, and clergy, against the exactions of the Pope.  
The Pope lays heavy taxes on the clergy.  
Hales Abbey, Gloucestershire, built.  
Tiles first used in England.
- 1247 Complaints made to the pope by three Parliaments respecting his grievous exactions.  
Death of Robin Hood  
Merton College, Oxford, founded.

**France.**

- 1244 Dangerous illness of Louis at Pontoise; in his extremity he takes the cross.  
Project of the count of Provence to unite the whole Provençal nation under one head, by the marriage of his daughter, Beatrice, with Raymond of Toulouse.
- 1245 Louis IX. obtains Provence by marriage.  
Thirteenth General Council; Innocent IV. having come to Lyons, convenes a council, June 28—July 17; at which sentence of excommunication and deposition is issued against the emperor of Germany.  
Death of the count of Provence.  
[Had the count's marriage project been carried out, he would have had the honour of founding, in the south of France, a kingdom nearly equal in extent to that possessed by the house of Capet, and far exceeding it in wealth and civilization.]  
Death of Alexander of Hales at Paris.  
[His "Sum of Theology" has been several times printed. See also England.]
- 1246 Beatrice of Provence marries Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., Jan. 31.  
Proposals of peace by Louis to Henry rejected; the truce prolonged.  
Louis induces many of the French barons to take the cross.
- 1247 Raymond of Toulouse, and many of the lords of Languedoc, join the Crusades.  
The port of Aigues-Mortes founded.  
Embassy of Matt. Paris to k. of Norway.

**Germany.**

- 1244 The school of Albert of Cologne flourishes; Thomas Aquinas admitted as a pupil.  
[The school of Albert, like that of Plato at Athens, appears to have been the great seminary from which the chief philosophers of the subsequent period were propagated. Aquinas was to Albert what Aristotle was to Plato.]
- 1245 Papal deposition of Frederic.
- 1246 Rebelln. of Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. He defeats Conrad, king of the Romans.

**Germany.**

- 1246 Total overthrow of the rebellious Henry by Conrad; he dies soon after.
- 1247 Rebellion of William, count of Holland. He drives Conrad out of Germany.  
League of the cities of the Rhine.

**Italy.**

- 1244 Extraordinary flight of pope Innocent to Lyons in military disguise.  
Giacomo, *signore* of Ferrara (Tortelli.)
- 1245 XIII. *General Council*; held at Lyons; the emperor excommunicated, &c., July 17. [At this council the cardinals' red hat (1243) was formally introduced by Innocent.]
- 1246 Revolt in Sicily fomented by the pope.
- 1247 Offers of reconciliation by the emperor.  
Revolt of the Guelfs in Parma; hence Rupture of negotiations with Innocent.  
Hugo de St. Charo's concordance to the Bible, upon which 5,000 monks were employed.—Lenglet.  
Parma invested by Frederic; his cruelty.  
Vittoria built by the besiegers.

**Spain.**

- 1245 Mohammed I. king of Granada, becomes a vassal of Castile; hence Frederic spares Jaen.
- 1246 Siege of Seville by Ferdinand and his Mohammedan ally, the k. of Granada.
- 1247 Capture of Seville by Ferdinand.  
[The first Spanish war fleet ever seen was at this siege.]

**Norway.**

- 1247 Coronation of Haco V. king of Norway.  
Haco declines the crown of Germany.

**Netherlands.**

- 1244 Margaret, *countess* of Hainault.  
Rapid progress of the municipal towns.
- 1247 Abolition of the right of Mortmain.  
Henry II. *duke* of Lothier and Brabant.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1244 War of Vataces with the Latins.
- 1245 Baldwin seeks assistance at the general council held at Lyons.
- 1246 Vataces conquers part of Bulgaria.
- 1247 War of Vataces with the Latins renewed.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1245 *Guyug Khan* succeeds Ougtai (Mongols.)  
Christian missionaries protected by Guyug.

**India.**

- 1245 *Nasir ad din* at Delhi.  
[So frugal and industrious was this royal personage that he earned his own maintenance by copying the Koran.]

**Africa.**

- 1245 The Egyptians unite with the Syrians for the expulsion of the Kharizmians.  
*Nedjmeddin*, sultan of Egypt.
- 1246 The Mamelukes (originally Circassian and Turkish slaves) formed into a body guard by Nedjmeddin.

**Crusades.**

- 1244 The Christian chivalry confined to Acre.  
Disunion between the Kharizmians and Egyptians; the former expelled. Palestine Holy Sepulchre in the hands of infidels.  
THE SEVENTH CRUSADE.
- 1245 The new Crusade was resolved upon at the council of Lyons; temporal wars to be suspended for four years.  
Crusade embraced in England and France
- 1247 Cyprus the rendezvous of the French Crusaders; here they spend 8 months.

**Britain.**

1248 Another supply demanded, but refused. [Henry's barons told him that "he ought to blush to ask aid from his people whom he professed to hate, and whom he shunned for the society of aliens." They reproached him with disparaging the nobles of England, by forcing them into mean marriages with foreigners. They enlarged upon the abuse of the right of purveyance, telling him that the victuals and wine consumed by himself and his un-English household—that the very clothes on their backs were all taken by force and violence from the English people, who never received any compensation; that foreign merchants, knowing the dangers to which their goods were exposed, shunned the ports of England as if they were in possession of pirates; that the poor fishermen of the coast finding they could not escape his hungry purveyors and courtiers, were frequently obliged to carry their fish to the other side of the channel; and they added other accusations still more minute and humiliating.]

The Thomas à Becket Commercial Company formed.

Whitchall Palace sold to the abp. of York.

1249 *Alexander III.* (Scot.) succeeds. Alex. II. St. Edmund of Canterbury retires to the Monastery of Poitigny, in France, where he dies the same year (1234.)

Death of William, archdeacon of Durham, founder of University Hall, Oxford.

[“About the middle of the thirteenth century, both in England and elsewhere, the universities began to assume a new form, by the erection of colleges for the residence of their members as separate communities. The zeal for learning that was displayed in these munificent endowments is the most honourable characteristic of the age.”]

**France.**

1248 The queen-mother is appointed regent; all preparations being now made Louis IX. proceeds on the fifth Crusade. Conference of Louis and the pope at Lyon. Embarkation of Louis at Aigues-Mortes, Aug. 25.

Council at Valence in Dauphiny, Dec. 5; the emperor of Germany again excommunicated; canon enacted for maintaining the independence of the Gallican ch.

1249 Raymond of Toulouse persecutes the heretics; eighty burned alive at Agens in his presence.

Death of Raymond, Sept. 27.

Death of William of Auvergne, bishop of Paris since the year 1228.

**Germany.**

1248 Frederic completes the defeat of the pretenders to the imperial crown. Cathedral of Cologne commenced.

1249 Otto, duke of Bavaria, reluctantly declares in favour of William of Holland, Frederic's rival, at a synod at Muldorf.

**Italy.**

1248 Sortie of the Parmesans; Vittoria destroyed; flight of the emperor—thus The Guelfs compel Frederic to raise the siege of Parma, Feb. 8.

**Italy.**

1248 The emperor's campaign in Tuscany:—Florence besieged; evacuated by the citizens; the emperor declines to enter it. Orders of Bethlehemites, &c.

1249 Marino Morosini, *doge* of Venice. Battle of Fossalti, and defeat of the Ghibellines, under prince Heinsias, May 25. Heinsias a captive at Bologna (1271.)

Frederic returns into Apulia.

Base attempt of Piero della Vigne to poison his sovereign, patron, and friend—the emperor Frederic.

He is condemned to death, but evades the execution of the sentence by dashing out his brains.

Unavailing intercession of St. Louis with the pope for a reconciliation.

**Hungary.**

1248 Hungary conquered by the Moguls.

**Spain.**

1248 Mohammed encourages literature and the arts, and rules wisely in Granada.

1249 Removal of the University of Palencia to Salamanca; hence

Foundation of the University of Salamanca.

**Portugal.**

1248 *Alfonso III.* king of Portugal.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

1248 Subjugation of East Bothnia by Sweden.

1249 Copenhagen seized by the Hanse Towns.

**Netherlands.**

1248 Numequien purchased by Otho, and annexed to the lordship of Guelderland and Zutphen.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1248 Death of Guyug, khan of the Mongols. Interregnum and confusion till 1251.

**Africa.**

1248 Another invasion of Egypt apprehended.

1249 Damietta captured by the Crusaders.

Fall of Mansora.

Death of Nedjmeddin, sultan of Egypt.

*Touran Shah* succeeds Nedjmeddin.

Bibars, general of the Mamelukes, is chosen commander-in-chief (1250.)

Revolution in Egypt; murder of Touran Shah by the Mameluke guards.

*End of the Curdish dynasty in Egypt.*

[Touran Shah was the last of the race of Saladin, both in Egypt and Syria.]

**Crusades.**

1248 Louis sails for Egypt with 1,800 vessels, and 50,000 men.

[In imitation of the plan of the fifth Crusade, Egypt, as the principal seat of the Moslem power, was again selected for the theatre of operations.]

A storm disperses the fleet; only 700 knights, under the king, make the port. Panic of the Mussulmen; they evacuate Damietta to the French.

Arrival of those dispersed by the storm, with a body of English nobles under William Longsword.

March of the French towards Cairo.

1249 Rashness of the count d'Artois at Mansora; himself, William Longsword, and a host of knights slain.

Louis defeats the Moslems at Mansora.

Crusaders in distress; famine and pestilence make frightful ravages among them. Perilous condition of Louis.

**Britain.**

1250 The semi-Saxon language of the "Saxon Chronicle" yields to the English style from this time.

*Philosophy*: during this century Bacon, Hales, Holcot, Baconthorpe, Bradwardine, Burley, Middleton, & Scotus, flourish at Oxford.

[Throughout Europe Latin was the language in which divines, philosophers, writers on geometry, astronomy, chemistry, medicine, &c. wrote.]

Order of Augustines in England.

1251 The mayor of London first takes the oath of office before the barons of Exchequer. Lives of Saints, in English metre, published.

Office of "Poet Laureate" instituted.—according to Selden.

Salary of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench—100 marks.

[In 1256 the Justices of Common Pleas had each a salary of £20 a-year; in the year 1256 their salary, and that of the Justices of the King's Bench, was £40 per annum, while that of the other barons was 20 marks each. "There are," says Mr. Polson, "three superior courts of common law, in each of which sit the king's judges; the Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Exchequer. Each of these courts consists of five judges, those of the latter being styled Barons; and one in each court presiding—those in the two first named being styled Chief Justices, and that in the latter Chief Baron. The judges of the three superior courts, and the three vice-chancellors, are appointed by the king; their salaries are fixed and ascertained; and neither these nor their commissions terminate or are vacated by demise of the king; but they are removable on the address of both Houses of Parliament."]

**France.**

1250 Louis is made prisoner near Cairo; total loss of his army, &c.

First Arabic version (from the Greek) of the 5th, 6th, and 7th books of Euclid's Elements.

1251 Crusade of the shepherds—the *Pastoureaux*. They are denounced by the clergy.

Riot in Orleans; twenty-five priests killed and a large number wounded.

Disorders of the *Pastoureaux* suppressed. Marseilles under the counts of Provence.

**Germany.**

1250 Death of Frederic in Italy.

[Though Frederic was occasionally cruel, and yielded with too great facility to the allurements of pleasure, yet he was endowed with rare talents. His general vigour of intellect, his love of letters, his cultivation of science, his sagacity, generosity, courtesy, prudence and valour, have won testimonies even from the virulence of past animosity. We may be content, therefore, to seek his epitaph from hostile pens.]

*Conrad IV.* succeeds. (See Italy.)

Decline of the imperial power from about this time; growing influence of the German aristocracy (1220, 1232.)

**Italy.**

1250 Death of Frederic II. Dec. 13, aged 56. The pope returns to Perugia from Lyons. He decrees Naples as part of the Holy Sec. Usurpation of Eccelino in Lombardy.

*Conrad*, king of Italy (emperor.)

*Henry*, king of Sicily; Manfred regent.

Manfred suppresses a rebellion in Naples.

Florence declares her independenc., Oct. 20.

Rise of the order of "Flagellants."

Nicolo Polo and his brother, Venetian merchants, set out on their travels in China and Tartary; returning in 1269.

Birth of the astrologer, physician, and naturalist, Peter of Albano (1316.)

1251 Conrad recovers Capua and Naples, &c.

Giovanni de Medici, at the head of 100

Florentines, forces his way through the Milanese army; hence

Rise of the Medici family.

**Spain.**

1250 Victories of Ferdinand III. in Andalusia.

Foundation of the Alhambra in Granada.

[Not finished till 1348.]

**Denmark and Sweden.**

1250 *Abel I.* king of Denmark.

The Danish cities send deputies to parliament.

Flourishing trade of Wisby in Sweden; it becomes one of the Hanse Towns.

*Waldemar*, king of Sweden (a minor); the first of the house of

*The Folkunger dynasty.*

Regency of his father, Birger Jarl, under whom several judicial reforms are made

**Netherlands.**

1250 *William* (count) elected empr. of Holland.

He makes the Hague his royal residence.

War between William and Margaret, countess of Flanders, who refuses to do homage to William (1256.)

**Greek Empire.**

1250 Georgius Acropolita Logothetes, author of "A Commentary upon St. Gregory Nazianzen," "Byzantine History," from 1205 to 1261, &c. flourishes, (died 1282.)

[He acted as the representative of Michael Palaeologus at the council of Lyons.]

**Saracens and Turks.**

1250 The Kharizmians invade Syria.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1251 *Mangu Khan* succeeds *Guyug* (1215.)

He sends his brother, Hologou, or Hulaki, to govern in Persia (1256.)

Thibet falls before the arms of Mangu.

**Africa.**

1250 Egypt conquered and held in subjection by the Mamelukes till the year 1517.

*The Mameluke dynasty of Egypt.*

*Ibars*, or Bondocdar, the first sultan.

Revolt of Damascus, hence—civil war.

**Crusades.**

1250 Total rout of the Crusaders at Mansora and capture of Louis; destruction of a least 30,000 Christians.

Revolution in Egypt; Louis in danger.

Surrender of Damietta to the Turks, Apr 5, in exchange for the king and nobles.

The king proceeds to Acre; but most of his nobles return home.

[During four years, the treasures which Louis was enabled to raise, were lavishly expended in re-fortifying Jaffa, Caesarea Sidon, and Acre.]

**Britain.**

- 1252 Henry is unable to procure from the clergy the tenth of their incomes, which was to be their share of the expenses of the Crusade.  
Convex magnifying glasses invented by the illustrious Roger Bacon (1260.)
- 1253 Henry pledges the eternal safety of his soul on his maintenance of the charter, before the barons would grant a supply.  
Death of Robert Groshead, bp. of Lincoln.  
The Arabic notation, by nine digits and zero, introduced into England.  
Marriage of Prince Edward with Eleanor, sister of Alfonso X. of Castile.  
Linen first manufactured in England, by English and Flemish weavers.
- 1254 Henry refuses the crown of Sicily, offered by the pope, for Prince Edward.  
Prince Edward created lord of Ireland, &c.  
The honour of knighthood enforced upon all persons having a yearly income of £10, on the penalty of a fine.  
Henry adopts the scheme of the pope, for driving the k. of Sicily from his throne.  
Edmund, his 2d son, "k. of the Sicilies."  
He pledges the country to the payment of an Italian loan of 140,000 marks (1255.)  
*County Representation*; Henry issues a writ to summon the barons, &c., and with them, "two good and discreet knights of each county, whom the men of their county shall have chosen, in the stead of each and all of them, to consider what aid they will grant the king in such an emergence."  
The nobles and clergy are disgusted with the king's foreign intrigues.  
[Throughout this reign we are presented with the singular spectacle of a connivance of the crown with the papacy to plunder the clergy; and of a consequent alliance between the latter body and the aristocracy to assert the national liberties against this double oppression. And here we may add, that in no country were the papal exactions carried to a more extravagant extent than in England.]

**France.**

- 1252 The Ship and Double Crescent orders of Knighthood founded.
- 1253 Death of queen-mother, Blanche, aged 65.  
News of the event sent to Louis at Sidon.  
Representation; 1302 cities represented.  
The college of the Sorbonne founded by Robert de Sorbonne (b. 1201; d. 1274.)
- 1254 Ransom of Louis, who now returns to France; he lands in Provence after a dangerous voyage of ten weeks.  
Visit of Henry III. to Louis in Paris.  
Truce with England prolonged three years further.  
The order of Carmes established.

**Germany.**

- 1254 Death of the emperor Conrad.  
*William*, count of Holland, a pretender.  
Interregnum and anarchy for 23 years.

**Italy.**

- 1252 Ranieri Zeno, *doge* of Venice.  
Corn is exported from Lombardy during this century.  
Gold coin struck at Florence.
- 1253 The pope offers the kingdom of Naples to Richard, earl of Cornwall; declined.

**Italy.**

- 1254 The same offer of investiture made to Henry, for his son Edmund, accepted.  
Senator Brancalione governs Rome.  
Death of Henry king of the Sicilies, and Death of Conrad, k. of Italy, &c., May 12.  
Suspension of Innocent's treaty with England for the kingdom of Naples.  
*Conradin* (3 years old) succeeds to the two Sicilies, under Manfred's guardianship.  
Flight of Manfred to Lucera, where he collects a powerful army.  
Death of Innocent IV. Dec. 7.  
Alexander IV. (cardinal Reinaldo de' Conti di Segni, bishop of Ostia) pope.  
War of the pope against Manfred, for the Neapolitan kingdom.  
War of the pope with the Ghibeline tyrant, Eccelino, for Lombardy.  
William V. (Great) *marquis* of Montserrat.
- 1252 *Ottocar* II. king of Bohemia, conquers Austria and other duchies.

**Bohemia.**

- 1252 *Alfonso X.* (Wise) k. of Leon and Castile. [He is celebrated for his code of laws, his poems, chronicle, and astronomical calculations. He was an alchemist, &c.]  
Literature and science flourish under his patronage.  
Alhamar renews his vassalage (1245.)  
Alfonsine tables published at Toledo.  
[Kircher is of opinion that the knowledge of notation by Algorithm (1003) was first communicated to Europe by means of these celebrated astronomical tables. See 1202.]
- 1253 *Thibaud* II. king of Navarre.  
Marriage of Eleanor, of Castile, Alfonso's sister, with prince Edward of England, son of Henry III.
- 1254 Siege and fall of Xerez by the united forces of Alfonso and his ally, Alhamar.  
The infante Henry (of Castile) becomes a refugee in the court of the k. of Tunis.  
Abortive attempt of Alfonso X. of Castile on Gascony.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1252 Danish expedition against the Frisons; Abel is killed. He is succeeded by *Christopher* I. king of Denmark.
- 1254 Stockholm founded by regent Berger.  
Hereditary nobility and inheritance of females legalized in Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1252 Brunswick joins the Hanseatic League.  
[The deputies met at Lubeck, and took steps to establish factories at Bruges, London, and Novogorod. The term *Hanse* is an old German word for association. See 1164 and 1241.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 1253 Peace of Vataces with the Latins; much territory ceded by the latter.

**Crusades.**

- 1253 Dissensions among the Moslem emirs of Syria and Egypt; hence the hopes of the Christians revive.
- 1254 Renewal of hostilities; the Moslem hordes approach Acre, but soon retire.  
The news of the death of the queen-mother of France hastens the Departure of Louis for Europe.  
*End of the Seventh Crusade.*

**Britain.**

- 1255 Henry extorts fr. the Jews 18,000 marks. They ask permission to leave the country. Metrical Lives of the Saints, in the English language, published about this time. Eighteen Jews hanged at Lincoln, on a charge of having crucified a child. Renewed charters to Oxford University.
- 1256 Henry demands of Louis the surrender of Normandy, which is refused. Death of John of Halifax or Holywood, author of "de Sphæra," "de Compute Ecclesiastico," "de Algorithmo," &c.
- 1257 Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, goes over to Germany; his vanity and ambition being dazzled by an offer of the Imperial crown. Invasion of Scotland by Haco of Norway, repelled by Alexander. Loch Leven Castle built. Order of the Bethlehemite monks in Engd. First English gold coin struck of which we have any account, value 20 pence. Parliament at Westminster; the barons in armour demand reform; time granted. Adjustment of standards of weights and measures. Considerable exportation from Ireland of raw produce and manufactured goods; the revenue from which country amounts at this time to about £10,000 per annum. Peterhouse College, Cambridge, founded.

**France.**

- 1255 Monastic spirit of Louis since his return:—all Jewish books to be burnt; women of doubtful virtue to be expelled the kingdom in a state of nudity; proscription against the Lombard merchants; the Dominicans encouraged, and the powers of the Inquisition extended and strengthened.
- 1256 The monies of the Lombard bankers confiscated, and themselves delivered up to the count of Savoy, who throws them into prison. Blanche dissuades Louis from entering a monastery, for which he had now a great fancy. Death of Vincent of Beauvois, author of "Speculum Majus"—on natural, doctrinal, historical, and moral science. [This work was composed and published at the expense of the king, St. Louis.] A council held at Paris appoint arbitrators to settle the controversy existing between the preaching friars and the university.
- 1257 The "seraphic doctor," St. Bonaventura, fl. Reform in the ecclesiastical tribunals; private nintage restricted, and the deterioration of coin prohibited.

*Philosophy*: the works of Aristotle from about this time to the middle of the next century are much studied. The ecclesiastical authority of *Realism* is now paramount.

**Germany.**

- 1255 Confederacy of the principal Rhenish cities for mutual protection (1273.)
- 1256 Death of William of Holland in Friesland.
- 1257 Double election; Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alfonso of Castile. [They enjoyed no more than nominal power, three successive popes having refused to decide the controversy.]

**Italy.**

- 1255 A Crusade proclaimed against Eceelino. Confederacy of Mantua, Azzo, Venice, &c. agt. Eceelino—as the enemy of mankind. Bills of exchange in use. ["The merchants of Florence and Sienna advanced large sums of money to the pope, for the furtherance of his attempt to displace Manfred, king of Sicily, by Edmund, the second son of Henry III. of England; Henry having promised remuneration for the expenses which might be incurred. Upon the failure of the design, the merchants were repaid by bills drawn upon the prelates of England, who were compelled to pay them with interest, notwithstanding their protests, from apprehension of being subjected to a sentence of excommunication."—*Peacocke*. Savary says, that bills of exchange were invented by the Jews, who were expelled France in 640 by Dagobert, in 1180 by Philip the Long, and in 1316 by Philip Augustus.]
- 1256 Padua rescued from Eceelino; discovery of his horrid cruelties—prisons, &c. Disarming and massacre of 11,000 Paduan soldiers by Eceelino. Order of Hermits of St. Augustin founded. Prince Richard of England crowned k. of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle, May 17.
- 1257 Conquest of Milan by the Torriani; rule of Martin della Torre. Persecution of the Jews becomes general throughout Europe.

**Spain.**

- 1257 Alhamar meditates throwing off the Castilian yoke, by forming secret alliances with the Wals from Xerez to Murcia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1256 King William dies on an expedition against the Frisons. Florence V. count of Holland. He makes peace with Margaret (1250.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1255 War betw. Vataces and Michael of Epirus. Vataces is taken ill in Macedonia; he dies Oct. 30. *Theodore Lascaris II.* Greek emp. of Nice. [Theodore Lascaris was a theological writer; none of his writings, however, have been printed.]

- 1257 Arsenius Autorianus, patri. Const., and Georgius Pachymeres (Byzant. hist.) fl.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1256 Invasion and conquest of Persia by Hulaki, brother of Mangu Khan. *Hulaki*, sultan of Persia.
- 1257 The assassins exterminated by Hulaki.

**Africa.**

- 1255 Iqouan Amlag, emperor of Abyssinia, recovers the whole country, and restores peace (925.)

**Crusades.**

- 1255 Commercial and political rivalry of the Venetian States the cause of troubles in Palestine. Disunion between the several Orders.
- 1257 Sanguinary battle between the Templar and Knights Hospitallers; complete and merciless destruction of the former. Preparations of the Templars in Europ for inflicting a desperate vengeance upon the Hospitallers.

**Britain.**

- 1258 The "mad Parliament" of Oxford; consisting of twenty-four commissioners. They enact "the provisions of Oxford." The confederated barons, under Simon de Montfort, seize the government. [The seven years which followed were an epoch of revolution; in which we are presented with the quick vicissitudes of an oligarchical usurpation.] Conflicts in Scotland between the High and Low-landers.
- 1259 Return of prince Richard, "king of the Romans;" on his landing at Dover, the barons compel him to swear to the "Oxford provisions."
- Peace with France; Henry surrenders Poitou and Normandy to Louis. Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, dies.
- 1260 The oppressions of the oligarchy alienate the affections and fidelity of the people. Magic lantern invented by Bacon. Northern wing of the transept of York Cathedral commenced. Salisbury Cathedral finished (1220.) [The western end of this cathedral is covered with niches and rows of statues—the earliest example, probably, of that practice in England.—Cost 40,000 marks.] Friar Roger Bacon, alchemist, &c. fl. [Alchemy consists in a pretence to a sublime species of chemistry; to transmute metals into gold, and, particularly, to form the philosopher's stone—the universal medicine or panacea, and universal solvent. . . . Perhaps it is due to this exploded, and falsely-called science, to observe, that by provoking inquiry into the secrets of nature, and into the various combinations of natural substances, it developed many interesting facts which had otherwise been much longer hid, and thus prepared the way for better systems.]
- Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, built.
- 1261 De Montfort withdraws to France. The king recovers his power by negotiation. [The quarrels of the factions had enabled Henry thus to free himself.] Interest on 20s. twopence per week. Fire and water ordeals abolished. [Ordeal by fire was confined to the upper classes, while that by water was reserved for the common people; hence the well-known phrase of going through fire and water to serve one another. Women accused of immorality were subjected to an ordeal, to establish their professions of innocence.]
- Henry visits Louis IX. of France (1262.) Massacre of 700 Jews in London, occasioned by one of their number having charged a higher interest on the loan of 20s. than the law allowed.

**France.**

- 1258 Treaty with James I. of Aragon, May 11.
- 1259 Treaty with England, May 20; Louis restores the conquered provinces of Perigord, the Limousin, the Agenois, and parts of Quercy and Saintonge; Henry, on his part, renounces all claim upon Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, & Poitou. Death of prince Louis, aged 16, Dec. 25.

**France.**

- 1261 Burgundy an appanage of the crown. Suppression of private war and judicial combats; right of appeal established.
- Italy.**
- 1258 Naval war between Venice and Genoa. Manfred assumes the crown of Sicily, on a false report of Conradin's death.
- 1259 Battle at the bridge of Cassano; Eccelino defeated and taken prisoner, Sep. 16. Death of Eccelino fr. his wounds, Sep. 27. The entire family of Eccelino destroyed. Rise of the Flagellants.
- 1260 Battle of Arba, Sep. 4. [The Guelph Florentines had at this battle 30,000 foot and 3000 horse soldiers.] Florence entered by the Ghibellines. They swear fealty to Manfred. Paulus Venetus makes the Italians acquainted with the invention of the compass, having learned it of the Chinese (?1302.) [So says Dr. Gilbert, an English writer of the sixteenth century, in his work, "De Magnete,"]

**Poland.**

- 1260 Vitellio, a Polish philosopher, flourishes.

**Spain.**

- 1258 Revolt of the Walis against their Christian rulers; war succeeds.
- 1260 The sport of bull-fighting introduced.

**Denmark.**

- 1259 The bishop of Arhus poisons the Danish k. Eric V. (Glipping) king of Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1260 Great increase of the Hanseatic league; it numbers about sixty towns.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1258 Georgius Acropolita Logothetes, fl. (lit.)
- 1259 John Lascaris (9 years old) emperor of Nice, under the guardianship of Arsenius, the patriarch, and Muzalon, Magnus Domesticus.

Revolt of the guards; Muzalon put to death. Michael Palæologus in the ascendant.

- 1260 Michael Palæologus, emperor of Nice, in conjunction with the boy, John Lascaris. War of Michael Palæologus with Michael of Epirus; alternate fortunes. War of Palæologus with the Latins; Michael is aided by the Genoese. Birth of Andronicus the elder (1273.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1258 The *Abassidan khalifate of Baghdad* overthrown by the Mongols; Mostassem is hunted from his throne, and murdered by command of Hulaki. Baghdad pillaged for 7 days, and burnt.
- 1259 Birth of Othman at Sûkât, Bithynia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1258 Hulaki invades the khalifate; he takes Baghdad, and puts Mostassem to death.
- 1259 Mesopotamia conquered by Hulaki.
- 1260 *Kublai Khan* succeeds Mangi (1251.) He establishes himself at Peking in China. Hulaki repulsed in Syria.

**China.**

- 1260 The Mongols in China. *Kublai Khan*, from Tartary, establishes The *Yuen dynasty* in the north of China. Peking built, and made the capital of Kublai's kingdom.

**Crusades.**

- 1260 Approach of the Mamelukes; occupation of Damascus and Aleppo.

**Britain.**

- 1262 De Montfort returns and heads a rebellion. Henry returns and is compelled to yield. Dreadful fight between the goldsmiths and tailors of London; several killed. The riot quelled; 13 condemned and hanged.
- 1263 Civil war; alternate successes and reverses. Both parties being now equally balanced. The king and barons refer the causes of dispute to the arbitration of Louis IX. Louis annuls "the provisions," but enjoins the observance of the charter. Rothsay Castle, Isle of Bute, built.
- 1264 The barons, though sworn to obey the decision of Louis, reject its terms, and immediately prepare for civil war. Battle of Lewes; Henry III., his son, prince Edward, the king of the Romans, &c., taken prisoners, May 13. "The *Mise* (or agreement) of Lewes;" all prisoners to be released, a parliament to be assembled for the settlement of all differences, &c.
- Usurpation and tyranny of De Montfort produce dissatisfaction at home. Invasion from Flanders threatened.

**France.**

- 1262 Louis refuses the crown of Sicily, offered him by pope Urban IV.
- 1263 Arbitration of Louis between Henry of England and his barons; Louis annuls the Oxford Provisions, and restores the charter and kingly prerogatives. The clergy in council (at Paris) decree a hundredth part of their incomes for five years in aid of Crusades agt. the infidels. Guy de Cauliac, medical writer, flourishes. [He says of the faculty in his day, "the practitioners in surgery are divided into five sects. The first follow Roger and Roland and the four masters, and apply poultices to all wounds and abscesses; the second follow Brunno and Theodoric, and in the same cases use wine only; the third follow Saliceto and Lanfranc, and treat wounds with ointments and soft plasters; the fourth are chiefly Germans, who attend the armies, and promiscuously use charms, potions, oil, and wool; the fifth are old women and ignorant people, who have recourse to the saints in all cases."]

**Germany.**

- 1262 Church of St. Catherine at Oppenheim commenced (1317, 1439.)
- 1264 Thuringia under Henry of Meisnia.

**Italy.**

- 1261 Urban IV. (John Pantaléon, patriarch of Jerusalem) pope. The pope preaches a Crusade agt. Manfred. Abolition of ordeal by fire and water.
- 1262 Marriage of Constanza, daughter of Manfred, with Pedro, son of James of Aragon. The free states of Italy begin to hire regular troops about this time. Birth of Buffalmaco of Florence, a painter of grotesque subjects (d. 1340.)
- 1263 The investiture of Sicily abandoned by Henry of England; and accepted by Charles of Anjou. Papal claim to the right of investiture to every benefice in Christendom. Death of Hugh of St. Cher at Orvietto, the first who compiled a concordance (1247.)

**Italy.**

- 1263 Andrea Taffi, a Florentine painter, who studied Mosaic at Venice, flourishes (born 1213; died 1294.)
- 1264 Obizzo II. *signore* of Ferrara (D'Este.) The festival of Corpus Christi appointed, in the solemn observance of which "miracle plays" became an adjunct. Charles of Anjou, senator of Rome. Before this year there is no authentic example of Latin prose.—Muratori. An ecclesiastical council at Bologna excommunicates the rebellious Eng. barons.

**Spain.**

- 1261 Murcia conquered by James of Aragon. Sedition in Castile; the rebel Wallis receive assistance from Alfonso, while the infante Philip and many nobles join Alhamar; hence War between Castile and Grenada.

**Norway.**

- 1261 The Norwegians conquer Iceland.
- 1262 Greenland tributary to Norway.
- 1263 The knights of the short-sword defeated by Alexander. Magnus VII. king of Norway; called *Lagabættler*, or "law reformer."

**Netherlands.**

- 1261 Death of Henry III. duke of Lothier and Brabant. Alice (widow) regent for her children—who are minors. The queen of Eng. at Damne receives the sympathy of the kings of Europe.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1261 Constantinople entered by a subterranean passage, through which the Greek army are admitted; hence Overthrow of the Latin dominion, and recovery of Constantinople by Michael Palaeologus. Escape of Baldwin and the principal Latin families to Italy. [Michael obtained possession of Constantinople on the 25th of July; after it had been 57 years, 3 months, and 13 days in the possession of the Latins.] Re-coronation of Michael alone (without John) at Constantinople. John Lascaris deprived of sight and exiled, Dec. 25, by the empr. Michael; for which The patri. Arsenius excommunicates him.
- 1262 Asov, Caffa, Galata, and Para transferred to the Genoese. War with the despot of Epirus; Strategopulus defeated and made prisoner. War with Villehardouin by sea and land. Asia invaded by the Mongols.
- 1263 Peace with Villehardouin; Michael having promised the pope to endeavour to bring about a union of the churches.
- 1264 Final defeat of the despot of Epirus. Thessaly given to his natural son, John.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1261 The Turks recover Constantinople from the Latins.
- 1263 Settlement of about 15,000 Turks on the western coast of the Black Sea. Mameluke invasion of Syria.

**Crusades.**

- 1263 Mameluke invasions, under Bondocdar. Desperate and unequal battles between the now united Orders and the Mamelukes.

**Britain.**

- 1265 To enlist popular sympathy, De Montfort first summons the *Burgesses or Commons to Parliament*, Jan. 23.  
 [Montfort summoned, by writs, two deputies from every county, city, and burgh in the realm, to meet the barons and prelates in Parliament; and he thus set an example of popular representation which, though springing from so inauspicious a source, was too congenial to the national wants and spirit to be ever abandoned.]  
 First regular Parliament in England.  
 The earl of Gloucester deserts Montfort.  
 Escape of Edward to the earl of Gloucester.  
 Battle of Evesham; defeat and death of Montfort, and end of the rebellion of barons, Aug. 4. The barons submit.  
 Birth of John Duns Scotus, of Northumberland, "the most *subtile doctor*." (1308.)
- 1266 Dissension between the k. and Gloucester.  
 Assize of bread and ale established.  
 Roger Bacon's letter to pope Clement, in which he states, that the first burning-glass made by him cost him £20 (£187 of our money); and that his experiments in optics and practical astronomy, in 20 years, cost £2,000 (£18,733 of our value.)
- 1267 Surrender of Ely to prince Edward.  
 Final arrangement between the royal party and that of De Montfort, at a Parliament held at Marlborough, Nov. 18.  
 Roger Bacon discovers the polar attraction of the loadstone. (See France 1170.)
- 1268 Prince Edward desires to join Crusaders.  
 Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, built.  
 Night watch first appointed in London.

**France.**

- 1265 Excitement on account of the news respecting the Mamelukes in Palestine.
- 1267 Council at Paris; Louis announces his intention of taking the cross, March 26.  
 Preparations for the Crusade commenced.  
 Order of St. Denis instituted.
- 1268 News of the fall of Antioch—excitement.  
*The Pragmatic Sanction*, Mar. 8; forming the key-stone of the liberties of the Gallican Church. (See Articles, p. 248.)

**Germany.**

- 1268 Death of Conrad, (see Italy,) and *Extinction of the House of Hohenstaufen*.

**Italy.**

- 1265 Napoleon della Torre, lord of Milan.  
 Clement IV. (cardinal Guy Foulquois, archbishop of Narbonne) pope.  
 Sicilian parliament; representatives of cities summoned by Manfred.  
*House of Charles of Anjou in Sicily*.  
 Coronation of Charles at Rome.  
 The French, under Robert de Bethune, enter Italy.  
 Struggle for the supremacy in Italy, between the pope and the emperor, begun.  
 Birth of Dante, the great Florentine poet, author of the *Inferno*, &c. (1321.)
- 1266 Fickleness and cowardice of the Neapolitans.  
 Battle of Grandella; defeat and death of Manfred, Feb. 26.  
 Benevento delivered up to 8 days' pillage.  
 Conquest of Sicily by Charles of Anjou.  
 Classification of the citizens of Florence into twelve *arti*,—trade companies or guilds and professions.

**Italy.**

- 1267 Tyranny of the French in Sicily.  
 Conradin, accompanied by Frederic, duke of Austria, marches an army agt. Charles.
- 1268 Battle of Tagliacozzo; defeat of Conradin, occasioned by a treacherous stratagem, Aug. 23.  
 Execution of Conradin and the duke of Austria, Oct. 29.  
 The death of Conradin effected the *Extinction of the House of Hohenstaufen or Suabia*.  
 [A line descended on both sides from the stocks of Clovis and of Charlemagne, and which had counted among its members more emperors and principalities than any other in Europe.]  
 Horrid cruelties of Charles of Anjou.  
 Death of Clement IV. at Viterbo (1271.)  
 Lorenzo Tiepolo, *doge* of Venice.  
 First war between Venice and Genoa; followed by a five years' truce.

**Spain.**

- 1265 Raymond Lully, seneschal in Majorca, alchemist, &c. flourishes.
- 1266 Isolante's successful negotiation to place Murcia under the rule of a Mohammedan.

**Norway.**

- 1266 Magnus of Norway cedes the Isle of Man and the Hebrides to Scotland.

**Netherlands.**

- 1267 John, second son of Henry III., duke of Lothier; his elder brother Henry having renounced his claim.  
 J. Van Maerlant, author of the poem, "Rymbybel" (1235—1300), and Melis Stoke, author of "Poetic Chronicle," fl.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1265 Deposition of Arsenius (1261.)  
 Sect of Arsenites till 1312.
- 1268 Arsenius banished by the emperor (1257.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1265 *Abaka* succeeds Hulaku (1256.)

**India.**

- 1265 The *Ulugh-Khani dynasty* in India founded by Belben of the tribe of Alberi.  
 [Belben was a beneficent and hospitable prince, a patron of learning and the arts.]  
 Mir Khosrau, the celebrated poet, flourishes at the court of Belben.
- 1266 Abullaragus, primate of the eastern Jacobite Christians, author of "The History of the Dynasties," and other works.  
 [He died in 1286 at Azerbaijan.]  
*Ghais ad din Balban* at Delhi.  
 Literature patronized, &c.  
 Many of the princes, expelled from Turkistan by the Mongols, are protected by Belben.

**Africa.**

- 1265 Treachery of Bibars at Saphoury.  
 1266 Victories of Bibars over the Crusaders.

**Crusades.**

- 1265 Loss of Azotus; Latins put to the sword.
- 1266 Surrender of Saphoury; Bondonar (or Bibars) treacherously violates his treaty, and murders all his prisoners.
- 1267 Loss of Casarea, Laodicea, and Jaffa.
- 1268 Fall of Antioch before Bibars of Egypt; massacre of 40,000 (?) Christians; 100,000 are sold as slaves.  
 Antioch abandoned to desolation and ruin.  
 Acre is alone in the hands of the Christians.

**Britain.**

- 1269 Parliamentary tax levied, amounting to the twentieth part of the value of all moveables, towards the Crusade. Statute denying to Jews the privilege of becoming freeholders. Eltham Palace built. East end of Westminster Abbey finished. Miracle plays at Chester till about 1576. [Churches and monasteries were the theatres, and clergymen and monks the authors and actors of the sacred pieces—called "Mysteries of Chester."] 1270 Prince Edward sets out to join the eighth and last Crusade. Revival of polite literature in Europe. Eastbury Priory, Sussex, erected.

**France.**

- The Six Pragmatic Articles passed in 1268 (see page 247) assert:—  
 Art. 1. The ancient rights of the clergy.  
 " 2. Freedom of ecclesiastical elections.  
 " 3. The pestilential nature of Simony.  
 " 4. The disposition of benefices according to common law, decision of councils, &c.  
 " 5. Resistance to subsidies exacted fr. the clergy by the pope, except spontaneously admitted to be reasonable by the clergy themselves.  
 " 6. Renewal of all the liberties, franchises, &c., granted the clergy by former kings.
- 1270 The Eighth and last Crusade is undertaken by Louis; the expedition sails from Aigues-Mortes, July 1, for Africa. Death of Louis before Tunis, Aug. 25. ["The devotion of Louis IX., although not untinged with the fanaticism of his times, was pure, sincere, and elevated. Religion with this great prince was neither the acute disease of a too fiery and fevered spirit, nor the empiric and desperate remedy of one troubled and ill at ease: it was a calm, fixed, and steady principle. His resolution to devote himself to the Crusade was the slowly-determined, and mature resolve of long meditation upon that line of action which he thought most agreeable to the will of God. The thirteen years which elapsed between the two Crusades were passed by Louis in almost unbroken tranquillity. His gentleness, his probity, and his disinterestedness, won for him a far higher ascendancy, over both his own subjects and the monarchs his contemporaries, than he could ever have attained by pre-eminence in arms, however lofty, if unaccompanied by those qualities. He died, says Voltaire, (a man more inclined to ridicule than to reverence devotion)—with the piety of a saint, and the courage of a hero."] Philip III. (le Hardi) succeeds. The French fleet, on their return from Africa, encounter a fearful Storm off Trapani; 18 galleys and a large number of smaller vessels, with 4,000 men are lost. The French Crusaders land in Sicily. Death of Thibaud II. of Navarre at Trapani, Dec. 5.

**France.**

- 1270 The French cross the Strait of Messina, and proceed homewards overland. Revival of Belles Lettres about this time. Notre Dame church, Paris, built.
- Italy.**  
 1270 Torregiano Rustechelli, commentator, fr. The king of Tunis tributary to Charles. Salingerua III. *signore* of Ferrara (T. rell.) Revival of *polite literature* under Brunetto. Death of Nicolo Pisano, reputed as the father of modern Italian sculpture. Birth of Alessandro Alberico Cunio and his twin sister Isabella—recorded as the earliest practitioners in the art of wood engraving.
- 1271 Gregory X. (Thibaud Visdomini, arch-deacon of Liege) succeeds Clement IV. [The cardinals were about to break up their sittings at Viterbo, after a session of three years, without electing a successor to Clement; but the citizens shut them up in the pontifical palace, and compelled them to agree.] Death of the captive Heinsius (1249.) The canal, connecting Milan with the Ticino, finished (1179.)
- Hungary.**  
 1270 Stephen IV. king of Hungary.
- Spain.**  
 1270 Origin of the Beni Merenes in Africa. Henry, king of Navarre.
- Norway.**  
 1270 Hanseatic merchants at Bergen. An aristocratic nobility formed in Norway.
- Greek Empire.**  
 1269 War of Michael with Charles, king of Sicily, and John of Thessaly.  
 1270 Efforts of Baldwin to induce the king of Naples to send an expedition agt. Michael.
- Persia and Tartary.**  
 1270 Astronomical tables of Nasirreddin published under the patronage of Hulaki.
- Africa.**  
 1270 Louis of France invades Tunis; he disembarks at Carthage, July 17. Muley-Moztanca besigs. Louis in his camp. Distress of the invaders; from ophthalmia, the scarcity and impurity of water, a scorching sun, mephitic vapours, noisome reptiles, the burning sand, pestilence, and from the harassing mode of warfare pursued by the African horse. Thousands of the best soldiers of Louis are swept away by disease, &c. Count Nevers, Louis's youngest son, is carried off. Death of Louis. (See France.) Arrival of the fleet of Charles of Anjou. Hostilities successfully carried on for two months by king Philip. Treaty with the king of Tunis, Oct. 29. Departure of the Crusaders—the French, homewards; the English, towards the Holy Land.
- Crusades.**  
 1269 Another Crusade is proposed and eagerly adopted in Europe. THE EIGHTH AND LAST CRUSADE, 1270 Undertaken by Louis IX., but diverted to Africa. (See Africa.) Edward of Engl. separates fr. the French before Tunis, and proceeds to Sicily.

**Britain.**

- 1271 The cathedral and monastery of Norwich destroyed by a riotous mob.
- 1272 Death of Henry III., Nov. 16, aged 66. [English statute law, and the first organized parliament commenced in the reign of Henry III. In the preamble to the statute of Westminster of this date, the first mention of "parliament" occurs.] Edward I. (now in Palestine) proclaimed. [Edward was surnamed "Longshanks."] Treaty of commerce with the Flemings; being the first made by England with any foreign nation.
- 1273 The burning of sea-coals prohibited in London, "being prejudicial to health." Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, lord deputy, or lord justice of Ireland. ["The progress of Irish history," says Mr. Smyth, "subsequent to the English invasion, exhibits little more than a rude account of the dispossession of the native chiefs by the English adventurers, who threw themselves fiercely upon the country in quick succession for many years after that event. A gradual course of systematic encroachment—at times insidious, but more generally violent—enabled a few leaders to fix themselves upon the land, and seize extensive tracts of it, with various rights and privileges, some real and others assumed, which may be shortly and not inaptly summed up and described as a general license for unlimited oppression. Intermixed with the narrative are intricate details of inveterate rivalries and exterminating feuds amongst the spoilers; for in proportion as the predatory knights succeeded in their attacks upon the inhabitants, they grew jealous of, and sought to overturn each other; hence contests, as desperate and disastrous as were any of those which the English carried on against the Irish, sprung up among themselves."]

**France.**

- 1271 Death of queen Isabella in premature labour, occasioned by a fall from a horse. Arrival of Philip III. in Paris. ["The mournful cavalcade with which the king re-entered his dominions, presented the unwonted spectacle of five coffins, conveying the remains of his father, of his wife, of her still-born infant, of his brother, the count of Nevers, and of his brother-in-law, Thibaud."] Obsequies performed at St. Denys, May 22. Philip's *Sacre* celebra. at Rheims, Aug. 15. College of Surgeons founded. (?)
- 1272 The fief of Languedoc lapses to the crown. Marriage of Philip and Mary of Brabant. First patent of nobility, being the first encroachment upon the landed and hereditary aristocracy.
- 1273 Edward of Engld. does homage to Philip.

**Germany.**

- 1273 Rodolph of Hapsburg (founder of the House of Austria) elected emperor, sanctioned by the pope, Gregory X. Ottocar, k. of Bohemia, opposes Rodolph.

**Austria.***The House of Hapsburg.*

- 1273 Rodolph, archduke of Austria, elected emperor of Germany and king of Italy.

**Italy.**

- 1272 Order of Celestines. Marco Polo's journeys in Central Asia commence, under the care of his father and uncle (1250, 1295.) Birth of Cristofano Buonamico, a Florentine historical painter (d. 1340.)
- 1273 Gilding with gold-leaf on vol-armoniac invented by Margaritore.
- Hungary.**
- 1272 Ladislas III. king of Hungary.
- Spain.**
- 1271 Alhamar invites the African Saracens to make another descent upon Spain.
- 1273 Alhamar rashly marches agt. the rebels. He dies of fever. His son, Mohammed II. succeeds to the crown of Granada. Return of the infante Henry; he reports the probability of an African invasion. Alliance between Castile and Granada. Iolante obtains a promise from Mohammed to grant a year's truce to the rebels.

**Norway.**

- 1273 Norwegian parliament (Storthing) at Bergen. No future laws without the will of the Storthings. The crown of Norway made hereditary in the family of Harald Harfragre.

**Netherlands.**

- 1273 Raynald, lord of Guelderland, &c. (1339.)
- Greek Empire.**
- 1271 Defeat of the Greeks by the Sicilians, &c. Attack of John upon Constantinople.
- 1272 Anatolia conquered by the Moguls.
- 1273 Michael unites his son, Andronicus, the elder, in the government of the empire.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1272 Overthrow of the power of the Seljuks.
- 1273 Birth of Abulfeda at Damascus, author of "Compendium of the History of Mankind," works on geography, medicine, Mohammedan jurisprudence, (d. 1331.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1272 The Seljuks of Anatolia reduced.
- 1273 Death of Nasireddin, astronomer, (b. 1201.)

**India.**

- 1272 Marco Polo visits Kublai Khan.

**Crusades.**

- 1271 From Sicily Edward departs for Palestine at the head of about 1000 Englishmen. Edward arrives in Palestine in May. The report of his arrival strikes Bondocdar with terror; he retires from before Acre. Edward, with only 9,000 men, marches against the infidels, and routs them with slaughter. Assault on Nazareth; capture of the city, and dreadful slaughter of the Moslems. Edward's army fall victims to disease. Edward is himself taken ill. Narrowescape from assassination; Edward kills the assassin (a Mussulman.) [None of the writers cotemporary with this event knew any thing of that beautiful fiction—the creation of a much later age—which ascribes the recovery of Edward to the affectionate devotion of his consort, Eleanor, in sucking the venom from his wounds.] Truce for ten years offered by the sultan of Egypt; accepted by Edward.
- 1272 Edward and his wife Eleanor return home. *End of the Eighth Crusade.*

**Britain.**

1274 Return of Edward from Palestine, July. Coronation of Edward and queen, Aug. 19. The king's claim to customs on imported and exported merchandise, first established by parliament.

Jew usurers commanded to wear brass plates on their breasts.

Benefit of clergy—a privilege first extended to the priesthood, but subsequently to learned laymen.

[A Latin book was handed the prisoner convicted of manslaughter, and if he read a verse or two to the satisfaction of the ordinary, he was only burnt in the hand. 1513, 1827.]

Shock of earthquake throughout England.

1275 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, refuses to pay homage to Edward.

He seizes upon the Castle of Rhudlan.

1276 Capture of Lady Eleanor de Montfort on her journey into Wales to Llewellyn. Applications for her liberation rejected. Rees ap Meredith, and David act traitorously towards Llewellyn.

First law in England against bigamy.

[Bigamy was applied by the canonists to what under their law was considered an offence; namely, the marrying two or more virgins in succession, one after the death of the other; or the once marrying a widow. This was made an offence by a canon of the council of Lyons, in the year 1274. This fantastic restriction was sanctioned and adopted by our law, in the fourth year of Edward I., the statute actually depriving bigamists of benefit of clergy. This enactment was repealed by a statute of the sixth of Edward VI., so that bigamy, in the sense of the canon law, was no longer an offence or incapacity in our code.]—*Whitcombe.*]

Coroners appointed for every county.

[Coroners first became officers of the kingdom in 925.]

Two streets in London, near the Thames, granted by the corporation to the "black friars."

Birth of Sir William Wallace.

**France.**

1274 XIV. General Council; at Lyons, May 7—July 17. Bigamy condemned, &c.

1276 Abortive expedition into Castile. Conspiracy of Pierre de la Brosse against the queen, Mary.

**Germany.**

1275 War between Rodolph and Ottocar.

1276 Defeat of Ottocar; he performs homage.

**Italy.**

1274 First conclave at Rome; summoned for the appointment of a pope.

Re-union of the two churches.

The musical system of Francis von Cologne (the founder of musical time about 1060) improved and extended by Marchetti of Padua.

XIV. *General Council*: held at Lyons; for the reconciliation of the two churches, assistance of the Crusaders, and the reformation of the church.

Restriction of the mendicant orders to the Carmelites, Dominicans, Franciscans, and Hermits of St. Augustine.

Death of St. Thomas Aquinas.

**Italy.**

1274 Death of the scholastic and mystic, cardinal Bonaventura, bishop of Albano, author of "Vita Sancti Francisci," and "Itinerarium Mentis in Deum," for which he obtained the title of "seraphic doctor."

1275 Odorico de Agabbio flourishes.

1276 Innocent V. (card. Peter de Tarentaise, bishop of Ostia) pope.

Adrian V. (cardinal Ottobone di Fresco) pope; he died before his anointing.

John XXI. (João Pedro, cardinal, bp. of Frescati) pope.

The papal cap encircled by a crown.

Birth of Giotto, son of a Florentine shepherd, the pupil and protégé of Cimabue.

[The genius of Giotto was first discovered to Cimabue on seeing his future pupil chalking the figure of a lamb upon a stone in his native fields.]

1276 Gold first coined at Venice.

**Spain.**

1274 *Jeanne* (an infant) queen of Navarre.

Conspiracy of Fernando Schez, an illegitimate son of James I. of Aragon.

Pedro suppresses the revolt, and drowns his brother.

Mohammed disgusted with the trick practised on him by Iolanta, invites the Africans (1273.)

1275 Seventeenthousand Africans land on Andalusian coast; the rebel Walis submit.

Abn Yussuf arrives with a second force.

Alfonso of Castile is absent in Rome, suing for the imperial crown.

Defeat of the Castilians; Numio, their general, is killed by the Africans.

Second defeat of the Castilians, capture and murder of the bishop of Toledo.

Truce of two years between Abn Yussuf and Alfonso of Castile.

The Roman law introduced into Castile.

1276 *Pedro III.* king of Aragon.

Dispute in Castile respecting the succession; the Cortes decide in favour of Don Sancho; while Alfonso proposes the cession of Mureia to the princess Blanche.

**Norway and Sweden.**

1276 Novgorod made one of the foreign factories of the Hanseatic league.

It rises to an amazing degree of prosperity by means of its trade, which extends to Ireland, and from thence to China, &c.

Deposition of Waldemar, and accession of *Maagnus I.* (Ladules) king of Sweden.

The king loses his prerogative in levying taxes—none in future to be levied without the consent of the clergy and nobles.

**Netherlands.**

1276 Grapes first planted in Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

1274 The Greek and Latin churches formally united at the council of Lyons.

The union is opposed by the majority of the Greeks (1282.)

1275 Death of Baldwin II.

**Crusades.**

1274 Pope Gregory X. endeavours to revive the crusading spirit in Europe.

1276 The Latins twice plunder the peaceable Moslem traders; satisfaction for which Keladun, sultan of Egypt, vainly demands.

**Britain.**

- 1277 Llewellyn, hemmed in at Snowdon, purchases deliverance by the cession of most of his territory.  
Execution and quartering of 267 Jews for clipping coin.  
Death of Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, founder of Merton Coll. Oxon.
- 1278 Liberation of lady Eleanor de Montfort.  
Marriage of Llewellyn of Wales and lady de Montfort.  
First attorney general—Wm. de Gisilham.  
Roger Bacon condemned and imprisoned by the general of his order for "practising magical arts."  
[His "Opus Majus" has been reprinted several times.]  
John Peckham, abp. of Canterbury, fl. the first writer on perspective.  
Buckland Priory built.
- 1279 Edward resigns Normandy.  
Statute of Mortmain. Law for the entail- ing of estates. Rape made capital.  
"Havelock the Dane" translated.  
Denbigh Castle built.  
Dunstanbury Priory, Northumld. built.
- 1280 Richard Middleton, the "solid and copious doctor," fl.  
"Quo Warranto" statute passed.  
Commutation of the personal service of vassals with money payments comes into general use; hence the feudal-militia system grows obsolete.  
["According to the constitution of the militia in this, and the succeeding century, every man was bound to serve, and, at his own expense, to provide himself with arms suited to his means. No man was required to leave his own county except on occasion of invasion or insurrection. No man was on any pretext to go abroad. This system seems to have been a revival of that which existed before the conquest, and the origin of the militia as at present constituted."] Newcastle coals first used (1233.)  
Incorporation of the Saddlers' Company of London.  
Coverham Abbey, Yorkshire, built.  
The castles of Cernarvon and Conway built by Edward.
- France.**  
1278 Discovery of la Brosse's designs; his disgrace and execution.  
His brother, the bishop of Bayeux, takes refuge with pope Nicholas III. at Rome. A council is held at Compeigne, by which is passed a decree, condemnatory of the chapters of cathedrals, who had arrogated the power of placing an interdict on towns for preservation of their liberties.
- 1279 Normandy surrendered to France by Edward, king of England.
- 1280 Bagnios first legalized in France.
- Germany.**  
1277 Revolt of Ottocar; second war.  
Cathedral of Strasburg begun (1430) ? 1274.
- 1278 Rodolph cedes Romagna to the pope.  
Battle of Marchfield; Ottocar defeated and slain; 14,000 Bohemians perish.
- 1279 The order of St. George in Carinthia.
- 1280 Death of Albert of Cologne, author of various works on theology, logic, physics, and metaphysics (1221, 1238, 1244) b. 1201.

**Italy.**

- 1277 Capture of Napoleon della Torre, by Otho, (Visconti) abp. of Milan, at Desio, Jan. 21; hence  
The *Visconti* obtain the govmnt. of Milan, which is now erected into a duchy.  
Nicholas III. (card. John Gaetan Orsini) pope.  
He opposes Charles, king of the Sicilies.
- 1278 The emperor Rodolph cedes Romagna to the papal See.  
The Campo Santo of Pisa built.
- 1279 Church of St. Maria Novella at Florence, (a beautiful structure,) erected.  
Giovanni Dandolo, *doge* of Venice.  
Increasing wealth and influence of the monastic orders from this time.
- 1280 500 French lancers hired by Florence.  
Cathedral of Seville about this time.
- Bohemia and Poland.**  
1278 Ottocar of Bohemia refuses to do homage to the emperor Rodolph.  
He is defeated by Rodolph, and deprived of Austria, Styria, &c.  
*Wenceslas IV.*, king of Bohemia.  
Death of Martin Polonus, author of "Chronicle of Popes and Emperors."
- 1279 Lesko VI. (the Black) *duke* of Poland.
- 1280 Vitellio, writer on optics, flourishes.

**Spain.**

- 1277 War renewed between the Castilians and the Africans; Alfonso besieges Algeciras.

**Portugal.**

- 1279 *Dionis*, king of Portugal.

**Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.**

- 1278 Chivalry and tournaments, and a hereditary nobility, introduced into Sweden.
- 1280 The Danish peasantry send county deputies (first summoned) to parliament.  
*Eric II.*, king of Norway.  
He marries Margaret, daughter of Alexander III. king of Scotland.

**Netherlands.**

- 1277 Inundation; formation of Dollartsea, between east Friesland and Groningen.
- 1280 John d'Avennes, *count* of Hainault (1209.)  
War between John of Lothier and Raynald of Gueldres.  
Allan of Lille, the "universal doctor," fl.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1277 Michael persecutes the Greek church.  
Veccus displaces Joseph in the patriarchate of Constantinople (1253.)  
The empire invaded by Sicilians, Venetians, and French, under Soliman Rossi. They are routed at Belgrade by Greeks.
- 1280 Michael instigates a revolt in Sicily.  
Georgius Metochita, Constantinus Melitenota, and other writers, flourish.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1377 Death of Turan Shah, historian.
- 1280 Repulse of Abaka's troops in Syria.

**India and China.**

- 1277 The Black Pagoda, or Temple of the Sun, at Kanarak in Orissa, completed by Narasing'ha Deva.
- 1279 The southern kingdom of China conquered by Kublai, who adopts the religion and customs of the Chinese, and assumes the title of *The Great Khan of China*.
- 1280 Mongol Tartar dynasty of *Yune* in China.

**Africa.**

- 1280 The Mamelukes, under the sultan Keldun, again invade Palestine.

**Britain.**

- 1281 Death of the princess of Wales. Llewellyn at war with Edward. The king's army defeated at Newcastle. Llewellyn slain at Built, in Breconshire. Anglesea and all Wales subject to Engd. Laws for the guidance of appraisers. Execution of 50 Jews at Northampton, on a charge of having crucified a child. (?)
- 1283 At Shrewsbury, David, prince of Wales, is hanged, embowelled, and quartered. Wales is united to England. "Statute of merchants" passed by a Parliament, assembled in a barn at the village of Acton Burnel, in Shropshire, by Edward on his return from Wales. Aberystwyth Castle rebuilt (1124.) Gothic bridge at Aberdeen built.
- 1284 Birth, at Caernarvon (April 25) of Edward, Prince of Wales. Act for the appointment of Justices of Assize and *Nisi Prius*. Cider (called wine) first made in England. Death of Roger Bacon, at Oxford, aged 77. Foreign merchants allowed to rent houses and transact business in London.

**France.**

- 1282 The Sicilian vespers provoke hostile feelings against Peter of Aragon. The bishop of Sens complains that the remains of excommunicated persons still continue to be interred in consecrated grave-yards.
- 1284 Roger de Loria defeats the fleet of Charles of Anjou off Messina, Oct. 2. Preparations by Philip for a Crusade against Aragon. Marriage of Philip and Jeanne of Navarre. First mention of the title *admiral*—Enguerrand de Coussy the first appointed.

**Germany.**

- 1282 Internal improvements; suppression of banditti and contumacious barons, &c.
- 1283 Battle of Morat with the Savoyards; perilous condition of the emperor Rodolph. Burgundy invaded and subdued. Rodolph rescues Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, from the tyranny of his regent. The German diet refuse to elect Albert, son of Rodolph, to the empire.

**Austria.**

- 1283 Albert, son of emper. Rodolph, invested by his father with the archduchy of Austria.

**Italy.**

- 1281 Martin IV. (card. Simon de Brie) pope. The Ghibelines degraded throughout the states of the church, and Charles of Anjou appted. deputy senator. Conspiracy of Giovanni of Procida, and preparations for a revolt in Sicily.
- 1282 Massacre—the "Sicilian vespers," Mar. 30. Revolt of Sicily from Charles of Anjou. Pedro of Aragon, son-in-law of Manfred, is invited to assume the government by Giovanni, instigator of the massacre. *House of Aragon in Sicily.* Peter I. (III.) king of the two Sicilies. Naples under Charles of Anjou. War between Pisa and Genoa.
- 1283 Charles challenges Pedro of Aragon to fight at Bourdeaux. The pope issues a decree of deposition against Pedro, and invests Charles of Valois with Aragon.

**Italy.**

- 1283 War between Naples and Sicily till 1302.
- 1284 Defeat and capture of Charles, prince of Salerno, May 6. Battle of Melona, between Genoa and Pisa; the maritime power of Pisa destroyed. League of the Tuscans and Genoese to destroy Pisa, and scatter abroad its inhabitants. Threatened insurrection in Naples; cruelty of Charles to the inhabitants. The splendid portal of the Cathedral of Siena finished (1180.) Birth of Castruccio Castracani (d. 1328.)

**Bohemia.**

- 1282 Ottocar defeated a second time, and slain.
- 1284 Silver mines discovered in Bohemia. Wenceslas encourages agriculture, &c.

**Spain.**

- 1281 Rebellion of Don Sancho, son of Alfonso of Castile, aided by the king of Granada. Alliance of Alfonso with Abn Yussuf. Sancho besieged in Cordova, and defeat of Mohammed of Granada, by Yussuf.
- 1282 Pedro of Aragon acquires the crown of Sicily; having claimed it in right of his queen, Constanza.
- 1284 Death of Alfonso of Castile; his son, Sancho IV. king of Leon and Castile. [His was an unquiet reign of 11 years.] Victory of Pedro of Aragon over Philip le Bel, who had invaded Catalonia. Marriage of Jeanne, queen of Navarre, to prince Philip le Bel, of France; hence Navarre a province of France (1285.)

**Denmark.**

- 1282 Danish parliament at Wirtenburg. First royal charter (*handveste*) in Denmark; taxes no longer to be levied arbitrarily by the sovereign, but with the consent of the parliament, which is in future to meet annually.

**Netherlands.**

- 1288 Battle of Worringen; duke John victorious. Limburg annexed to Brabant. The nobles and bishop of Utrecht expelled by the people.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1282 War of Michael with John of Thessaly. Death of Michael; his son, *Andronicus* (the elder) now reigns alone. [He was opposed to the union of the churches by the council of Lyons in 1274.] Settlement of about 400 Turkish families in the northern part of Asia Minor, under Osman, the Turk.
- 1283 Deposition and banishment of Johannes Vexcus, patriarch, Constantin. (liter.)
- 1284 Georgius (Gregorius) of Cyprus, patri. Const. (lit.) died in 1289.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1281 Osman, son of Ortogrul, of Iconium, having established himself, with 400 families, in Asia Minor, is created sultan of Sultanoni. Kara-jahissar is granted to the Kharizmians (1228.)
- 1282 Osman fixes himself at Jeni Shehr.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1281 *Nekodar* succeeds Abaka (1265.) He is converted to Mohammedanism, and takes the title and name of Ahmed.
- 1284 *Arghun Khan* succeeds Nekodar (1281.) The Mohammedans persecuted.

**Britain.**

- 285 The three great courts of law instituted. Circuits, and judges to travel them, appnd. Fencing schools prohibited in London. Cheapside Conduit, London, built. Dreadful thunder storm in London; two of the royal servants struck dead while waiting upon the king and queen.
- 286 Death of Alexander III. of Scotland, occasioned by a fall from his horse. *Margaret*, "the Maid of Norway" succeeds. Conspiracy of Robert Bruce of Annandale (son of Isabella, one of the three daughters of David, earl of Huntingdon, the brother of William the Lion) and a number of his adherents, for depriving Margaret of the crown. Death of Hugh Balsham, bishop of Ely.
- 287 *Persecution of the Jews*; Edward throws them into prison; then demands £12,000 for their liberation, on obtaining which he expels them (1290) the kingdom.
- 288 A parliament summoned, by the king's treasurer, John de Kirby, for obtaining a grant for the king, which the parliament refuses.
- 289 The judges convicted of bribery, for which their estates are confiscated. Last payment of the pope's tribute. Halfpenny and farthing pieces struck.

**France.**

- 285 Papal commission of investigation respecting the deceased king (Louis) previous to canonization (1298.) Expedition into Spain, May 25. Elma taken, and all its inhabitants but one butchered, Aug. 14. Girone falls before Philip, Sep. 7. Sickness compels a disastrous retreat. Death of Philip at Perpignan, Oct. 25, aged 40. His remains brought to Paris. Several crosses are erected between St. Denys and Paris, on the route of the funeral procession, by Philip. [In the little that is known of the personal character of Philip *le Hardi*, no trace of any quality can be discovered to justify that epithet assigned to him by contemporary flattery. He appears to have been weak and ignorant, the dupe of unworthy favourites, who obtained his confidence chiefly through that intimate access which is the necessary privilege of servile attendance.]
- Philip IV.* (le Bel) succeeds, 17 years old. [In the right of his consort Jeanne, he was the first French monarch who bore the title of king of Navarre. (See 1284.)] War with Aragon for the next ten years.

**Italy.**

- 285 Death of Charles of Anjou, agd. 65, Jan. 7. [History presents few instances of more unscrupulous ambition than that which marked the career of Charles of Anjou.] *Charles II.* proclaimed in captivity (1284.) His eldest son, Charles Martel, regent, till 1292. Honorius IV. (card. Giacomo Savelli) p. Death of Pedro of Aragon, king of Sicily, Nov. 8. *James*, second son of Pedro, succeeds. Count Ugolino destroys the confederacy against Pisa by negotiation. He usurps the sovereignty at Pisa.

**Italy.**

- 1286 Treachery and cruelty of Ugolino at Pisa. The practice of hiring buffoons and jugglers to make sport at marriages, &c. condemned by a council at Ravenna.
- 1288 Nicholas IV. (card. Jeronimo, bp. of Palustrina) pope. Fall of Ugolino, occasioned by Ruggieri. Horrible death of Ugolino, and his two sons, and two grandsons, in the tower of Gualandi.
- 1289 Concordat between the pope and Giovanni Dandolo, doge of Venice, according to which the powers of the Inquisition in Venice are further increased. [From the middle of the thirteenth century to the present year, ten popes, by repeated Bulls, had pressed the full acceptance of this tribunal upon the Venetians, but without effect. This year, however, the papal power was augmented; nevertheless, the wary Venetians introduced so many exceptions, and having positively refused acceptance of the master-engine of the Inquisition—*secrecy*, the institution was rendered comparatively harmless in those States.] Pietro Gradenigo, *doge* of Venice. Faenza earthenware first manufactured.

**Poland.**

- 1289 Interregnum in Poland till 1295. Salt mines discovered in Poland. [Rock-salt was first discovered about the year 950.]

**Spain.**

- 1285 *Alfonso III.* king of Aragon. Civil struggle between Alfonso and his barons (foreign troubles also—in Sicily.) Rebellion of Juan, brother of Sancho of Castile, he escapes to the k. of Morocco.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1286 Assassination of Eric the Danish king. *Eric VIII.* king of Denmark. The Russians under the yoke of the Khan of Kiptschak, chief of the Tartars of the golden horde.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1285 The two churches again disunited. 1286 Progress of Osman's army in Asia. Death of Gregorius Abulfaragius, bp. of Aleppo, and primate of the Jacobites.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1389 Ali Yezdi Sherifeddin, author of the "Life of Tamerlane," flourishes. Sadi the poet flourishes.

**India and China.**

- 1285 Astronomical observations and improvements of Cocheon-king, under Kublai's patronage of China. (1279.) 1286 *Kaikobad* at Delhi; the tenth and last sovereign of the first Turkish dynasty at Delhi. *Kaikobad* succeeds Belben (1265.) 1288 *Second Turkish dynasty* (Khlilji) at Delhi. *Jelal ad din Feroz*, the first sovereign. 1289 *Firuz* assassinates Kaikobad, and ascends the throne at the age of 70. Dekan invaded by Firuz and Alau-d-din.

**Crusades.**

- 1289 Dismemberment of the county of Tripoli fr. the Latin kgdm. by the Mamelukes. Tyre and Sidon destroyed by the Turks, so that they might not afford protection any longer to the Christians.

**Britain.**

- 1290 Contract of marriage between Prince Edward and Margaret, queen of Scotland. Death of Margaret on her return from Norway.  
Dispute between Robert Bruce, Baliol, and others, for the Scottish crown.  
Use of tallow candles begins to be general about this time.  
[About the year 1000 splinters of wood, dipped in tallow were the principal lights.] The Jews expelled the kingdom. The bishop of Ely's Palace, Holborn, built. Durham Cathedral finished (1033.)
- 1291 The Scottish barons and prelates submit the dispute of succession to Edward's decision. Twelve candidates appear. Edward demands, and by his warlike preparations, reluctantly obtains, the sworn fealty of the Scotch, as their Lord Paramount. The result of disunion.  
Death of the queen at Herby or Grantham, Lincolnshire, whence her remains are removed to Westminster.  
[Stone crosses were erected at every place on the route, where the mournful cavalcade rested. Three only remain, viz., those at Gedington, Northampton, and Waltham.]  
Pleaders of the bar (barristers) first appnd. Death of John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury; author of "Collectorium Bibliorum."  
Holyhead Church, Anglesey, built.
- 1292 Piratical warfare between the English and French mariners.  
*John Bailol* does homage to Edward at Newcastle, where he declares him king of Scotland.  
Death of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. in a monastery at Amersbury, whither she had retired.
- 1293 Baliol cited four times before Edward, to answer complaints of his vassals (1295.)
- France.**
- 1291 Arnold of Villa-Nuova, physician at Montpellier, alchemist, &c. flourishes.
- 1292 Piratical warfare between French and English mariners.  
Edward of England refuses redress for injuries inflicted on French commerce.  
Philip cites Edward to appear before him, as his vassal of Aquitaine.
- Germany.**
- 1291 Death of Rodolph at Gemeschein on the Rhine, aged 73, July 15.  
Albert's tyranny provokes the Swiss Cantons to rebel.
- 1292 *Adolphus* of Nassau elected emperor. Turbulence of the vassals of the empire; unpopularity of the emperor.
- Austria.**
- 1291 *Albert I.* assumes the sovereignty on the death of his father.
- Italy.**
- 1290 University of Perugia founded.
- 1291 *Adolphus* of Nassau emperor of the West. *Sancta Casa*, the holy house of our lady of Loretto is transported (?) from Palestine to Illyria.
- 1292 *Charles Martel*, son of *Charles II.* king of Naples, called to the throne of Hungary. The democratic constitution of Florence completed.

**Italy.**

- 1292 *Celestine V.* (Peter de Morone) pope.  
*John I.* (the Just) *marquis* of Monterrat.
- 1293 *Azzo VIII.* *signore* of Ferrara (D'Este.) Monks of the order of "Celestius" institut. Second naval war betw. Genoa and Venice.
- Hungary.**
- 1290 Murder of *Ladislav III.* of Hungary.  
*Andrew III.* (Venetian) king of Hungary.
- Spain.**
- 1291 *James II.* nominal king of Sicily, becomes king of Aragon, on the death of *Alfonso Juan*, with an African army, besieges *Tarifa*; he murders the son of *Gusinan*, and then retires from the town.
- 1292 Intrigues of Rome, France, and Castile, to wrest Sicily from Aragon (1295.)
- 1293 The Sicilians desire to remain under the protection of Aragon.
- Sweden and Russia.**
- 1290 *Birger*, king of Sweden, whose reign was characterised by fraternal discord. Subjugation of Lapland by the Swedes. The princes and grand dukes of Russia hold their dignities at the will of the Khan of *Kiptschak*.
- Netherlands.**
- 1290 Duke *John of Lothier*, celebrated for his land-charter.
- 1292 Death of *Henry of Ghent*, the "scholastic," aged 75.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1290 Acre defended by the knights of Malta.
- 1291 The Turks drive the Latins from Acre, which completes the conquest of Palestine from the Christians.  
*End of the Crusades.*
- 1292 Expulsion of the last sultan of Iconium by the Mongols. He is compelled to take refuge in Constantinople.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1291 *Kai Khatu* succeeds *Arghun Khan* (1284.) Death of *Sadi* the poet at Shiraz, agd. 116 Paper money introduced; the public rebel against it; insurrections, &c.
- India.**
- 1291 Famine in Hindustan.
- Crusades.**
- 1290 Further outrages on Mussulmen merchants by the inhabitants of Acre. Sultan *Khatil* demands reparation; denied.
- 1291 *Khatil*, having vowed to exterminate the faithless Franks, leads an army of 200,000 men against Acre. Fall of Acre, the last Christian possession in Palestine.  
*End of the War of the Crusades.*  
["The cessation of the Crusades was not produced by any abatement of the love of arms, or of the thirst of glory, in the chivalry of Europe. But the union with these martial qualities of that fanatical enthusiasm which inspired the Christian warriors of the eleventh century, had been slowly, and almost thoroughly dissolved." It has been said that "the influence and consequences of the Crusades upon the state of religion were at first pernicious, but ultimately beneficial; and that by the promotion of chivalric sentiment they were an obvious though indirect and distant, means of ameliorating the social morals and manners of Europe."]

**Britain.**

- 1294 Edward defrauded by Philip of Guienne. Silver mines discovered in Devonshire. Death of Roger Bacon (schol. phil.)? 1292.
- 1295 *Borough Representation*: Edward directs his sheriffs to send to parliament with the two knights of each shire, two deputies from each borough in the county; and that these last should be provided with sufficient power from their constituents to consent, in their name, to what he and his council should require of them. [In the preamble to the writ, Edward says, "It is a most equitable rule that what concerns all should be approved of by all."] Baliol's nobles dissuade him from obeying the summons of Edward (1293.) He leagues with France. War with Scotland and France. Birth of Walter Bureleigh (schol. philos.) Letters of marque and reprisal first issued. The records of the acts of the Scottish crown lost in their transmission by sea from England to Scotland. Final subjugation of Isle of Anglesey.
- 1296 Defeat of the Scotch at Dumbarton, &c. Submission and abdication of Baliol, Jul. 2. He is sent to the Tower of London. Coronation chair, and stone of destiny, brought from Scotland. [Although Edward had put down the rebellion of the Scots, he had not subdued their spirit of resistance.] Sir William Douglas and Wallace attack the English, and compel them to flee. Edward sends an army, under the earl of Surrey, to chastise the Scotch. Blantyre Priory, Scotland, built. The town of Hull founded (1299.) The first book on angling published.

**France.**

- 1294 Philip overruns and occupies Guyenne, partly by force and partly by treachery, thus wresting it from England. Death of Allan of Lille, professor in Paris University (1280.)
- 1295 Peace with Aragon at Anagni; Charles of Valois abandons his pretensions to the Aragonese crown.
- 1296 Pope Boniface's attempts to reconcile France and England, unsuccessful. The pope issues a bull against Philip; the latter prohibits the exportation of treasure from France to Rome. Guy, count of Flanders, rebels agt. Philip.

**Italy.**

- 1294 Abdication of pope Celestine V. Boniface VIII. (Card. Benedict Gaetano) pope. Cimabue's fame at its highest pitch. [Cimabue, who has been denominated the father of modern painting, was the first to depart from the style of the Greeks, by taking nature solely as his guide. He first set the example of large compositions, and founded a school celebrated for the boldness, majesty, and vigour of its conceptions.]
- 1295 Frederic II. king of Sicily, succeeds his brother Jacob, who had abdicated for the throne of Aragon. Matthew I. (the Great) lord of Milan. Return of the Polos; Marco obtains the

**Italy.**

- command of a galley serving against the Genoese; he is made prisoner, carried to Genoa, and there narrates his adventures in travel, &c. [The time of his death is uncertain.]
- 1296 Translation of the Virgin Mary's *Santa Casa* from Illyria to Loretto. Church of St. Croce, built by Arnolfo di Lapo of Florence, reputed as the father of modern architecture, fl. (1298.) Release of Charles II. on conditions which he violated as soon as set at liberty. Frederic (of Aragon) king of Sicily. Beginning of the factions of the Neri and Bianchi, or Black and White Guelfs, at Florence. League against Frederic of Sicily. Andrea Tafi, a Florentine painter, fl.

**Poland.**

- 1295 *Premislav*, king of Poland.
- 1296 Ladislas IV. (the Short) duke of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1294 Intrigues of pope Boniface to effect the separation of Sicily from Aragon.
- 1295 Sicily ceded by Aragon to France, in exchange for Sardinia and Corsica. The Sicilians rebel agt. their new masters. Ferdinand IV. king of Castile, (9 yrs. old) under the guidance of his mother, queen Maria. His legitimacy questioned by his uncle, Juan, who claims his crown. [The father of Ferdinand had married Donna Maria, daughter of Alfonso de Molina, to whom he was related, without a papal dispensation. See 1299.] Don Diego Lopez di Haro claims Biscay. Menacing attitude of Portugal and Grenada towards Castile. Concessions of the queen regent to the rebels.

**Netherlands.**

- 1294 Duke John of Lothier killed at a tournament. John II. duke of Lothier and Brabant.
- 1296 John I. count of Holland (1299.) Incorporation of the company of Hambro' merchants. War between Guy, count of Flanders, and Philip le Bel, king of France—the result of alliance of Guy with Edward of England.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1295 Andronicus associates his son Michael with him in the government (1321.)

- 1296 Birth of Andronicus the younger (1328.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1295 *Baidu Khan* succeeds Kai Khatu (1291.) At the end of five months he is succeeded by *Ghazan Khan*. Ghazan persecutes the Mongols to compel them to become Mohammedans.

**India and China.**

- 1294 First invasion of the Dekkin; the rajah of Devagiri (Ramadeva) made tributary. *Tymur Khan* succeeds his grandfather, Kublai, in China. [He is represented as an imbecile sovereign, hence the power of the Mongol Khans, of the race of Janjez, in China, declines.]
- 1296 *Alau-d-din* murders his uncle Firuz and seizes on his throne (1289.) Wars of Alau-d-din with the Moguls, &c.

**Britain.**

- 1297 William de Leybourne, first "Admiral of the English seas"—a distinguished rank. Wallace and Sir Andrew Moray defeat the English at Cambuskenneth, near Stirling.  
The states of Scotland invest Wallace with the title of Guardian of the Kingdom.  
Banishment of Gaveston, the favourite of prince Edward (1307.)  
Parliament decides that taxes cannot be levied but by the consent of commons and lords in council assembled.  
Robert of Gloucester's chronicle from this date.  
Bolton Castle, Yorkshire, built.
- 1298 Edward marches an army into Scotland. Battle of Falkirk: Edward routs the Scotch, under Wallace, with dreadful slaughter—40,000 being killed, July 22. Wallace, being deserted, escapes to the Highlands.  
The Scottish states appoint a regency, who continue to maintain the war.  
Westminster Palace burnt (built 1098.)  
William Rishanger, historian, and T. Lermont, the rhymist, flourish.
- 1299 Second marriage of the king—now to Margaret, sister of the king of France.  
The question of Scottish independence referred to the pope by Bruce, Comyn, and Lamberton, regents.  
Baliol liberated, proceeds to Normandy.  
Incorporation of Hull, under the name of Kingston.  
Confirmation of the several charters.

**France.**

- 1297 Successful invasion of Flanders.  
Truce with the Flemings for two years.  
Canonization of Saint Louis (1285.)
- 1299 Treaty of Montreuil sur mer, June 19; negotiated by Boniface, not as pope, but as Benedict Gaictan.

**Germany.**

- 1298 Deposition of Adolphus and election of Albert of Austria, by a diet at Mentz.  
Battle of Spire; defeat and death of Adolphus, July 2.  
Albert I. emperor—opposed by the pope.  
Alliance with France strengthened.
- 1299 Attempt of Albert to annex Holland.

**Italy.**

- 1297 Closing of the great council of Venice; adoption of the Serrata del Maggior Consiglio.  
[The right of re-electing the grand council was transferred from the twelve tribunes to the council of forty (1197,) which council consisted of the aristocracy only. The power of the doge still further abridged.]  
The family of Colonna excommunicated.
- 1298 Looking-glasses first made at Venice.  
"Sextus Decretalium," a sixth book of decretal epistles added by Boniface (1230.)  
Cathedral of St. Mary at Florence commenced by Arnolfo di Cambio da Colle.  
[Its architecture connects the Gothic with the revived Roman style. Finished 1444.]  
Death of G. de Voragine, author of the "Golden Legend of Saints, &c."  
Death of G. Durandus, bishop of Mende, writer on law, author of "Speculator."  
1299 Spectacles invented at Pisa by a monk named Sp. na († 1313.)

**Spain.**

- 1297 Expedition of James of Aragon against the Sicilians, in arms under Frederic.
- 1298 Conspiracy against Ferdinand of Castile; Juan is acknowledged king of Leon, and Alfonso de la Cerda is proclaimed king of Castile at Sagahun, aided by the Aragonese.  
Mayorga besieged; sickness in the confederates' troops; quarrels among the leaders, &c.; they separate, and so ends the confederacy.  
Second expedition of James of Aragon against Frederic of Sicily, whose fleet he destroys off Cape Orlando.  
Battle of Orjona; Don Henry of Castile defeated in Andalusia by Mohammed of Granada.  
Tariifa sold by Don Henry to Mohammed, but Gusman, the governor, refuses to give it up.
- 1299 Papal confirmation of the legitimacy of Ferdinand IV. of Castile (1295.)

**Portugal.**

- 1279 Dennis, king of Portugal.  
1299 Civil war in Portugal.

**Norway.**

- 1299 Haco VII. king of Norway.  
Independence of Novgorod and Lithuania.

**Netherlands.**

- 1297 Battle of Furness; the Flemings defeated by the French; Lille and all West Flanders submit.
- 1299 John D'Avennes (1280) succeeds John I. (1296); thus  
Holland falls to the counts of Hainault.  
John II. count of Holland and Hainault.

**Turkish Empire.****THE OTTOMAN RULE.**

- 1299 Rise of the Ottoman empire in Asia.  
Othman I. or Osman, the first sultan.  
[The Kharizmians, from whom the Ottomans are descended, were of the same race as the Seljukian Turcomans, but issued two centuries later from their native plains. After their expulsion from Persia by the Moguls, a body of them, under Soliman Schah, sought refuge in Asia Minor, and entered the service of the Seljukian sultans of Roum or Iconium. On the destruction of the Seljukian dynasty by the Moguls, the Kharizmians, under Othman, preserved an existence in the Bithynian mountains. To the same standard were gathered the remains of the other Seljukian tribes, which, being blended together, became known in history by the name of *Ottomans*.]  
Jeni Sehr, the capital of the Osmanlis.  
Othman murders his uncle, Deimdar.  
[This may be regarded as an early introduction to the subsequent system of fratricide among the Ottoman princes.]  
Birth of Abu Shameh, historian.  
Thebit, the astronomer, flourishes.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1298 Fadlallah, historian of the Moguls, fl.
- 1299 Famine and pestilence in Persia; 50,000 die in Shiraz alone.
- India.**  
1298 The fort of Chitore captured by Alau-d-din Alau-d-din is victorious in Hindustan.  
The prices of all articles of consumption in Delhi fixed by Alau-d-din.

**Britain.**

- 1300 Pope Boniface declares Scotland to belong to the See of Rome.  
 Protest of the English Parliament against the pope's pretensions.  
 Algebra introduced into Europe.  
 Improvement in chimneys.  
 Silver knives, forks, and spoons, a very great luxury at this period.  
 [Silver plate was first used in England by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, an ambitious personage, about 709.]  
 Standard for gold and silver fixed by law.
- 1302 An Act rendering the royal forests perpetual, Feb. 14.  
 Silver pennies coined.
- 1303 Guienne restored to Edward I. by Philip. The exchequer office robbed.

**France.**

- 1300 Flanders invaded by Charles of Valois; Guy is deceitfully allured into submission.  
 Guy in captivity; Flanders annexed to Fr. University of Lyons founded.
- 1301 Second quarrel of Philip with pope Boniface; the pope's legate, Bernard de Sasset, is imprisoned as a traitor, July 12.  
 Issue of the bull *Ausculti Fili*.
- 1302 Convention of the States-general; and *First Assembly of the Tiers-etats* with the barons and clergy.  
 The *Bulle Lapetite* foisted on the assembly, which is subsequently burned.  
 Remonstrance of the "three estates."  
 Revolt of the citizens of Bruges; 4000 French massacred, March 21.  
 A grandson of count Guy heads 20,000 burghers, who take post at Courtrai.  
 Battle of Courtrai; total defeat of the French, and death of their general, count d'Artois.  
 The Flemings collect on the field of carnage 4000 gilt spurs.
- 1303 Nogaret denounces Boniface at an assembly of barons as a usurper and heretic.  
 Treaty of Paris; between France and Eng. May 20; Guienne restored to Edward I.  
 University of Avignon founded.  
 Formal accusation of Boniface, June 13.  
 Philip deteriorates the current coin.

**Germany.**

- 1300 Jean d'Avesnes, supported by the four electors of the Rhine, frustrates Albert's designs on the independence of Holland.  
 Albert demands the tolls of the Rhine.
- 1301 The tolls yielded to Albert.

**Italy.**

- 1300 ["The fourteenth century is another dark period in the history of the Christian Church, relieved, however, towards the close of it, with some gleams of light, which are the earnest of a brighter and happier era. The clergy were as remarkable for their vices as for their ignorance; and the ambition and internal dissensions of the mendicants concurred, with their evil example, in producing a general depravity of morals. In the early part of this century the temporal power of the Papacy may be regarded as at its height; but before the close of this period it received various blows, and began visibly to decline. The removal of the papal court to Avignon, the pope's quarrel with Louis, and the

**Italy.**

- schism of 1378, all contributed to diminish the secular greatness of the papacy."] 1300 Charles of Valois in the papal service.  
 The centenary Jubilee instituted.  
 Death of Giov. Cimabue, father of the modern school of painting at Florence (1240.)  
 Birth of Taddeo Gaddi, historical painter of Florence (d. 1352.)  
 Death of Arnolfo di Lapo, architect (1258.)  
 From this period Italian prose gradually supersedes the Latin (1264.)
- 1301 Charles of Valois banishes from Florence Dante Alighieri and the Bianchi faction.  
 Birth of Giotto (Thomas di Stefano.)
- 1302 Invasion of Sicily by Charles of Valois. He is at first victorious, but Frederic rallies, and regains his losses.  
 Discovery (or perfection) of the mariner's compass by Flavio di Gioja, of Amalfi. [He discovered the polarity of the magnet.]
- 1303 Benedict XI. (card. Nicolas Bocasi, of Treviso, bishop of Ostia,) pope.  
 Frederic of Sicily concludes an advantageous peace with Charles of Valois.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1300 Charobert, king of Hungary.  
 Wenceslas, duke of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1300 University of Lerida founded.
- 1302 Mohammed III. (Abu Abdalla,) king of Granada.  
 War declared by Mohammed agt. Castile.
- 1303 Commencement of dissensions in the Moorish State; rebellion of the Wali of Cadiz.

**Netherlands.**

- 1300 Guy, count of Flanders, entrapped; Flanders subject to France.
- 1301 Chatillon's tyrannical administration in Flanders produces a revolt, headed by Peter Coning, (Pere la Roi) a weaver of Bruges.
- 1302 Coning is expelled Bruges; whereupon Chatillon refuses to grant reforms; hence a General insurrection in Flanders against France.  
 William of Juliers heads the malcontents.  
 Coning forces the gates of Bruges, and massacres the French garrison.  
 Battle of Courtrai; defeat of the French, and liberation of Flanders.
- 1303 Struggle between the aristocracy and democracy of Flanders commenced.  
 Tumults in several of the Belgian towns, arising from jealousy of the nobles—chiefly at Antwerp, Malines, and Bois-le-duc.  
 Robert, count of Flanders.  
 He wars with France for the recovery of Lille and Douay (1320.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1303 War of the Catalans under Roger de Flor. The trade of the Black Sea in the hands of the Genoese.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1301 Ottoman war with the Greeks; successful. Muzalon defeated; Bithynia ravaged.
- 1302 Death of Elmacin, historian.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1300 The Mongols conquer Palestine and Syria.
- 1302 *The Khanian era*, March 10.
- 1303 Loss of Syria and Palestine to the Mamelukes.  
 Petty chieftains rule in Tartary.

**Britain.**

- 1304 Edward invades Scotland and subdues it. Treaty between Edward and Comyn, Betrayal of Wallace by Sir John Monteith. Death of Richard Middleton, the "solid and copious doctor."
- 1305 Sir William Wallace beheaded at Westminster, (born 1276.) Edward has a consultation with Robert Bruce, for forming a plan for the government of Scotland. Somerton castle, near Newark, built. Comyn, Baliol's heir, killed by Rob. Bruce.
- 1306 Revolt of the Scotch, who crown Robert Bruce at Scone, March 29. *Robert Bruce*, king of Scotland. Edward marches an army towards Scotld. Edward, being ill, winters at Carlisle. Bruce wanders from place to place, hunted by the Engl. army, and native enemies. Scotch cities are first represented in the Scottish Parliament. Hadley Castle, Essex, built. The consumption of coal in London prohibited, from sanitary motives (1273.)
- 1307 Gaveston a 2d time banished by the king. Death of Edward I. at Burg-upon-Sands in Cumberland, July 7, aged 67. His last will:—"Boil my flesh off my bones, and carry them with the army that invades Scotland." [The government of Edward I. was distinguished by the permanent establishment of burgesses and citizens as a branch of the legislature. Many parliaments were also held during Edward's reign. Trade and commerce were greatly extended, and manufactures made some progress.]
- Edward II.* succeeds; whose propensities were unworthy his high station. He concludes a peace, disbands his army, and returns to London. Recal of Piers Gaveston, (a court favourite,) who is made earl of Cornwall. Marriage of Edward and Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France. Bruce avails himself of several opportunities to increase his strength, Confederacy of barons under the earl of Lancaster. Last annual date of Peter de Langtoft's chronicle, which commences with 689. The interest on money this year, rises to forty-five per cent. Dunstaffnage Castle, Scotland, built. Act regulating the entailing of estates. Bills of exchange first in use in England.
- France.**
- 1304 Seizure of Boniface by Nogaret, and subsequent rescue at Anagni. War with Flanders renewed. Battle of Mons en Puelle; Flemings defetd. Flemish fleet destroyed on the Zurich-zee. Sixty thousand Flemings advance upon Philip; he is compelled to abandon the war, to release his prisoners, and declare The independence of Flanders.
- 1305 Clement V. is crowned pope at Lyons; fearful accident on the occasion. Avignon the seat of the papedom. University of Orleans founded (1312.)
- 1306 Confiscation of the property and banishment of the persons of Jews. New law about the coinage; tumult in Paris.

**France.**

- 1306 The Knights Templars are suspected of having excited the currency riots. The use of Arabic figures taught in the university of Paris at this time. Death of John of Paris, theologian.
- 1307 Philip persecutes the Knights Templars, whose order is extremely wealthy, and now numbers 15,000 members.
- 1309 Fifty-six Knights Templars *slowly* burned alive in Paris; other executions follow.
- Germany.**
- 1306 Albert again goads the Swiss to rebel.
- 1307 Switzerland invaded by Albert. Assassination of Albert by his nephew, John, and three accomplices. Confederacy of Stauffacher of Schwitz, Furst of Uri, and Melchit of Unterwald, for asserting the liberties of the Cantons.
- Italy.**
- 1304 Death of Benedict; vacancy of 11 months. Birth of Petrarch at Arezzo (1374.) Pietro di Abano, professor of medicine in the university of Padua, flourishes. The arsenal of Venice commenced (1307.)
- 1305 Translation of the seat of the papedom to Avignon; administration of cardinal-legates at Rome till 1376. The papal authority in Europe gradually declines from this period. Clement V. (Bertrand de Goth, archbshp. of Bordeaux,) pope. (See France.)
- 1306 Theodore Paleologus, *marq.* of Montserrat. First-fruits (tythe) instituted by Clement. Pistoia taken by the Florentines. The anatomist, Mon. de Luzzi, called the father of modern anatomy, flourishes.
- 1307 University of Perugia founded. The arsenal of Venice finished (1304.) Sect of Bartholomites in Genoa.
- Poland and Bohemia.**
- 1304 Ladislas, the Short, restored to Poland.
- 1305 *Wenceslas V.* king of Bohemia. Assassination of Wenceslas of Bohemia, who had made himself detested by his vices.
- 1306 *Henry and Rodolph* (Hapsburgh) Bohemia.
- Spain.**
- 1304 Peace between Aragon and Castile.
- 1305 Rebellion of the Wali of Almeria.
- 1306 The Wali of Almeria intrigues with Aragon and Castile against Granada.
- Netherlands.**
- 1304 Death of Count Guy. William III. (the Good) *count* of Holland, Louvain and Brussels revolt against duke John; insurrection is crushed; weavers and drapers expelled.
- 1305 Disturbances in Namur.
- 1306 Council and laws of Cortenburg; great liberality of duke John's concessions.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1304 Death of Cazan, May 31; decline of Moguls.
- 1306 Georgius Pachymeres, author of History, &c. from 1258 to 1308, and other works, fl.
- 1307 Andronicus excommunicated by the Pope.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1304 Conquest of Nicea completed.
- 1307 Marqora invaded and reduced.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1304 Death of Ghazan Khan.
- 1305 *Mohammed Khodabandeh* (Uljuitu Khan) succeeds Ghazan Khan (1295.)
- 1307 Persecution of the Soones.

**Britain.**

- 1308 The barons demand the dismissal and banishment of Gaveston.  
Gaveston is sent to Ireland.  
The Knights Templars abolished, and their funds given to the Knights Hospitallers.  
Death of Duns Scotus, (sch. phi.,) aged 43.  
1st company of barber chirurgens formed.  
Treaty of Commerce with Spain and Portugal; being the second foreign treaty made by England, (1272.)  
John Brompton, the chronicler, flourishes.
- 1309 Permission given to Gaveston by some of the barons to return.  
Gaveston's resistance enrages the barons.  
Boston church, Lincolnshire, built.  
Holland priory, Lancashire, founded.
- 1310 Revolt of the English barons.  
Appointment of a council (ordainers) for the control of royal excesses, consisting of twenty-eight bishops and barons.  
The commissioners command Gaveston to quit the kingdom under penalty of death.  
Winchelsea monastery built.  
Western part of York cathedral commenced (finished about 1450.)
- 1311 The barons extort articles of reform from Edward, and compel him to sign them as "ordinances for ever":—  
Parliaments are to be held annually;  
They are to appoint to all great offices, &c.  
Edward dares the council and the barons by his recall of Gaveston.  
The confederate barons take up arms.  
Gaveston flees to Scarborough castle, where he capitulates to the earl of Pembroke.  
Gilbert Anglicus, the physician, flourishes.
- 1312 Gaveston beheaded at Warwick castle.  
John Cremer, abbot of Westminster, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
- France.**
- 1310 Process of Louis, heard by Clement at Avignon, for the posthumous condemnation of Boniface.
- 1311 XV. Gen. Council, held at Vienne; sittings commenced Oct. 16.  
Annexation of Lyons to France.
- 1312 Council of Vienne closes its sittings May 6.  
Order of Knights Templars abolished by a papal bull issued on the same day.  
[This was the most remarkable act of compliance on the part of the pope with the wishes of the French king.]
- Germany.**
- 1308 Henry VII. (Luxemburg) empr. Nov. 29.  
William Tell shoots Gesler.  
General insurrections.
- 1309 Independence of the Swiss cantons.
- 1310 The emperor's expedition into Italy.  
John, son of the emperor, kg. of Bohemia.
- 1311 General council at Vienna.
- Austria.**
- 1308 Revolt of the Swiss Cantons, and formation of the Swiss confederation, Jan. 1.  
They are declared independent, Jan. 13.  
Assassination of Albert while crossing the river Reuss: John of Hapsburg, Albert's cousin is the principal conspirator.  
Sanguinary revenge of Agnes, queen of Hungary, daughter of Albert.
- 1312 The sect called Adamites appear in Austria about this time.
- Italy.**
- 1308 Fulke, *signore* of Ferrari.

**Italy.**

- 1308 The "Clementines," or constitutions of Clement V. published (1230, 1317.)
- 1309 The house of Torelli yield to the ascendant power and influence of the house of D'Este, in the *signoria* privileges of Ferrari.  
Marchetti of Padua, musician, &c., fl.  
[He dedicated a work on measured music to Robert, king of Naples, in which achromatic passages are first used. Descant was at this time progressing.]  
Robert (the Good) king of Naples.  
His claim is disputed by Caribert, king of Hungary; the pope decides for Robert.
- 1310 The emperor, Henry VII., in Italy.  
He makes preparations (in league with Frederic of Sicily) for invading Naples, now ruled by Robert (the Good.)
- 1311 Marino Giorgi, *doge* of Venice.  
The Council of Ten instituted at Venice.  
Giovanni Sorazo, *doge* of Venice.  
The empr. estab. his authority in Lombardy.
- 1312 The Genoese submit to the emperor.  
His avarice provokes an insurrection; he escapes with difficulty.  
Henry crowned at Rome by the papal legate.
- Bohemia.**
- 1308 Caribert, second son of the king of Naples, chosen king of Hungary.
- 1309 Charles Robert, king of Hungary.
- 1310 John, (of Luxemburg) king of Bohemia.
- Spain.**
- 1308 Interviews between the kings of Aragon and Portugal at Huesca; marriage alliance formed (1319.)
- 1309 War between Granada and Castile; Ferdinand takes Gibraltar, and Mohammed surrenders Quesada, Quadros, Bedwas.  
Revolt in Granada in favour of Mohammed's brother; Mohammed is dethroned by Nazar, (Abu Abdalla) king of Granada.
- 1310 Incursions of the Infant Pedro on Granada.  
Death of Mohammed III. (1309.)
- 1311 Rebellion of Ismail Ben Ferag in Granada.
- 1312 Ferdinand of Castile besieges Alcandete.  
Premature death of Ferdinand; his son, Alfonso XI. (2 years old) king of Castile, under the care of the bishop of Aisla.  
Civil war for the regency of Castile.  
Death of the queen mother, Constanza.  
Compromise between the factions; the regency divided between Juan and Pedro.
- Portugal.**
- 1308 University of Coimbra founded.
- Netherlands.**
- 1312 John III. duke of Lothier and Brabant, aged 13, under the  
Regency of three neighbouring counts.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1310 The knights of St. John of Jerusalem capture and garrison Rhodes; hence the Renewed prosperity and fame of Rhodes from this time.
- 1312 Reconciliation of the Arsenets (1265.)
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1310 Rhodes taken by the knights of Malta.
- 1311 Cenchrea burnt by Othman.
- India.**
- 1308 The Dekkin invaded by an army fr. Delhi.
- 1309 Capture of Warnugul, the capital of Zelingani, by an army from Delhi.
- 1310 Alau-d-din ravages the Dekkin to Cape Comorin.  
Dwara Samudra destroyed.

**Britain.**

- 1313 Reconciliation of Edward and his barons. The castle of Edinburgh taken by the Scots.
- 1314 Battle of Bannockburn; total rout of the English, and flight of Edward, June 24. [King Robert Bruce's army numbered 30,000; king Edward's 100,000, of whom 52,000 were archers. Of the English, 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners.] Several inroads of the Scots into England.
- 1315 The Irish chieftains invite Edward Bruce. He crosses over to Carrickfergus. He burns the town of Dundalk. Death in England; wheat 40s. per quarter, about £8 of present currency. John Danstein, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
- 1316 Edward Bruce crowned king of Ireland. His brother Robert comes to his aid. Exeter college, Oxford, built. First-fruits first collected in England.

**France.**

- 1313 Papal bull issued against Venice. Bernard Gordon, medical writer, fl.
- 1314 Execution of the Grand Master of the Knights Templars, and three other dignitaries of the Order. ["The only one of Philip's motives for originating and following up the persecutions of the Templars which is free from obscurity, is the great gain which accrued to him by the confiscation of their property. But to avarice, there is little doubt, must be added some bitter feeling of personal hatred. *Philip never forgave*; and the other process—that against the deceased Boniface—sufficiently attests that the grave was powerless to disarm his inextinguishable resentment."] Death of Philip (le Bel,) aged 48. [Thus, after a tedious illness, produced by an accident in hunting, Philip *le Bel* terminated a reign, in which he contributed neither to the happiness of his people, nor to his own glory.] Louis X. (Hutin, a title of reproach.) Charles of Valois is the actual ruler.
- 1315 Margaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis, smothered for infidelity in Castle Gaillard. Marriage of Louis and Clemence of Hungary; they celebrate their *Sacre*. Execution of Enguerrand de Marigny to satiate the revenge of Charles of Valois. Accusation of Pierre de Latilly, bp. of Chalons, for poisoning his predecessor. Poverty of the kg. leads to the compulsory enfranchisement of the royal serfs. Indulgences to the Jews, for the purpose of extorting a portion of their wealth. Invasion of Flanders; disgraceful retreat. Guy of Chauliac, surgeon, flourishes.
- 1316 Famine and disease; population thinned. Louis drinks new wine while in a heat from tennis-playing and dies, June 5. He leaves a dau. by Margaret 5 years old. Philip, (le Long) regent till the accouchment of queen Clemence, now pregnant. Birth of a prince, who dies in a few days. *First exercise of the Salic Law.* Philip V. (le Long) succeeds, Nov. 15. He is brother's son of Philip (le Bel.) ["Twelve kings of the Capetian line had now swayed the sceptre of France, and hitherto the succession had passed in an unbroken line from father to son. The

**France.**

- question of female inheritance had never yet arisen, and, therefore, was not decided either by statute or by constitutional usage. To the successful usurpation of Philip (le Long), and the sanction which it received from the peers and the States-general, may be dated the existence of the *Salic Law* (as it has been named), which thenceforward precluded any woman from the crown."] 1316 Death of Peter de Apono (sch. phi.) b. 1250.
- Germany.**
- 1313 Henry VII. dies from a poisoned wafer, administered him by a priest in Tuscany.
- 1314 Louis IV. (of Bavaria) emperor. Frederic of Austria disputes the crown. Louis declares the independence of the Swiss Cantons, subject to Austria.
- 1315 Battle of Morgarten; the Swiss defeat the Austrians under Leopold. League of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden. Rise of the sect of Lollards (1322.)
- Italy.**
- 1313 Death of Henry at Buon Convento. ["Thus died, at a critical moment, a most illustrious sovereign."] Ascendancy of Mattheo Visconti at Milan. Birth of Boccaccio, prose writer (1375.) Death of alchemist Arnold di Villa Nova. [He first distilled spirits of wine.] The sale of indulgences commenced.
- 1314 War between the Gueifs and Ghibelines. Death of Clement V. April 20. (See 1316.) The conclave inflamed by the cardinals, who could not agree as to the election of a pope.
- 1315 Dissection of dead bodies first taught at Bologna, by Mondini de Luzzi; the pope forbids the practice. Death of Raymond Lulli, a Franciscan missionary to the Saracens, author of works on theology, nat. philosophy, &c. [He was celebrated for his skill in chemistry, and acquaintance with the oriental languages. (Born about 1235.)]
- 1316 John XXII. (card. Jas. d'Euse, bishop of Porto) pope, after an interregnum of more than two years. Usurpation of Uguccone da Faggiuola in Pisa and Lucca. Death of Nicolo Polo (1250.) University of Ferrara founded. Death of Pietro di Abano, pending an inquiry respecting his heretical and atheistical principles, and his magical (& astrological) practices (1250.) Revolt of Castruccio Castracani, prince of Lucca, against Uguccone.
- Spain.**
- 1313 Abdication of Nazar of Granada. Ismail (Ben Ferag) king of Granada. Granada invaded by the infant Pedro.
- Netherlands.**
- 1315 War between duke John and Raynald, lord of Fouquemont.
- 1316 War of duke John agt. John of Bohemia. War between duke John and count Louis, for the possession of Malines.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1313 Sack of Ephesus, Tripolis, and Tyræ.
- 1315 Sardis conquered by Othman.
- India.**
- 1316 Umar reigns at Delhi for only 3 months.

**Britain.**

- 1317 Robert Bruce returns to Scotland. The Irish chieftains supplicate pope John's aid, pleading the justice of their cause. Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built.
- 1318 Battle of Armagh, and defeat of the Scots by John, lord of Birmingham; Edward Bruce beheaded at Dundalk, October 5.
- 1319 The king introduces the younger De Spenser at court. Papal excommunication of Robert Bruce. The Scotch Parliament reply. The Staple Merchants' Company formed, being the first *trading company* in Engl. University of Dublin founded.
- 1320 Truce with Scotland for two years. Memorial to the pope from the Scottish Parliament. The two chief favourites of Edward are the Hugh de Spensers, younger and elder.

**France.**

- 1317 Horrid massacre of Jews at Verdun.
- 1318 The Franciscans persecuted. Death of Jean de Joinville (b. 1260) author of the *Memoirs of the king, St. Louis*.
- 1320 New crusade of the Pastoreaux; they perpetrate many outrages. They are destroyed at Aignes-Mortes. University of Cahor, in Quercy, founded. Lace first made in France.

**Germany.**

- 1317 The eastern chancel of the church at Oppenheim finished (1262.)
- 1318 Battle of Eßlingen; indecisive. Truce for six years between the emperor and the Swiss.
- 1320 Cotton, or half cotton and half linen, cloth, manufactured in Italy and Germany. [This was a coarse and heavy sort of article. Calicoes, muslins, and the more delicate cotton goods, were never made in Europe, except, possibly, by the Moors in the south of Spain, until the invention of the spinning machinery in England.]

**Italy.**

- 1317 Robert of Naples, senator of Rome. Papal taxes on all countries — annuities, reversions, fines, &c. Rinaldo, Obizzo III., and Nicholas I. (D'Este) *signori* of Ferrara (1335, 1344.) The "Extravagantes Joannis" — twenty constitutions of pope John — published, and the "Clementines" ratified.
- 1318 Robert of Naples, *lord* of Genoa. [From this year to the time of Innocent VI., great numbers of the Franciscans of the "spiritual" sect, with many Tertiaries, augmented the list of heretical Beghards, by the adoption of many of their opinions; hence they were made to feel the extreme rigour of inquisitorial opposition. 113 victims were sacrificed during the above period.]
- 1319 Rise of the white monks. Final establishment of the oligarchical government of Venice.
- 1320 Death of John of Pisa (1221.) Ferrarius, monk and alchemist, fl.

**Hungary and Bohemia.**

- 1318 Marriage of the king of Hungary with Beatrice, dau. of the empr., Henry VII.
- 1319 Parliament in Hungary, the last till 1342.
- 1320 Ladislas, duke of Bohemia, assumes the regal title (1296, 1304.)

**Spain.**

- 1317 The order of knighthood, our Lady and St. George of Montesa instituted.
- 1318 War between Granada and Castile. Order of St. George introduced.
- 1319 Ismail defeats the Castilians in a battle near Granada; the infants Juan and Pedro slain. Truce of four years agreed upon. The regency of Castile again disputed. Don James of Aragon reluctantly marries the infanta Leonora; he immediately retires to a cloister, having abdicated in favour of his brother Alfonso.

**Russia, Sweden, Norway, & Denmark.**

- 1318 Moscow becomes the seat of the grand duke instead of Wladimir. Finland invaded by the Russians. Deposition of Birger of Sweden. Volhynia captured by the Lithuanians.
- 1319 The first general assembly of nobles, burgesses, and landholders, representatives of the Swedish nation, at the Morastein, near Upsala. They elect Magnus Smek (aged 3 years), kg. of Sweden and Norway, under the Guardianship of Matthew Ketilmundson. [Smek was nephew of the late king, being the son of duke Eric, brother of Birger, and of his wife Injeberg, daughter of Haaco VII. of Norway—hence—] Union of the crowns of Sweden and Norway. A council governs the kingdom. Exemption of the Swedish nobility from taxes. Limitation of the royal privileges — no power to nominate to vacant bishoprics, or dispose of fiefs.

- 1320 Christopher II. king of Denmark. New constitution in Denmark favourable to the aristocratic classes; taxes, war, laws, under the control of Parliament; the clergy exempted from taxation; foreigners ineligible for state offices, ecclesiastical and secular; parliaments to meet annually at Nyborg, &c. Ivan Danilovitsch invested with the grand duchy of Wladimir by the Khan. Kiovia taken by the Lithuanians.

**Netherlands.**

- 1317 Prosperity of Louvain (1211); it has no fewer than 2,400 manufactories of linen and woollen drapery.
- 1320 Peace; Lille, Douay, and Bethune lost to Flanders and annexed to France.
- 1320 Lace first manufactured in Flanders.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1319 Feud between the sons of Michael, Andronicus and Michael; the latter killed.
- 1320 Death of Michael through grief (1295.) Disputes between the emperor and his grandson Andronicus.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1318 Orchan, son of Othman, opposes the Mongols.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1317 *Abu Sayid* succeeds Mohammed (1305.) Insurrections and commotions in this reign. The Mongolian power declines.

**India.**

- 1317 *Mubarik*, the fourth and last of the sultans of the Khilj's dynasty, at Delhi.
- 1319 Victorious career of Mubarik in Guzerat and Malabar.
- 1320 The *Toghlikahi* dynasty in India.

**Britain.**

- 1321 The De Spensers, having offended the barons, are banished by Parliament. The Mortimers make themselves officious. War between the king and the barons; the latter are subdued. The De Spensers are recalled. Twenty-four aldermen apptd. for Dublin. Whalebone first brought from Cape Breton by the English. The De Spensers insult the queen.
- 1322 Thomas, earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pomfret. Edward's fruitless invasion of Scotland.
- 1323 A truce of thirteen years with Scotland. Escape of Roger Mortimer from the Tower of London, and flight to France.
- 1324 The De Spensers control the queen's revenue; they become obnoxious to her. Birth of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and of John Wickliffe.
- 1325 Queen Isabella leaves for France, where she becomes connected with Roger Mortimer (1323.) The prince of Wales follows his mother to France. Conspiracy of the queen, bp. of Hereford, and Mortimer. Commercial treaty with Venice. Interchange of commodities with France; Engld. sends coals; France returns corn.

**France.**

- 1321 Shameful persecution of the Lepers, and Jews; of the latter 160 are burned in a pit at Chinon.
- 1322 Death of Philip, Jan. 3, aged 29 years. ["None but female issue survived him by his queen, and the crown, therefore, in consequence of the law which had established his own succession, passed to his brother."] Charles IV. (le Bel) king of France. He divorces his consort, Blanche, and marries Mary of Luxemburg.
- 1323 Proposal and almost immediate abandonment of a new Crusade. Death of queen Mary in child-bed.
- 1324 Marriage of Charles and Jeanne, daughter of Louis, count of Evreux. Charles's idle hope of obtaining the emp. Hostilities with England; invasion of Guienne; submission of Edward II.
- 1325 Charles supplies his sister, Isabella, with men and money for her expedition against her husband, Edward. Death of Fr. Mayronis (a Scotist) founder of the disputations in the Sorbonne.

**Germany.**

- 1322 Battle of Muhlendorf; General Schwepperman defeats and captures Frederic, the duke of Austria. The pope offers the imperial dignity to Charles (le Bel) in opposition to Louis. Walter Lollard brnt. at Cologne for heresy.
- 1321 The emperor, Louis IV., excommunicated; he appeals to a general council. Leopold surrenders the regalia to Louis.
- 1325 Louis unites Leopold in the government.

**Italy.**

- 1321 Death of Dante Alighieri, the father of modern Italian poetry (1265.)
- 1322 Galeas, (Galeazzo) lord of Milan. The further use of descant in the music of the Church prohibited (1309.)

**Italy.**

- 1323 Musical notes introduced by John De Muris. Death of Amadeus, the Great, of Savoy.
- 1324 The pope claims temporal power over the empire, which leads to a protracted contest. Convent of Magdalena at Naples.
- 1325 Leopold of Austria, king of the Romans. Grandeur of Castruccio Castracani, prince of Lucca. Defeat of the Florentines by the Pisans. The Florentines purchase the aid of Naples by the investiture of Robert, duke of Calabria, with the signoria of their city.

**Spain.**

- 1322 Death of Nazar at Cadiz (1313.)
- 1323 Expedition for the reduction of Sardinia by Alfonso, son of James of Aragon; his investiture of it by the pope having been but a nominal honour (1295.)
- 1324 Fall of Cagliari; the Sardinians submit to Aragon; the Pisans still left on the island. War renewed between Granada and Castile. Death of Donna Maria of Castile. Truce between the factions contending for the Castilian regency.
- 1325 Ismail defeats the Christians, and takes Buena and Martos. He deprives his cousin Mohammed of a female captive, for which he assassinates him. Mohammed IV. king of Granada. Alfonso of Castile assumes the government, in his sixteenth year (1312.) He marries the daughter of Juan Manuel. The banditti and castle of Valdenabra destroyed.

**Portugal.**

- 1325 Alfonso IV. king of Portugal.
- Denmark and Russia.**
- 1321 Death of Birger of Sweden in Denmark.
- 1325 The order of knighthood, Warfare of Christ, established in White Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1321 War between Bruges and Namur; the nobles and people in active hostility.
- 1323 Count Louis obtains aid from France. Submission and pardon of Bruges.
- 1324 General insurrection of the Flemings. Massacre of the nobles and their adherents at Courtrai; count Louis made prisoner.
- 1325 Robert de Cassel heads the insurgents; Ghent maintains its allegiance; liberation of count Louis; Bruges humbled. Mediation of Charles (le Bel.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1321 Civil war of the Andronici. The coasts of Macedon and Thrace ravaged by the Ottoman Turks.
- 1322 Andronicus obtains half the empire.
- 1323 Coronation of Andronicus the Elder.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1321 First passage of the Ottoman Turks into Europe (see Greek Empire.)
- 1325 Bursa (Prusa) captured by Orchan.

**India.**

- 1321 Third Turk dynasty (Toghlek) at Delhi. The governor at Lahore, Gheius ad din, is elected king.
- 1325 Mohammed Toghek, a hateful and rapacious tyrant succeeds.

**Britain.**

- 1326 Isabella having obtained an army in France invades England.  
Edward's followers desert him; he flees.  
Murder of Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, in London.  
The king is taken and imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle.  
De Spenser, the elder, aged 90, is hanged at Bristol, in Oct.; and  
De Spenser, the younger, is hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24, (1400.)  
The earl of Arundel beheaded.  
Baldoek, chancellor, sent to Newgate.  
Burgesses first admitted into the *Scottish Parliament* by king Robert Bruce.  
Ravages on the borders by the Scots.  
Valig-fort, abbot of St. Albans, invents a clock on mathematical principles.
- 1327 Parliament meets, Jan. 7; sentence of deposition unanimously passed agt. Edwd. II.  
Edward II. resigns the crown, Jan. 20.  
Edward III. succeeds, in his fourteenth year, under the regency of his mother, Isabella, and Mortimer.  
At Edward's coronation the first instance of general pardons (amnesties) occurs.  
Expedition against the Scots.  
Mortimer procures the murder of the deposed Edward in Berkeley Castle, Sep. 21.  
Adam Davie, poet (metr. Romance, *Life of Alex.*, &c.) flourishes.
- 1328 Edw. marries Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24.  
Peace between England and Scotland.  
The independence of Scotland is acknowledged by Edward.  
Sion College, London, founded, (1630.)  
Death of Nich. Triveth, compiler of the "Annals of the Kings of England," author of works on theology, history of medicine, &c.  
Public discontent with the regency.  
Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, born.

**France.**

- 1327 Peace with England, occasioned by the deposition and murder of king Edward.
- 1328 Death of Charles (le Bel) Jan. 31, and *Extinction of the House of Capet*.  
Disputed regency; queen being pregnant.  
Birth of a princess; the crown therefore passes into the hands of Philip de Valois, nephew of Charles *le Bel*, who establishes *The dynasty of Valois*.  
Philip VI. termed *le bien fortune*, Apr. 1.

**Germany.**

- 1326 Rudiger of Manesse, collector of ballads; Henry Frauenlob, poet; Boner, the fabulist, &c. flourish about this time.  
[The collection of martial and knightly poetry by Rudiger v. Manesso of Zurich, knt., embraced the works of 1401 poets, including those of Gottfried v. Strassburg; Wolfram v. Eschilbach, Heinric v. Otterdingen; Hartmann v. D. Aue; Ulrich v. Lichtenstein; Conrad v. Wirzburg; Walther v. d. Vogelweide, &c.]
- 1327 Expedition of the emperor into Italy.

**Italy.**

- 1326 Giotto and Maestro Simone, of the Neapolitan school of painters, flourish.
- 1327 The emperor, Louis IV., invades Italy. Lombardy is faithful to his interests. He acts perfidiously towards the Visconti and the Pisans.

**Italy.**

- 1327 Death of the astronomer, Cecco d' Ascoli.
- 1328 Louis crowned at Rome by Sciarra Colonna and other nobles.  
League of Louis and Frederick of Italy against Robert, king of Naples.  
Deposition of pope John XXI. by Louis.  
Nicholas V. (Pietro di Rainaucci) appointed by the emperor.  
Re-coronation of Louis by pope Nicholas V.  
Louis falls into general disfavour; his friends and army begin to desert him; he escapes to Germany.  
Restoration of pope John XXI.  
[John was an alchemist, astronomer, &c.]  
The house of Gonzaga acquires the *signiory* of Mantua by the death of Passarino.  
Louis I. first *signore* of Mantua.  
Death of Castruccio, lrd of Lucca and Pisa.  
Francesco Dandolo, *doge* of Venice.  
Azzo, *lord* of Milan. (Visconti.)  
Birth of Aretino Spinello, a Florentine artist, (died 1420.)

**Spain.**

- 1326 Rebellion of Juan Manuel commenced.  
Assassination of Juan el Tuerto.  
Second expedition from Aragon to reduce Sardinia, now in revolt; successful.  
Insurrection of Othman in Granada.
- 1327 Alfonso IV. king of Aragon.  
He marries Leonora, sister of Alfonso of Castile.  
Ben Ferag is successful against the rebels.
- 1328 Alfonso of Castile marries Donna Maria, infanta of Portugal, at Salamanca.  
Seditions at Valladolid suppressed.  
Navarre recovers its independence on the death of Charles IV. of France.  
Philippe and Jeanne reign in Navarre.  
Granada invaded by the Airicans.

**Sweden.**

- 1327 First code of laws for Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1326 Peace; Cassel deposed; Louis restored.
- 1328 Renewed disturbances in Flanders; the outbreak commences in Berg; Feyt, the ringleader, murdered.  
Bruges and other towns in insurrection.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1327 Renewed contest; the elder Andronicus calls in the aid of some Ottoman troops; they are defeated, and return to Asia.

- 1328 Abdication of the elder Andronicus.  
Andronicus III. (the Younger) succeeds.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1326 Death of Othman, aged 70. His successor, Orchan, sultan of the Turks in Asia.  
Orchan appoints his brother Aladdin to the office of Wezir or Vizier.

- 1327 Prusa made the capital of the Turks.  
[Prusa was the birth-place and residence of the first six Osmanlian Sultans.]  
Conquest of the rest of Bithynia.  
Lydia conquered from the Eastern Emp.

- 1328 Legislation (laws) of Aladdin; who also establishes a mint; appoints the military turban; arranges a standing army, &c.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1326 Birth of Tamerlane (Timur leng, or "the lame") the son of Taragai, at Kesh.

**India.**

- 1326 Copper coin of Mohammed of Delhi.
- 1327 Great distress at Delhi.
- 1328 Decline in the power of the sultans of Delli.

**Britain.**

- 1329 Arrest of Edmund, earl of Kent, on an unfounded suspicion of conspiracy, for which he is tried and convicted.  
The earl of Kent beheaded. March 21.  
Birth of Edward (the Black Prince.)  
The Queen and Mortimer taken by surprise in Nottingham Castle, Oct. 19.  
Edward's council or parliament includes 27 abbots and 2 priors.  
Mortimer arraigned and condemned in parliament. He is hanged at Tyburn, near London, Nov. 25.  
Death of Robert Bruce of Scotland.  
*David II.* (Bruce) succeeds.
- 1330 Isabella confined for life by her son, Edw., in her palace of Castle Rising, Norfolk.  
Denbigh Abbey; Dunoon Castle, Scotld.; and Naworth Castle, Cumberland, built.
- 1331 John Kemp, from Flanders, establishes a manufactory for dyeing, &c.  
Seventy Flemish families settle in England on the king's invitation. They establish manufactories of woollen cloth.  
Conquest of Scotland planned by Edward.
- 1332 Invasion of Scotland on behalf of Baliol, the younger. (See 1299.)  
Regent Mar defeated by Baliol, Aug. 11.  
*Edward Baliol* set up by Edward, is crowned at Scone, Sep. 24.  
Moray defeats King Baliol, (Dec. 16,) and expels him from Scotland.  
Treaty of Northampton—Engl. and Scotld.
- 1333 Scotland again invaded by the English.  
The Scotch destd, at Halidon Hill, July 19.  
Berwick surrenders, and is annexed to England, July 20.  
David Bruce escapes (1342.)

**France.**

- 1329 Homage of Edward III. of England for Guienne, at Amiens, June 6.
- 1330 Robert of Artois deprived of his fief, and expelled the kingdom.  
University of Grenoble founded.  
John de Muris of the Sorbonne, professor of music, &c. flourishes.
- 1331 Edward of England renews his homage.  
Peter Langtoit, compiler of the Anglo-Norman Chronicles, flourishes.
- 1333 Conspiracy against Philip VI.; by Robert of Artois, Edward of England, the chief princes of the Netherlands and Lower Germany, and Jacques Arteveldt, the brewer of Ghent.  
Death of W. Durandus, bp. of Anicium, known as "Doctor Resolutissimus."

**Germany.**

- 1329 Return of the emperor from Italy.
- 1330 Louis excommunicated by the pope.  
Battle of Mount Cassel, Aug. 23.  
Gunpowder invented by Schwartz.
- 1331 Settlement of the Teutonic knts. in Prussia.
- 1332 Lucerne joins the Swiss confederacy.

**Italy.**

- 1329 Birth of Andrea di Cione (1389.)  
Terrific eruption of Mount Ætna, which continues from June 23 to the 15th July.
- 1330 Bufalmano, painter, originates caricatures.  
University of Sienna founded (1387)  
John of Bohemia, in Italy, invited by the Lombards to suppress the lawless and establish order.  
Lorenzetti, the painter, first attempts the representation of winds and rain storms.

**Italy.**

- 1330 Gunpowder first used in the battle-field by the Venetians. (See Germany.)  
Andrea Pisano, sculptor of Florence, fl. (died 1389.)  
Peter Bona of Lombardy, alchemist, fl.
- 1331 Recall of John of Bohemia.
- 1333 John of Bohemia comes again into Italy  
He disposes of all his lordships and returns.  
Eruption of Mount Ætna.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1331 Expedition of John of Bohemia into Italy.
- 1333 *Casimir III.* (the Great) king of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1330 War of Aragon with Genoa  
[The Genoese and Pisans jealous of the influence of Aragon in Sardinia, had sowed dissensions in the island; a fierce and bloody war was the result.]  
Cannon invented by the Moors. (?)
- 1331 As lord James Douglas is passing through Spain, carrying the heart of David Bruce to the Holy Land, he is killed by the Moors.
- 1332 Feuds in Aragon between the infant Peter and the queen, respecting a proposed division of the kingdom.
- 1333 Mohammed IV. assassinated.  
*Yussuf Abul* king of Granada.  
He obtains a truce of 4 years with Castile.

**Portugal.**

- 1330 Private wars suppressed; all cases of complaint to come before the ordinary courts of judicature. Representation of the third estate in the national assemblies, &c.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1332 Bleking, Haland, Schonen, taken from Sweden by the Danes.
- 1333 North Jutland and Finnen seized by Count Gerhard of Holland.  
Other parts of Denmark seized by other nobles; Laland only left to Christopher.  
The Danish throne vacant eight years.  
Civil dissensions in Russia; the Poles, Lithuanians, and others, ravage various parts.

**Netherlands.**

- 1329 Destruction of Zannekin, the general, and 9,000 Flemings.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1329 War with the Turks.  
Battle of Philocrene; defeat by the Turks under sultans Orchan and Aladdin.
- 1330 War with the Tartars of Kiptschak.
- 1331 Defeat of some Khorassan Turks who had made a descent upon the Hellespont.  
War with the Bulgarians.
- 1332 Death of the aged ex-emperor (1328.)  
War with the Servians.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1329 Birth of Firuzabadi, author of "The Camoos." (d. 1414.)
- 1330 Victory of the Turks over Andronicus.  
Nice falls into the hands of the Turks.
- 1331 Nicomedia conquered by Orchan.  
Mohammed Ibn Batutu, writer of works of Travel, &c. fl.  
Death of Novairi, author of "Universal History," &c.
- 1333 Alliance of Orchan with the Greek empr.  
Death of Abuleda, the geographer, &c.

**India.**

- 1330 Udayar, a Hindu principality, becomes again independent under  
*Hamir* (of Mevar) who recovers Chitore.

**Britain.**

- 334 Baliol being restored, does homage to Edward, and cedes to him the south of Scotl. The Scotch drive Baliol from the throne for his concessions to Edward.
- 335 Edward retaliates by devastating Scotland. St. David's Palace built.
- 336 Edward demands of Philip of France the restoration of his ancient territories. The title "Duke" restored, Edward having created Edward the Black prince "duke of Cornwall."
- 336 Two woollen manufacturers settle at York. Besides these, Norwich manufactures fustians; Sudbury, baize; Colchester, sayes and serges; Kent, broadcloth; Devonshire, kersies; Worcestershire, Yorkshire, &c., cloths generally.
- 337 Edward lays claim to the French crown. He receives important aid from James Artevelde, brewer of Ghent (1333.) Priors held by foreign residents seized. Gold florins first struck. Death of Walter Burleigh, (sch. ph.) Oxon. Edward discontinues the payment of the papal tax known by the term Peter's pence, (see 973.) Edicts against luxuries. Maxtock Priory, Warwickshire, built.

**France.**

- 334 Philip of Vitry, translator, flourishes.
- 337 Edward III. claims the French crown, through his mother, Isabella, daughter of Philip (de Bel) Oct. 7. Cadsand pillaged by the earl of Derby, Nov. 10; Guy, the French commander, made prisoner. Birth of Froissart, the chronicler.

**Germany.**

- 337 Margaret, (Maultasche) duchess of Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.

**Italy.**

- 334 Pope John intro. the tiara, or triple crown. [Hormisdas (514) first added a crown to the cap; Boniface VIII. (1294) assumed a double crown, indicative of his temporal and spiritual supremacy; and John XXII. added the third crown, perfecting the tiara.]
- Benedict XII. (Card. Blanc, alias James Fournier, or James Novelli,) pope. Unsuccessful effort to reform the church. Trinity Sunday first appointed.
- 335 Death of Rinaldo, *signore* of Ferrara.
- 336 Florence and Venice in league against Mastino della Scala, lord of Verona. Death of Giotto (1276.) [He was the first of the Florentine school of painters who drew portraits from life. He was also celebrated as an architect; and, in connexion with Brunelleschi, completed the Duomo at Florence, which Arnolfo had begun.]
- Formation of the Italian *Condottieri*, or free companies of mercenary troops. [Italy was remarkable in the middle ages for her *Condottieri*, or hired troops. Kings had in those days no standing armies, and to form disciplined troops from among the peasantry was a tedious and a difficult task; but in a city containing such a number of artizans as Genoa, arms were readily supplied, and combatants soon came forward where

**Italy.**

there were capitalists able and willing to contract for their services."—*Lowce*.] Cathedral of Milan built of white marble, in northern Gothic style. Improvement in sacred music:—choral service, Gregorian chants, &c. ["The Gregorian ecclesiastical tones, still used in the churches of Italy in their early simplicity, first made the Italians the chief singers of Europe, and they may with equal truth be said to have been the origin of music in our own country (England.) The modern chant of our cathedrals, introduced at the Reformation, is but a poor substitute for that which, confined to nine varieties, has, without satiating the ear, been heard in the Romish church from the time of Gregory to the present hour."—*Joseph Gwilll*.]

- 1337 Pedro II. king of Sicily. Success of the Venetians; they obtain Treviso, Castel Franco, and Ceneda.

**Bohemia.**

- 1335 Silesia, a province of Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1334 Gibraltar wrested from Castile by the Moors.

- 1336 The queen of Aragon seized by the infante Philip, and confined in the castle of Xativa.

*Peter IV.*, king of Aragon.

Alonso of Castile is offended at the indignity done his sister by Peter of Aragon. Peter leagues with Juan Manuel.

- 1337 Alfonso of Castile captures Tebe. He marries Donna Leonora de Guzman. [By this lady Alfonso had several children.]

**Sweden.**

- 1334 The Seraphim order of knighthood established in Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1334 Peace of Cambrai mediated by k. Philip.
- 1335 Alliance of the Belgian States with Edward king of England, through the energy and skill of James van Artevelde, the brewer of Ghent, king Edward's "dear gossip" and unscrupulous ally.

- 1337 William IV. *count* of Holland.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1336 League with the emir of Sarukhan (Lydia,) who becomes an ally in the siege of Mytelene and Phoea. War with Catalans in Greece, unsuccessful.
- 1337 Sudden and hostile appearance of Orchan with a fleet of 36 ships before Constantinople; Orchan is driven back.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1335 War of Orchan with the neighbour emirs.
- 1336 Khorassi (Mysia) conquered, and Bergama (Pergamos) captured. The Academy of Prusa founded (1320.)
- 1337 Surrender of Bali-kesri (Palæo Cæsarea) to Orchan, by Ajlan Bey.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1336 *Arpa Khan* succeeds Abu Sayid (1317.) After a reign of five months *Musa Khan* succeeds for two months. *Mohammed Khan* succeeds.

**India.**

- 1337 Destruction of an army from Delhi, sent across the Snowy Mountains into China.

**Britain.**

- 1338 Edward commences a war against Philip. Parliament votes Edward a supply of 20,000 sacks of wool (1340.) Edward sails from Orwell, Suffolk, July 15. Pestilence in Scotland.
- 1339 Death of Thomas of Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury.  
Copper coinage in Ireland.
- 1340 Castle of Newcastle-under-Lyne built. The Inner and Middle Temple, London, made inns of law (1185, 1560.)  
Herald's College, London, founded.  
Gleaton castle, Lancashire, and Hever castle, Kent, erected.  
General dissatisfaction with the king's lavish expenditure of wealth and life in war. Speaker of House of Commons chosen.  
Parliament enacts that peers shall not be punished but in virtue of the sentence of their equals; that the great offices of state shall not be filled without the concurrence of parliament; that the king's ministers shall be responsible to parliament; and that an investigation of official proceedings shall take place every session.  
The king ratifies the enactments, and then receives a supply of 30,000 sacks of wool.  
Naval victory of Edward at Helvoet Sluys. Masquerades patronized by Edward in his court.  
["Masks, the most brilliant and imaginative among all the entertainments of our ancestors, are traced, with much probability, to the religious processions of the Church of Rome, in which various scriptural characters were frequently represented, not without some occasional tinge of burlesque solemnity. The transition from the original purpose to one of mere amusement may be easily conceived, and the mask, or, as we should rather call it in its infancy, the *masquerade*, in order to distinguish it from that lofty species of drama into which it ultimately ripened, very early became a prevalent fashion among the princes and nobles of Europe."—*Rev. E. Smedley.*]

**France.**

- 1338 No taxes without the consent of parliament. Descent of the French upon the English coast; Southampton destroyed, Sep.
- 1339 Edward invests Cambrai; wastes Picardy. At Laon, Philip and Edward come in sight of each other, but no collision ensues. Edward quarters the arms of France.
- 1340 Death of Nicholas de Lyra, "Catholic Jew." Release of Guy (1337)—the instrument confirming his release, contains Edward's title, as king of France, dated Ghent, Jan. 26.  
Great naval victory won by the English at Sluys; Behuchet hanged, June 24.  
Siege of Tournai, July 22; the French avoid a general action, and Philip declines Edward's challenge to single combat.  
Truce; the *status quo* for 6 months, Sep. 23.  
Death of Simone Memmi, Sienna (b. 1285.)

**Germany.**

- 1338 Diet at Coblenz, Sept. 3; Louis of Bavaria invests Edward with the title and privileges of vicar of the emp. as far as Cologne.

**Germany.**

- 1338 Diet at Frankfort; Louis recounts the persecutions he had been subjected to by the pope. From this Diet results the League of Reuss, formed by the German Electors for maintaining the independence of the empire against the pope. Confirmation of the league of Reuss by an edict of the Diet of Frankfort; which annuls all the acts of pope John against the emperor.

**Italy.**

- 1338 John II. (Paleologus) *marq.* of Montserrat.  
1339 The Venetians abandon the league. Bartolomeo Grandenigo *doge* of Venice. Simon Boccaegra *first doge* of Genoa. Disorders in Rome; contests between the parties of the Guelfs under Ursini, and the Ghibelines under Colonna. Luchin, *lord* of Milan (Visconti.) University of Pisa founded.
- 1340 Bartolus, the civilian, flourishes.

**Spain.**

- 1338 Compromise between Aragon and Castile effected by the pope's mediation. Gibraltar attacked by Alfonso of Castile; the king of Fez relieves it. Truce between Granada and Castile 2 yrs.
- 1339 Civil strife in Castile suppressed.
- 1340 War renewed between Granada and Castile. The Castilian fleet destroyed. Battle of Tarifa; defeat of the Moors by the united arms of Castile and Portugal. Disturbances in Sardinia; the yoke of Aragon being obnoxious to the inhabitants.

**Portugal.**

- 1340 Alfonso joins the Castilians against the Moors.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1340 *Waldemar IV.* (Atterdag,) *kg.* of Denmk. He restores the kingdom to its integrity. The Lithuanians possess themselves of the country south of the Dnieper. Red Russia conquered by Casimir of Poland and Louis of Hungary.

**Netherlands.**

- 1338 Edward lands at Antwerp, July 22. Edward confers privileges upon Ghent. The poets, Jan van Helen, Heij van Holland, and Claes Wilhems flourish in this century. Also Gerard Groot, theologian.
- 1339 Reynard II. of Guelderland, created the first *duke* of that lordship (1079, 1162.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1340 Thrace and Mysia ravaged by about 8,000 Ottomans; they retire with great booty.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1338 Fall of Karamania (Phrygia) under the Ottoman yoke.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1338 *Sakti Beg* daughter of Mahommed (1305.)  
1339 *Tehan Tymur* succeeds Sakti Beg (1338.)  
1340 *Suliman Khan* succeeds *Tehan Tymur*.

**India.**

- 1338 *Fakhr od din*, king of Bengal.  
1339 The population of Delhi transplanted to Dowlatabad in the Dekkin.  
1340 The peasantry of the Dekkin hunted down and brutally murdered by Mohammed their heads hung on the walls of Delhi. The people of Dowlatabad return to Delhi. The Hindu state of Vijaya Nagar founded in the Dekkin.  
Bengal becomes independent of the Delhi

**Britain.**

- 311 The king resolves to annul the parliamentary enactments of 1340.  
Aid sent by Edward to Count de Montfort.
- 342 At Hennebon, Lady Montfort is relieved by Sir W. Manny.  
Knights and burgesses still sit in the same house of parliament with the barons.  
Countess of Montfort engages a Fr. fleet.  
David Bruce, king of the Scots (18 years old) returns to his country (1333.)
- 343 David Bruce commits many ravages in the north of England.  
Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded.  
[An *indenture* of this date is the earliest legal instrument extant.]

**France.**

- 311 Death of John III. duke of Brittany, without issue.  
Dispute between the deceased duke's brother, John de Montfort, and his niece Jane, the wife of Charles of Blois, nephew of king Philip.  
Count de Montfort, claimant of Bretagne solicits aid from Edward of England.
- 342 War between Charles of Blois and John of Montfort for Bretagne.  
Montfort made prisoner; noble heroism of his wife Margaret at Hennebon.  
Hennebon besieged, and abt. to surrender. The English, under Sir W. Manny, relieve Hennebon.  
Sanguinary and indecisive naval battle near Guernsey; further heroism of Margaret.  
Edward invades Bretagne in person.  
Death of Robert d'Artois, in Novr.
- 343 Mediation of the pope; four years' truce enjoyed by the papal legate, Jan. 19.  
Monopoly of salt—*la Gabelle*; universal outcry against this odious and tyrannical impost.  
Treachery of Philip; he inveigles several of the lords of Bretagne and Normandy to his court, and forthwith has them executed.  
Origin of the title of *Dauphin*—Hubert II. of Dauphine, cedes his province to Philip of Valois, on condition that the eldest sons of the kings of France should bear the title.

**Germany.**

- 343 Building of the great tun in the cellar of the castle of Heidelberg.

**Italy.**

- 341 Defeat of the Florentines at Lucca by the Pisans.  
Coronation of Petrarch with the laurel in the capitol of Rome on Easter Sunday.  
[It is not easy to trace the steps by which this honour of crowning became the mark of an academical degree; but it is plain that in the thirteenth century the laurel was the distinctive bearing of university graduates in the liberal arts, who were said to be "Laurea Doctorati," or "Baccalaureati." Still there was a higher reward, to which none but the pre-eminent might hope to aspire.]
- 342 *Louis* king of Sicily.  
Florence falls under the tyranny of Walter of Brienne, duke of Athens.  
Clement VI. (Card. Peter Roger, archbp. of Rouen,) pope.

**Italy.**

- 1343 Florence recovers her liberty by the expulsion of the duke of Athens.  
[The republic of Florence was governed the greater part of the time from this event till the year 1434 by the Albizzi.]  
Venice forms a commercial treaty with Egypt and Syria.  
Andrea Dandolo, *doge* of Venice.  
*Joanna* I. queen of Naples.  
Marriage of Joanna and Andrew, brother of Louis of Hungary.  
The duke of Athens expelled Florence.
- Hungary and Poland.**
- 1342 *Louis*, (the Great) king of Hungary.  
Victorious career of Louis of Hungary; he subdues Wallachia, &c.
- 1343 University of Cracow, Poland, founded.  
[According to some, it was founded in 700, and enlarged or refounded in 1402.]

**Spain.**

- 1341 Further victories of Alfonso of Castile.
- 1343 Siege of Algeciras; it surrenders to Alfonso, who restores the daughters of Abul Hassan.  
[Great guns and gunpowder were used by the Moors on this occasion; "The first time we find any mention of gunpowder and ball in our histories," says Marina the historian.]  
Truce of ten years between Castile and Granada.  
Death of Philippe and Jeanne of Navarre. Garcia Martinez, illuminist, engraver, &c. flourishes at Seville till 1381.

**Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.**

- 1341 The Danes first demand toll from vessels passing the Sound. (Established 1348.)
- 1343 The kingdom of Magnus Smek, (who is deposed by the Diet,) divided—  
*Eric* XII. (his eldest son) king of Sweden, aged 6 years.  
*Haco* VIII. (his second son) king of Norway, aged 5 years.

**Netherlands.**

- 1342 Assassination of Artevelde in his own house.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1341 *John* V. (Palæologus) nine years old, reigns under the guardianship of John Cantacuzene, regent of the empire.  
Apocachus, the high admiral, aided by the widowed queen, Anne of Savoy, and by the patriarch John of Apria, oppose the regent.  
He is charged with treason, his estates are confiscated, &c.  
Cantacuzene raises an army.  
Conversion of Barlaam, the Calabrian, to the Romish faith.
- 1342 Coronation of Cantacuzene at Adrianople, March 21.  
Alliance of Cantacuzene with the Turks.  
*Umur* Bey, with a fleet of 380 ships, and 28,000 warriors, comes to the assistance of the imperial regent.
- 1343 Expulsion of the duke of Athens from Florence, Aug. 3.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1341 *Umur* Bey, emir of Aidin (Lydia) becomes an ally of John Cantacuzene.  
The Turks encounter the Venetians for the first time—in the Archipelago.

**India.**

- 1341 Famine and great distress at Delhi.

**Britain.**

- 1344 War again with France.  
King's apothecary first mentioned.  
First creation of titles by patent.  
Island of Madeira accidentally discovered by Robert Macham (?) see 1419, Portugl.  
Gold coinage (the second) in England, viz. the florin; so called from Florence, where it had been first coined in 1252. Also the half and quarter florin.  
[In Germany the florin was called a gulder, and in Holland a *guilder*. Its value in England was 6s.]  
The noble, with its half and quarter, are also struck, and so named from the purity or *nobility* of its metal.  
[The noble was valued at 6s. 8d.; hence, say some—the lawyer's fee.]  
Revival of the Order of the "Knights of the Round Table" by Edwd. at Windsor.  
[It had been first instituted by Alfred the Great, about 528.]
- 1345 Philippa, Edward's queen, leads an army against David of Scotland.  
Clifford's Inn Society founded.  
Michael the sculptor, Master Walter, John of Sonnington, John of Carlisle, and Roger of Winchester, painters, flourish.  
["It is a gratification to know," says Flaxman, "that the principal sculptors and painters employed by Edward III. in his Collegiate Church, (St. Stephen's,) now the House of Commons, were Englishmen."]
- 1346 Edward gains the battle of Cressy  
The Bohemian motto "*Ich dien*" first adopted by the prince of Wales.  
The term "*Commons*" first used in Engl.  
The parliament divided into two houses—upper and lower house—about this time.  
The Scotch defeated at Nevil's Cross, near Durham; k. David made prisoner, Oct. 17.  
Regent Stuart succeeds in Scotland.  
Maxtock castle, Warwickshire, built.  
Holborn bars, London, first set up; at which tolls are collected.  
Edwd. coins a lb. of silver into 270 pennies.

**France.**

- 1344 Edward inveighs against Philip for the cold-blooded slaughter of his friends.
- 1345 Successful invading enterprise of the earl of Derby against Guienne, July.  
Auberoche invested by count de Lisle; is relieved by the earl of Derby.  
Brilliant defence of Aiguillon by Sir Walter Manny, till July, 1346.
- 1346 Edward and the Black Prince land at La Hogue, July 12.  
They overrun Normandy; march upon Paris, from which they effect a perilous retreat.  
The siege of Aiguillon raised, Aug. 20.  
Battle of Cressy; total defeat of the French army and flight of Philip, Aug. 26.  
[In this sanguinary battle there were slain of the French army:—The king of Bohemia, (from whom are derived the three ostrich feathers of the Prince of Wales's plume and his motto *ich dien*.) the king of Majorca, count d'Alençon, eleven great princes, eighty bannerets, twelve hundred knights, fifteen hundred gentlemen, four thousand men at arms, and more than thirty thousand others

**France.**

- (infantry.) It has been stated that gunpowder was used at this battle, but the assertion is, at least, doubtful.]
- 1346 Blockade of Calais by Edward.
- Germany.**  
1344 Diet at Frankfurt; the electors disclaim the assumption of the pope that the emperor held the empire as a benefice from Rome.
- 1345 The Tyrol adjudged to the Duke of Austria.  
The bank of Geneva founded.
- 1346 Conspiracy of the king of Bohemia and pope Clement to dethrone Louis.  
Louis assists the English in the French war.  
John of Bohemia killed at Cressy.  
University of Heidelberg founded.

**Italy.**

- 1344 Death of Nicholas I. *sigmore* of Ferrara.  
Death of Simeon de Martini, of the Florentine school of *painting*.  
Public funds originate at Florence.
- 1345 Murder of Andrew, king consort of Joanna of Naples; the queen is suspected.  
First bank established at Genoa.
- Hungary and Bohemia.**  
1345 Joan, queen of Naples, procures the assassination of her husband, Andrew, brother of Louis of Hungary, Sep. 18.
- 1346 Death of John of Bohemia at Cressy.  
*Charles*, king of Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1344 Expedition of Peter of Aragon for the reduction of Majorca.

**Portugal.**

- 1345 Madeira discovered to the Portuguese by Mr. Macham, an Englishman (1434.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1345 Edward of England lands at Sluys upon the invitation of Jacques Arteveldt.  
Sedition in Ghent; Murder of Arteveldt.  
Edward disgusted with the Flemings returns to England, July 26.
- 1346 Louis, (de Maele) count of Flanders, 16 yrs. His subjects endeavour to compel him to marry Isabella, daughter of Edward of England.  
He dissimulates, escapes, and marries Margaret, dau. of duke John, at Brussels.  
Margaret, *countess* of Holland.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1345 Greece and Thrace ravaged by the armies of Cantacuzene and Umur Bey.  
Leontius Pilatus of Thessalonica, Greek preceptor to Petrarch and Boccaccio, fl.
- 1346 Alliance of Cantacuzene with Orchan, sultan of the Osmanian Turks; the latter marries the daughter of the former.  
Final victory of John Cantacuzene.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1344 Death of E. Hajan (literary).
- Persia and Tartary.**  
1344 *Muskiran* succeeds Suliman.  
The emirs again become independent.
- 1345 The Persian seat of government is transferred to Baghdad.  
*Sheikh Hasan* the first sultan.  
Pestilence at Tabriz; 300,000 persons perish.
- 1346 *Aveis* succeeds sheikh Hasan.  
Conquest of Azerbaijan.  
Tamerlane is elected Khan of Mahwer-almehr, or Transoxiana.

**India.**

- 1346 The kingdom of Kilburga founded by *Ala ad din Bahmini* (the Dekkin.)

**Britain.**

1347 Calais surrendered to the English, Aug. 4, who retained it till 1558, being 211 years. Death of William Occam, (lit.,) a Franciscan, and the reputed conqueror of the philosophy called *Realism*.

The first fire-artillery in England, being the first also in Europe.

Truce with France.

House of Commons, Westminster, built.

1348 Pestilence throughout Europe; 50,000 perish in London alone. The sheep and oxen die in thousands; the courts of justice are closed; parliament is prorogued; agricultural and other labour suspended.

Caia and Gonvil colleges, Cambridge, fndd.

Massacre of Jews throughout Europe, as being the authors of the pestilence; 1,500,000 perish.

1349 Institution of the "Order of the Garter;" (Order of St. George) April 5.

[The institution of the Order of the Garter is usually mentioned by historians as a token either of the gallantry of Edward, or of that political wisdom which knew how to convert the martial spirit of the times into a cheap instrument for accomplishing his ambitious views. The origin, (with which every body is acquainted,) fanciful as it may seem, is not altogether inconsistent with the habits of that age; and it is difficult by any other means to account either for the seemingly unmeaning words of the motto, or for the peculiar badge of the order, which cannot be referred to military use or ornament. The costume of the order consists of a dark blue velvet mantle, having a crimson hood, an ostrich feather in the cap, white silk stockings, with a dark blue velvet garter on the left leg, bearing the motto—"Honi soit qui mal y pense," in letters of gold; and a badge, gold medallion of George and the Dragon, suspended by a blue ribbon, is also worn; and a star upon the left breast.]

Death of Robert Halcot, the *Nominalist*. Poem by Laurence Minot considered as the first original English poetry extant. Newcastle destroyed by fire (accidental.)

**France.**

1347 Surrender of Calais; devotion of the six burghesses; they are pardoned (1558.) Truce for two years with England.

Treachery of Amerigo, governor of Calais, and personal bravery of Edward, Dec. 31.

1348 Pestilence in Europe; also famine.

Cathedral of Notre Dame finished (1010.)

1349 University of Anjou founded.

**Germany.**

1347 Death of the emperor Louis IV., caused by a fall from his horse.

Three competitors for the imperial throne; viz., Charles of Bohemia, Edward III. of England, and Gonthier of Schwarzburg. Death of Gonthier of Schwarzburg.

**House of Luxembourg.**

Charles IV. (of Luxembourg, king of Bohemia,) elected emperor.

The Tyrol given the elect. of Brandenburg.

**Hungary.**

1347 Expedition of Louis into Italy to avenge the murder of his brother (1345.)

1349 Vines planted at Tokay.

**Italy.**

1347 A revolution at Rome under Cola de Rienzi. He is declared tribune of the people.

[Rienzi is known as *the last of the tribunes*.]

Louis of Hungary invades Naples; hence

Expulsion of the queen Joanna.

Genoese at war with John Cantucezene.

1348 University of Florence founded. Expulsion of Rienzi from Rome.

*Jurisprudence of the middle ages*:—Bartolus the founder of the third Italian school of civil law, flourishes (1246.)

[Bartolus was chiefly celebrated as a commentator, and it was for his great superiority over his predecessors in this department, that he was regarded as the head of a school. He and Baldus mixed scholastic philosophy with civil law.]

The *Condottieri* bands of Guarnieri.

Avignon purchased for the church from the queen of Naples by pope Clement.

Recal of Rienzi to Rome.

Death of the poet, Barberino (b. 1264.)

Death of the canonist, Andreas.

1349 Restoration of the queen of Naples (1347.)

Matthew (Visconti) *lord* of Bologna.

John *lord* of Milan (Visconti.)

"The Society of St. Luke," a religious fraternity of Florentine painters.

**Spain.**

1347 War of the "privilege of union" in Aragon. Sudden death of the infante James.

1348 Castilian courts of Alcalá established.

The Valencians rebel against Aragon.

Peter of Aragon confirms the rights and privileges of the "Union," and acknowledges Ferdinand his successor.

1349 Altonso of Castile attacks Gibraltar; thus breaking the truce he had signed in 1342.

The plague compels him to withdraw. Charles of Mauvais, king of Navarre.

**Denmark.**

1347 Loss of Esthland to the German order. Gothland conquered.

Recovery of Schonen, Haland, and Bleking from Sweden, by the Danes (1332.)

Oeland and Wisby conquered by Denmark.

1348 Excessively cold winter in Iceland; the sea frozen, so that men ride on horseback upon the ice from one promontory to another.

Denmark establishes a toll upon all ships passing the Sound into the Black Sea.

1349 The Poles conquer Podolia and Lithuania.

**Netherlands.**

1347 Dissatisfaction of the Flemings at the conduct of count Louis; Ghent and Ypres obstinately oppose the marriage (1346.)

1348 Peace of Dunkirk; neutrality of count Louis guaranteed, and pardon of Ghent and Ypres.

War proclaimed by the Hanseatic league against Waldemar, king of Denmark.

**Greek Empire.**

1347 Cantucezene gains possession of Constantinople, in January.

Death of Apocauchus in the tumult.

John VI. (Cantucezene) sole ruler till his colleague, John V. should be 25 yrs. old.

Marriage of John Palæologus with Helena, daughter of Cantucezene.

1348 War in conjunction with the Venetians against the Genoese.

1349-1350 Defeat of the Greeks and Venetians.

**Britain.**

- 1350 Victory of Edward over the Spanish fleet. "Sea-coal" first used as fuel by brewers, dyers, and others. Glazed windows and chimneys introduced. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded. The fictitious names of "John Doe and Richard Roe" first inserted in writs about this time; an expedient adopted for meeting the requirement of Magna Charta, of two witnesses before trial. Efforts of Edwd. to repress highway robbery. ["Highway robbery was, from the earliest times, a sort of national crime. Capital punishments, though very frequent, made little impression on a bold and licentious crew, who had at least the sympathy of those who had nothing to lose, on their side, and flattering prospects of impunity."—*Hallam*. Barrington clearly proves from the ancient statutes and law-books, that "the people of England were formerly much more irascible and vindictive than they are at present, and that crimes were then perpetrated, of which we now hardly ever hear."] 1351 The "blessed Parliament;" the statute of treason, confining it to seven offences. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, inded. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the King's Bench, hanged for bribery (1288.) Further deterioration of the coinage; a new silver groat issued, which only weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  silver pennies. A pound of silver coins into 25 shillings. 1353 The Strand, London, first built. Law compelling harlots to wear striped hoods, and their dresses the wrong side out.

**France.**

- 1350 Prolongation of the truce for another year. Marriages of Philip, his eldest son, and his grandson. *Three royal marriages*. Death of king Philip, and accession of John, duke of Normandy, Nov. 19. Death of Peter d'Ailly, astronomer. 1351 The constable, count of Eu, executed. 1353 Animosity between Charles *le Mauvais*, the king's son-in-law, and the new constable Charles de la Cerda.

**Germany.**

- 1350 Wire-drawing introduced about this time, probably by Rudolph of Nuremberg. The university of Prague founded. 1351 Zurich and Glaris join the Swiss confedey. 1353 Complete union of the eight ancient Swiss cantons, by the junction of Zurich, Glaris, Zug, and Berne. Destructive plague in Germany. Persecution of the Jews, as the cause of the pestilence.

**Italy.**

- 1350 Death of Stefano (Giotto) a celebrated Florentine painter (born 1324.) Naval war between Venice and Genoa, which lasts five years. Jubilee; pilgrims flock to Rome. [Clement VI, appointed the celebration of the jubilee to take place every 50th year; Urban VI. reduced the period to 33, and Sixtus IV. to 25 years.] Naples again invaded by Louis of Hungy. John de Rupescissa, a Franciscan friar, alchemist, &c. flourishes.

**Italy.**

- 1351 Naval battle between admirals Pisano and Doria in the Bosphorus, Feb. 13. 1352 Defeat of the Genoese off Sardinia, Aug. 29. Innocent VI. (card. Stephen Aubert, bp. of Ostia) pope. Aldovrandini III. *signore* of Ferrara. Death of Taddeo Gaddi, painter. 1353 Cardinal Alberoz is made legate, and charged with the mission of reconquering the papal states. The free-booters Conrad Lando and Fr. Moriale, leaders of military companies. The Venetian fleet destroyed by Doria in the gulf of Spapenza in the Morea, Nov. 3. **Spain.** 1350 Peter (the Cruel) king of Castile, 16yrs. old. Merino sheep introduced into Spain by Peter IV. of Aragon. The era of Spain abolished in Aragon (1180.) 1351 Violence of the Castilian queen-mother towards Leonora de Guzman; she is perfidiously betrayed and executed at Seville. Assassination of Garcilasso de Vega by order of Peter of Castile. 1352 Disgust of Don Henry, Peter the Cruel's brother; he retires to Portugal. [The title "Don" was first adopted in Spain in the year 759.] Peter of Castile vainly attempts to suppress the associations called *Behetrías*. He takes, as mistress, Maria de Padilla. Battle of Epila; Peter of Aragon defeats the confederates under the infante. Assassination of Yussuf, king of Granada. Mohammed succeeds. He purges the court of Granada. 1353 Marriage of Pedro of Castile with Blanche de Bourbon, whom he treats disgracefully. The privileges of the Union of Aragon revoked by Peter, who punishes the leaders. Rebellion of Abu Said, and usurpation of Ismael in Granada. Dethronement of Mohammed V. Marriage of Charles of Navarre with the princess Jeanne of France. **Russia.** 1352 Red Russia conquered by the Lithuanians. **Netherlands.** 1350 Further prosperity of Louvain; it has 4,000 factories, which employ nearly 40,000 hands. **Greek Empire.** 1350 Nicephorus Gregorius, Byzantine historian, dies. 1351 Duseham the Servian, invades Thrace. 1352 The Greeks and Venetians are compelled to make peace on terms advantageous to Genoa. 1353 *The Ottomans in Europe*. (See Turk. Emp. [The record of this event is the first mention which the Ottoman historians make of the passage of the Turks into Europe. Civil war between John Palæologus, and John Cantacuzene. Defeat of Palæologus. **Turkish Empire.** 1353 First permanent settlement of the Turk in Europe; Soliman, son of Orchar seizes a fortress on the Thracian coast. **India.** 1351 *Firoz Toghlek* at Delhi. Public works, &c., at Delhi; noble effort of Firoz to restore prosperity.]

**Britain.**

- 1354 Assay of gold and silver established by law.  
 1355 The Scotch army cross the borders.  
 Edward returns from France, and obtaining a liberal subsidy from Parliament, proceeds with an army into Scotland. The Scots flee; Edward devastates the country.  
 1356 Edward invades Scotland; he retreats. Sir John Mandeville's "Travels" publ. Death of Robert of Avesbury, author of "Mirabilia Gesta, Edward III."  
 1357 Return of the Black Prince, with his royal prisoners, king John and prince Philip. Herring fishing statute passed. Admiralty Court established. Statute for the appointment of administrators to the effects of intestate persons. Ransom of David, king of Scotland, for 100,000 marks; he is liberated Nov. 1. The French refuse Edward's terms for the release of their king, John. Ralph Higden's "Polychronicon" ends. Thomas Blanket carries on the trade of weaving coarse white cloth at Bristol—hence the term *blanket* is derived.

**France.**

- 1354 Assassination of Charles de la Cerda by Charles *le Mauvais*, king of Navarre.  
 1355 Unproductive invasion of Artois by Engli. Vexatious taxation; the Normans revolt and join the king of Navarre.  
 1356 Surprise of the turbulent nobles; three immediately beheaded; king of Navarre sent captive to the Louvre, April 5. Normandy in arms; Philip of Navarre, king of England, &c., unite agnst. John. The Black Prince lands at Bordeaux with only 8,000 men, spreading terror from the Garonne to the Loire. Battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19; the French, led by their king, and numbering more than 60,000, are routed by the English.  
 ["In the French camp were mustered six-and-twenty great feudatories bearing the titles of duke or count, more than four hundred bannerets, together with four youthful sons of the king; and this brilliant array of leaders was followed by sixty thousand combatants, nearly half of whom were men at arms. The Black Prince, on the other hand, could not now bring into the field quite eight thousand men, and a fourth of these were light armed and irregular troops."] King John made prisoner; chivalric conduct of the Black Prince. The Black Prince establishes his court at Bourdeaux, where he holds it for 11 yrs. Dauphin Charles, lieutenant of the kgdom. Turbulent assembly of the States, Oct. 17.  
 1357 The kingdom distracted by internal convulsions, lawless brigands, &c. The States-General liberate the king of Navarre, and enforce a formal reconciliation between him and Charles, Nov. 7.

**Germany.**

- 1354 Expedition of Charles into Italy.  
 1355 Promulgation of the "Golden Bull," finally establishing the right of the Imperial Electoral Colleges.  
 [The diet was to consist of three colleges:—college of electors, college of princes, and college of imperial towns.]

**Italy.**

- 1354 Assassination of Cola di Rienzi in Rome. The papal dominion restored by Albernozz. The emperor Charles IV. in Italy. Florence seeks his protection from the visconti lords. Charles IV. *lord* of Pisa, &c. Coronation of the emperor at Milan. Marino Faliero *doge* of Venice. Matthew II., Barnarbo, and Galeas II. (Visconti lords) of Milan (1356, 1378.)  
 1355 Execution of Marino Faliero, *doge* of Venice, for treason, April 16. Giovanni Gradenigo, *doge* of Venice. Frederic III. king of Sicily. The Palazzo Nuovo of Venice built; Filippo Calendario, architect. The earliest authentic example of the use of Arabic figures (in the hand-writing of Petrarch) as discovered by Mabillon, is of this date, (1202.)  
 [The learned Benedictines, authors of the "Nonvea Traite de Diplomatiqne," declare that the appearance of a date in Arabic numerals before the 14th century, would vitiate its authority.]

- 1356 First war between Venice and Hungary. Giovanni Dolfin, *doge* of Venice. Death of Matthew II. *lord* of Milan (1354.) Birth of the historian, Ferreti (d. 1429.)

**Spain.**

- 1354 Peter of Castile imprisons Blanche, his queen, in the fortress of Arevalo. Murder of the grand master of Calatrava. Peter marries Juano de Castro, and then dismisses her with taunts and indignity. Confederacy against Peter the Cruel. Queen Blanche takes refuge in Toledo. Charles of Navarre procures and avows the assassination of Charles of Spain. University of Huesca founded. Peter of Aragon visits Sardinia, but fails in quieting its disturbances.  
 1355 The states of Castile convoked at Burgos. Perfidy and cruelty of Peter of Castile.  
 1356 Bull of excommunication against Peter.  
 1357 War between Castile and Aragon. Murder of the infante Frederic in the court of the Alcazar, in Peter's presence.

**Portugal.**

- 1357 *Peter*, king of Portugal.

**Netherlands.**

- 1355 Duke John, being destitute of male heirs, convokes the States at Louvain, at wh. The succession is fixed on Jane (daughter) and her husband, Wenceslas of Limburg.  
 1356 Wenceslas, *duke* of Brabant. War between him and Louis of Flanders. William V. (Senseless) *count* of Holland.  
 1257 Peace of Ath; between Wenceslas and Louis—dishonourable to the former.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1354 Palæologus is assisted by Gasteluzzi, a Genoese; they gain admittance to Constantinople by artifice.  
 1355 Abdication of John Cantacuzene, who assumes the habit of a monk. John Palæologus reigns alone (1347.)

- 1356 The Turks cross the Bosphorus, and seize the fortress of Tzympe (Chini.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1357 *Establishment of the Turks in Europe.* Fall of Gallipoli, key of the Hellespont, before the victorious arms of Amuratli.

**Britain.**

- 1358 France agn. invaded by Edward.  
A French fleet destroys the town of Winchelsea.  
The Society of Merchant Adventurers—first called the Thomas-à-Becket Society—formed, being the second *trading company* in England.  
Death of Laurence Minot, historical poet.
- 1359 Court of Exchequer established.  
John Fordun, chronicler of Scotland, fl. [His "Scoti-chronicon" ends with 1385.]
- 1360 Peace of Bretigni, and its ratification:—England retains Gascony and Guienne, acquires Saintoigne, &c. May 8, 21.  
Title of "Guardians" of the Peace changed to *Justices of the Peace*.  
H. de Braeton, writer on law, flourishes.
- 1361 Commissioners sent by Edward to take possession of the surrendered possessions in France.  
"Acts of Wallace," by Blind Harry, a Scottish poet, published.

**France.**

- 1358 Insurrection of the Parisian bourgeoisie, headed by provost Etienne Marcel, Feb. 22. Opposition of classes; Charles summons the aristocracy to his standard.  
Insurrection *la Jacquerie*, (the peasantry.) Butchery of the insubordinate peasantry by the king of Navarre.  
Marcel assassinated, July 31.  
The Bourgeois reject Navarre, who forthwith resumes the war.  
Peace; treaty of Pontoise, Aug. 21.
- 1359 A treaty of peace with England is sent over by John for his son's signature.  
The States-general reject its terms, May 28. Rheims besieged by Edward, who is compelled to retire by the spirited resistance of the inhabitants, under the direction of the archbishop.
- 1360 Peace of Bretigni, May 21.  
["By the terms of this treaty, Edward formally renounced his claim upon the throne of France, and in lieu thereof accepted Aquitaine, which, with considerable annexations, was to be erected into an independent kingdom. A small territory round Calais was also ceded to him. The ransom of John was fixed at three millions crowns of gold."] Ratification of the treaty at Calais by kings John and Edward, Oct. 24.  
Liberation and return of king John.  
Desperate internal state of the kingdom.  
John De Meun of Paris, poet, alchemist, fl.
- 1361 Burgundy reverts to the crown.

**Germany.**

- 1361 Death of John Tauler, the mystic.

**Italy.**

- 1358 Peace of Zara, between Venice and Hungary. (Italy, 1356.)
- 1359 Dukes govern Milan till 1501.
- 1360 Guy, *signore* of Mantua.  
Order of Repentants founded.  
Lorenzo Ghiberti, sculptor, fl. at Arezzo  
Lorenzi Celsi, *doge* of Venice.  
Nicholas III. *signore* of Ferrara.  
Italy overrun with adventurers, mercenary soldiers, set loose by the peace of Bretigni, and banditti.  
University of Pavia enlarged.  
[First erected about 791.]

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1352 Hereditary right of agricultural property established in Hungary and Poland.
- 1360 University of Prague founded.

**Spain.**

- 1358 Ravages of Don Henry on the Castilian territory; Peter's reprisals upon Aragon.  
Abu Said effects the murder of Ismael, the usurper of Granada (1353.)
- 1359 Peter the Cruel outlaws his brother.  
Naval attack on Barcelona by Peter.  
[On this occasion we have the earliest notice of the use of gunpowder in naval warfare.]

War betw. Mohammed V. and Abu Said.

- 1360 Sanguinary compact between Peter the Cruel and the king of Portugal.  
[The murderers of Donna Inez de Castro were delivered up by Peter in exchange for several of his exiled noblemen: thus a most infamous barter was effected by these royal merchants in blood, in violation of every principle of faith and honor.] Failure of Mohammed's expedition against Abu Said; he retreats to Ronda.
- 1361 Blanche, queen of Castile, poisoned, or otherwise murdered, by order of Peter.  
Death of Peter's mistress, M. de Padella.  
Peter makes peace with Aragon, for the purpose of supporting the claims of Mohammed V. (See 1362.)  
Gonsalvo Martin, pretender to the title and office of St. Michael the archangel, burnt.

**Portugal.**

- 1360 The arrogance of the clergy compels the parliament to aim at their depression.

**Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1354 Great guns and gunpowder first used in Denmark.
- 1359 Death of Eric, king of Sweden; his father *Magnus Smek* is restored to his throne.  
Unsuccessful war of Norway, Sweden, and the Hanse towns against Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1359 Dissensions between the nobles and commonality of Louvain; Conterel heads the democrats.

- 1360 The aristocracy and democracy again at war in Brussels.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1361 Fall of Adrianople and Philippolis.  
Peace with Amurath (Murad.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1358 Death, by accident, of Soliman, the enterprising projector of a plan for extending the Turkish power over Europe.

Death of Ibn al Wardi, geographer, &c.

- 1360 Death of Orchan, aged 75.  
[During the reign of Orchan a "constitution" and laws were given to the people; the discipline and tactics of the army were improved; learning was encouraged, and numerous mosques, colleges, and hospitals were established.]  
*Amurath* (or more correctly Al Murad) son of Orchan, succeeds.

[He was politic and warlike, a lover of justice, and an encourager of learning.]

- 1361 Capture of fortresses on the Hellespont.  
Amurath takes Adrianople.  
Ancyra (Angora) captured from Akhilar.  
Thrace conquered by the Turks.  
Fall of Philippolis; peace succeeds.  
Janizaries (Sultan's foot guards) raised.

**Britain.**

- 1362 French language to be discontinued, and the English used in all law pleadings.  
 Birth of Edward, (II.) son of the Black Prince, at Bordeaux.  
 Manufactures and commerce progress.  
 Some Flemings are brought into England about this time by Edward, who introduce the improvements in the finer manufactures of cloth.  
 Matthew of Westminster, author of "Flowers of History," flourishes.
- 1363 The papal demand on England refused. [In 1226 the tenths of the entire kingdom were collected for the pope.]  
 The *Staple* restored to Calais. (See 1376.)
- 1364 Return of king John from France.  
 Windsor Castle built.  
 Marriage of David (Scot.) and Mary Logie.
- 1365 Dismissal and fine of chief justice Sir Henry Green, for extortion.  
 Burgesses first sit in the *Irish Parliament*.  
 About this period the clergy evince a disposition to shake off the oppressive yoke of the papacy. (See 1392.)
- 1366 Parliament finally abolishes the annual payment to the Holy See.  
 Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, flourishes.

**France.**

- 1362 Edward constitutes Guyenne a principality (of Aquitaine,) in favour of his son the Black Prince.
- 1363 The Duke of Anjou breaks his parole, upon which John resolves to return to England.  
 The Black Prince removes to Bordeaux, where he enters on the possession of his principality.
- 1363 Birth of the scholastic Gerson (d. 1429.)
- 1364 Return of king John to England.  
 He dies at the Savoy, April 8.  
 ["The character of John stands deservedly high, and notwithstanding the attempts made to deteriorate his motives for returning to England, there seems no valid reason to believe that he was actuated by any other than those of very sensitive honour."]  
 Charles V. (the Wise) succeeds to the crown.  
 War with Navarre; victory at the Battle of Cockerel, by Du Guesclin.  
 England supports De Montfort's claims.  
 Battle of Auray; French defeated, Sep. 28.
- 1365 Treaty of Gueranda, April 11, by which Charles recognizes De Montfort's claims.
- 1366 Peter (the Cruel) visits the Black Prince at Bordeaux, and entreats his aid agnst. Don Henry. The Black Prince promises his assistance (see 1366, &c., Spain.)

**Germany.**

- 1364 The House of Austria acquire the Tyrol.  
 Carlsbad founded.  
 The University of Geneva founded.

**Austria.**

- 1365 University of Vienna founded.

**Italy.**

- 1362 Urban V. (William de Grimoard de Beauvoir, abbot at Marseilles) pope.  
 War between Florence and Pisa.  
 Conquest of Romagna by the papal see.  
 Rome embellished by order of Urban V.
- 1365 Marco Cornaro, *doge* of Venice.

**Bohemia.**

- 1363 *Wenceslas*, son of Charles, kg. of Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1362 Unsuccessful efforts of Peter and Mohammed to conquer the rebel Abu Said.  
 Victory over the Castilians, and politic conduct of Abu Said at Cadiz.  
 Peter violates his "safe-conduct" to Abu Said, and murders him publicly in Seville; whereupon Mohammed regains the throne of Granada.  
 Sudden and treacherous attack of Peter on the Aragonese territory.  
 The king of Aragon recalls Don Henry from France with his adherents.
- 1362 Death of Juan Manuel, writer of "Romances," &c.
- 1364 War between Navarre and France.  
 Battle of Auray, defeat of the French, and death of Peter of Blois, Sep. 29.  
 Peter of Aragon plots the dethronement of Peter the Cruel of Castile.
- 1365 Don Henry solicits the aid of Charles V. of France against his brother Peter.
- 1366 Thirty thousand French mercenaries, under the count de la Marche, (cousin to the murdered Blanche, 1361,) Du Guesclin, and Sir Hugh Calverley, come to the aid of Don Henry.  
 Flight of Peter (during which he murders the bishop of St. Jago); he comes to Bourdeaux.  
 Treaty betw. Peter and the Black Prince. [This treaty of Edward with one of the most repulsive characters shows, that in those times the distinctions of morality were not over nice. It must be remembered, however, that Don Henry was indebted to French assistance; hence policy would suggest the expediency of securing to England the influence in Castile which was now monopolized by France.]  
 The Castilian States assembled by Henry.
- Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.**
- 1362 Haco VIII. of Norway takes his father prisoner (1343.)
- 1363 Haco of Norway elected king of Sweden.  
 Marriage of Haco and Margaret, daughter of Waldemar IV. of Denmark; hence *Union of Sweden and Norway*.  
 Liberation of Magnus (1343.)
- 1365 Defeat of Haco of Norway by Albert of Sweden in Enkoping.  
 Magnus again made prisoner.  
 Albert, (Smek's sister's son,) rival of Haco, is crowned king of Sweden.  
 [He was invited by the Swedes, and assisted by the Hansc towns.]
- Netherlands.**
- 1363 War between Wenceslas and the dukes of Gueldres and Juliers.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1362 *Adrianople* becomes the capital of the Turks in Europe.
- 1363 Amurath marches against the Servians.  
 Defeat of the combined army of Hungarians and Servians under Louis.
- 1364 Amurath still at war with the Servians.  
 Five years' campaign in Thrace.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1362 Timour distinguishes himself in the war of the emir of Khorassan and Transoxiana, against the Getæ.
- 1363 Timour marries the sister of the emir.  
 Canal in Persia 100 miles long.

**Britain.**

- 1367 The Black Prince gains the battle of Navarrete, in Spain, for Peter the Cruel. Deterioration of the Scottish currency.
- 1368 First striking clock—at Westminster. Edward oppresses Aquitaine.
- 1369 First company of linen weavers in London. Confiscation of the English possessions in France, which leads to hostilities. The *Staple* withdrawn from Calais (1376.) The *Staples* (ports and other places where goods subject to customs' duties were to be brought for weighing and measurement) are fixed at Westminster, Hull, Boston, Yarmouth, Queenborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chichester, Exeter, Bristol, Carmarthen, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda.
- Peace with Scotland.
- 1370 *John Wickliffe*, the reformer, flourishes. Spurs in use about this time. Andrew Wynton's "Cronikel" published. Order of Golden Shield and Thistle instd. First parochial assessment for the poor.

**France.**

- 1368 Refusal of the lords of Gascony to pay taxes to the Black Prince; they appeal to Chas.
- 1369 Charles violates the treaty of Bretigni, by summoning the Black Prince *as his vassal*, to answer a charge of oppression preferred against him by some of the barons, &c., of Guienne. Charles confiscates the English possessions. Revolt of Ponthieu, Limoges, &c. Renewal of hostilities with England. A royal castle commenced for the defence of Paris against the English (1383, 1703.) University of Anjou enlarged.
- 1370 Charles declares Aquitaine forfeited. Limoges retaken by the Black Prince, and 3,000 persons put to the sword, Oct. Charles founds a college of astrology and medicine at Paris. The first perfect clock—made by Henry de Wyck, is erected in the tower of Charles's palace at Paris.

**Germany.**

- 1367 Charles visits the pope at Avignon.
- 1368 Second expedition of Charles into Italy.
- 1370 First public clock erected at Strasburg.
- Italy.**
- 1367 Urban V. arrives at Rome, Oct. 16. League of Charles IV. and the pope against the Visconté lord Barnarbo Galeazzo. Andrea Contarini *doge* of Venice. Order of Jesuans first established.
- 1368 2d expedition of the empr. Charles to Italy. Pisa recovers her liberties.
- 1369 Louis II. *signore* of Mantua. John Palæologus, Greek emperor, publishes at Rome a confession of faith conformable to the creed of the west.
- 1370 Urban V. returns to Avignon. He dies. Gregory XI. (card. Peter Roger, nephew of Clement VI.) pope, at Avignon. Civil strife in Florence between the affluent and poorer classes. Lucca an independent republic. Birth of Guarini of Verona (d. 1460.)
- Poland and Hungary.**
- 1370 Carlsbad (Charles's Bath) founded. Poland comes under the rule of Louis of Hungary, by the extinction of the royal family of the Piasts.

**Spain.**

- 1367 Edward, the Black Prince, enters Spain. Tortuous policy of the king of Navarre. Battle of Navarrete; gained by the Black Prince. Submission of Castile to Peter, the Cruel. Peter evades the performance of his promises to the Black Prince. Peter's cruelty; proscription, &c. Henry again invades Castile. Edward, the Black Prince, refuses to be again the champion of the perjured Peter, the Cruel.
- 1368 Mohammed of Granada aids Peter. They unsuccessfully attack Cordova.
- 1369 Battle of Monteil; defeat of Peter. Treachery of Du Guesclin; Peter murdrd. [Peter died by treachery and violence—crimes for which his own life had furnished so many detestable precedents.] Henry II. (of Transtamara) kg. of Castile. The king of Portugal claims the Castilian crown, and assumes the title. Perils of Henry of Castile from Granada, Portugal, and from civil distractions.
- 1370 Ciudad Rodrigo attacked by Henry II. Naval struggle between the fleets of Henry of Castile and the king of Portugal.

**Portugal.**

- 1367 *Ferdinand*, king of Portugal.
- 1369 Ferdinand at war for the throne of Castile.

**Denmark.**

- 1368 Danish nobles come into notice. Waldemar, compelled to abdicate the Danish throne, takes refuge in Germany.
- 1369 Copenhagen taken by the Hanse league.
- 1370 Gedimir seizes on Volhynia, Kiew, and the districts on the Dneiper.

**Netherlands.**

- 1368 Marriage of Margaret, heir of Louis of Flanders, and Philip of Burgundy, son of John of France. [This marriage was destined, first, to unite Flanders with Burgundy; next, both provinces with Brabant; and eventually all the low countries under the duke of Burgundy, whose rights ultimately passed into the house of Austria.]
- 1369 Flanders under the power of Austria; being annexed by marriage.
- 1370 Malines has 3,000 factories, and Antwerp a still greater number.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1367 Armenia conquered by the Mamelukes.
- 1369 First visit of Palæologus to Rome to solicit the Pope's aid.
- 1370 Second visit of the emperor to the Pope, before whom he professes Catholicity.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1367 Birth of Makrizi, historian, (d. 1438.)
- 1368 Death of the biographer Jafei.
- 1369 Rise of Timour at Samarkand.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1367 Death of Timour's wife; followed by war between her father and Timour.
- 1369 Balch captured; overthrow of the emir of Khorassan; whereupon a new empire in Tartary is founded by Timour, whose capital is Samarkand.

**China.**

- 1368 The dynasty of *Ming* in China.
- 1368 *Tohoan Tymur*, the last of the house of Janjez in China. He is expelled China by the Mim.

**Britain.**

- 1371 Marriage of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, with Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel of Spain.  
Robert II. (Scotland) grand-nephew of Robert Bruce, king of the Scots.
- 1372 The English fleet, under Hastings, earl of Pembroke, defeated by the combined fleets of Castile and France.  
The central tower of York minster erected by Walter Shirlaw.  
[The nave was begun 1290, finished 1330.]  
Dartford Priory, Kent, erected.  
Death of Mandeville (1366.)
- 1373 Embarkation of John of Gaunt for France.  
William of Wykeham founds Winchester school (1389.)  
"The Bruce" an *epic*, by John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen.  
Birth of John lord Talbot (died 1453.)
- 1374 Edward loses most of his conquests and possessions in France. A truce.  
Bull-running first introduced into Tutbury, Staffordshire (1200.)  
The king lavishes his wealth upon his mistress, Alice Perrers.  
Building of Amberley Castle, Sussex.
- 1376 Death of the Black Prince, Ju. 8, aed. 45.  
The *Staple* again restored to Calais (1376.)  
[Calais was made the *Staple* for tin, lead, feathers, &c. after its capture in 1348. In 1353 the *Staple* was removed by Parliament from the continent, and established for ever at Newcastle, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Canterbury, Chichester, Exeter, Bristol, Carmarthen, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Drogheda. In 1363 it was restored to Calais. See 1369.]  
Renewal of war with France.

**France.**

- 1371 Return of the Black Prince to England.
- 1372 The combined fleets of France and Spain defeat the English fleet at Rochelle, June 23, 24.  
Rochelle besieged by Du Guesclin.  
Nearly all Poitou lost to England.  
Thouars surrenders, Edward being unable to relieve it.
- 1373 Conquest of Poitou completed, March 21.  
Flight of De Montfort to England.  
John of Gaunt lands at Calais.  
His march through France is unopposed.  
Disastrous close of the expedition.
- 1374 Truce of Bruges with England that country having now lost nearly all its French possessions.
- 1375 Meeting of the commissioners of peace at Bruges. John Wickcliffe one of the English commissioners.  
They prolong the truce.
- 1376 Pope Gregory resolves to return to Rome.  
[The residence of the papal court at Avignon from 1305, to the present year, has, from the length of its duration, and its disastrous consequences to the church, been compared by Italian writers to the Babylonish captivity. See 1377.]  
Charles projects an invasion of England.

**Germany.**

- 1375 The Swiss repel an invasion of the English bands.
- 1376 Charles induces the electors at Aix-la-Chapelle to elect his son, Wenceslas, king of the Romans.

**Italy.**

- 1372 Otho, *marquis* of Montserrat.  
Second war betw. Venice and Hungary.  
Festival of the presentation instituted.
- 1374 Death of Francis Petrarch, the great reviewer of modern Italian *literature*.  
[He was born at Arezzo, in 1304.]  
Birth of Beccadelli, author of "Hermaproditus," &c. (died 1471.)
- 1375 War of Florence against the states of the church.  
Death of Boccaccio, father of modern Italian prose.
- 1376 Final and pompous restoration of the seat of the popedom to Rome, by Gregory.  
Popular tumult in Florence; concessions by the administration of Salvosteo de Medici.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1371 Louis reigns in Hungary; his mother is regent of Poland.
- 1372 War between Louis of Hungary and the republic of Venice till 1373.  
[The authority of Louis extends from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and from these to the Baltic.]
- 1376 Birth of John Huss the reformer.

**Spain.**

- 1371 Constance, daughter of Peter, the Cruel, married to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.  
Naval victory of Castile over Portugal.  
Attempts of pope Gregory to pacify Spain.  
Carmona taken by Henry; he obtains possession of all the children of Peter.  
Peace between Portugal and Castile; and marriage alliance. Ferdinand violates his engagements.
- 1372 Pretensions of the duke of Lancaster to the crown of Castile; his intrigues detected.  
Defeat of the earl of Pembroke by the Castilian fleet—the earl taken prisoner, June 23.
- 1373 Lisbon assaulted by Henry of Castile.  
Henry of Castile declines interference with the schism in the church.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1371 Return of Waldemar the Dane (1368.)  
Liberation of Magnus; and acknowledgment of Albert as king of Sweden.
- 1376 *Olaf* (6 years old) king of Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1372 Wenceslas still at war against his refractory chiefs.
- 1375 War of classes in Louvain.
- 1376 General laxity of morals in Flanders; 1,400 murders in the brothels of Ghent in one year.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1373 Treaty of Amurath; Constantinople, Thesalonica, and part of the Morea, with a few islands, only left to the Eastern emp.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1372 Subjugation of Serbia and Bulgaria.
- 1373 Treaty of Amurath with the Greek empire; great increase of the territorial possessions of the Turks.

- 1376 Marriage of Bajazet, Amurath's eldest son, to the daughter of the emir of Kermian.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1374 Hasein succeeds sultan Aweis.

**India.**

- 1375 Kingdom of *Kandesh*; under *Malik Raja Fanki*.

**Britain.**

- 1377 Death of Edward at Sheen, June 21, aged 64.  
[The large supplies required for Edward's armaments, rendered frequent meetings of the legislature altogether indispensable, and there are still extant writs of summons which prove that the representatives of the people assembled under his auspices not fewer than seventy times.— During this memorable reign architecture made rapid progress, and the fine arts in general received encouragement; trade and commerce were extended; and the first real symptoms of hostility to the pope were manifested.]
- Richard II.* (aged 11) son of Black Prince. Office of champion of England instituted. Office of speaker of H. of Commons instd. The Commons aspire to have the appointment to all state offices, the barons refuse. Wickliffe first opposes the pope's supremacy. The "Gospellers" a nickname of the Wickliffites.
- Hastings destroyed by fire.  
[The castle of Hastings was built in 1070.]
- Census; population of the chief towns— London, 35,000; York, 11,000; Bristol, 9,000; Plymouth, 7,000; Coventry, 7,000; Norwich, 6,000; Lincoln, 5,000; Sarum, 5,000; Lynn, 5,000; Colchester, 4,500; Canterbury, 4,000; Beverley, 4,000; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4,000; Oxford, 3,500; Bury, Suffolk, 3,500; Gloucester, Leicester, and Shrewsbury, above 3,000 each.  
[At this period Flanders could boast of much more considerable cities, as Brughes, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, &c.]
- 1378 Invasion of France, unsuccessful.  
Border war with the Scots.  
Impressment of seamen alluded to in statute of this year as a known practice.  
Introduction of plays into England.  
Imposition of the poll-tax on all classes.
- 1379 Truce with France.  
The Roman law rejected, except from the spiritual and admiralty courts.  
Death of Matthew of Westminster.  
New College, Oxford, founded.  
First duty on coals of 6d. per ton levied on those coming from Newcastle.
- France.**
- 1377 Charles, hearing of the death of Edward, sends a fleet to ravage the English coast. He renews the war with Navarre. The papal court transferred from Avignon to Rome by Gregory XI. (See 1376.) Failure of the expedition of John of Gaunt against Malo.
- 1378 Revolt in Languedoc suppressed.  
Revolt in Bretagne, in December.
- 1379 De Montfort resumes the ducal crown.  
An English army invades France to assert De Montfort's claims.  
Brest given up to the English by the duke of Bretagne (Montfort) for grant of land.
- Germany.**
- 1378 Charles visits Paris.  
He dies at Prague, aged 62.  
*Wenceslas*, (king of Bohemia) emperor.  
Diet meets at Nuremberg.
- Italy.**
- 1377 *Maria*, queen of Sicily.  
Gunpowder and cannon first used in Italy: by the Venetians against the Genoese.

**Italy.**

- 1378 Insurrection in Florence; Landi chosen Gonfaloniere.  
The war of Florence with Rome terminated by the death of pope Gregory XI.  
Banking establishments in active operation at Florence (1345.)  
*The great schism of the west* commenced by a double election of popes.  
Urban VI. (Bartholomew Prignano, archbp. of Bari), acknowledged by the greater part of the empire, and by England.  
Clement VII. (cardinal Robert de Genève bishop of Cambray) whose residence is at Avignon, elected by fifteen of the cardinals who had chosen Urban VI., and acknowledged by France, Spain, Sicily, Cyprus, and Scotland.  
[The rival popes anathematize each other.]  
John Galeas and Bernardo (Visconti) dukes of Milan (1354, 1356.)  
John III., *marquis* of Montserrat.
- 1379 War of the Chiozza; Venice oppressed by Genoa and her allies.  
The Free Military Company of Saint George, formed by Alberico Barbiano.  
[Though the Italian mercenaries were inferior to the Germans in bodily strength and personal courage, yet they were inured to more exact discipline, less impatient of fatigue, and better versed in the details of military duty. Many of their leaders were celebrated for capacity, experience, and an accurate knowledge of the art of war, as it was understood and practised in that age. The above-named band of adventurers were regarded as the best school of military discipline, a new system of tactics having been introduced by its leader. "From this company," says Platina, "sallied forth, as from the Trojan horse, the greatest captains of the age." The most eminent of them were Braccio da Montone, a noble of Perugia, and Sforza Attendola, a peasant of Romagna, who, at the head of their respective forces controlled, for many years, the balanced strength of Italy; and the latter of whom became, in less than half a century, the ancestor of princes.]
- Hungary.**
- 1377 Re-union of Red Russia to Hungary.
- 1378 Third war between Hungary and the Venetian republic till 1381.  
*Maria*, daughter of Louis of Hungary, heir presumptive to the throne, is affianced to Sigismund of Luxemburg, *marquis* of Brandenburg.
- Spain.**
- 1379 Sudden death of Henry at a banquet.  
*Juan I.* (John) king of Castile.  
Castile espouses the cause of pope Clement.
- Netherlands.**
- 1377 The demagogues, Hyons and Mathias, of Ghent, renew civil strife.  
The democratic "White Hats."
- 1378 Insurrection of Hyons, and war of the "White Hats" against count Louis; Woldenghem and Bruges taken.  
Hyons poisoned at Damne.  
Four weavers head the insurgents.
- 1379 Peace; mediated by the duke of Burgundy; favourable to the rebels, Dec.

**Britain.**

- 1380 Roger Mortimer, earl of March, hanged. Popular dissatisfaction; peasantry claim the franchise on the ground of taxation. The Annals of England, by Adam Merimouth, ends this year.  
[It commenced with 1302.]
- 1381 Insurrection against the poll-tax under Wat Tyler.  
Some of the insurgents enter London, murder the lord Chancellor and others, and burn the duke of Lancaster's palace, Clerkenwell monastery, &c.  
Richard holds conference with them, and promises to abolish slavery, to remove restrictions on trade, and substitute a fixed rent on land in lieu of services as villeins. Richard meets Tyler's party at Smithfield; Tyler is knocked down by Walworth, lord mayor of London, and killed by one of the knights.  
The barons, with 40,000 men, finally suppress the insurrection.  
Richard fulfils none of his promises to the people, but compels them to return to slavery; not fewer than 1500 are hanged, some without the formalities of law.  
The title "lord," first used by the mayor of London.  
First navigation act passed.  
Coals first imported from Newcastle as an article of trade.  
John of Gaunt holds a court of minstrels. Locks and padlocks are mentioned by Du Cange at this period.
- 1382 The Cambridge expedition, to Portugal fails. Marriage of Richard with Aune, daughter of the emperor Charles V.
- France.**
- 1380 Death of Charles V. near Vincennes.  
[The general consent of his times bestowed upon Charles V. the honourable title of *le sage*, a name which he appears to have derived, in the first instance, from his having been more skilled in letters than was customary among princes, and which was continued to him on account of the cunning which he afterwards exhibited in politics.]  
Charles VI. (the Maniac) eleven years old. Disputes for the regency; a compromise. Charles's *sacre* celebrated, November 4. De Montfort does homage for Bretagne.
- 1382 Feroocious conduct of Charles at Rouen and Paris, under the instruction of Anjou. Nicholas Flamel, of Paris, notary, alchemist, &c., fl.  
The order of knighthood, Passion of Jesus Christ, instituted.  
Final downfall of the Troubadours; both their language and poetry become extinct from this period.  
[Such was the enthusiasm created in favour of their poetry, that from their rise in 1070, to their final extinction, no less than 140 are recorded as worthy competitors for fame, besides a countless multitude whose weaker pretensions have been lost in oblivion. William, count of Toulouse, and William, lord of Bauxare, are usually named as the earliest Troubadours, but it was not until the accession of the Berangers, that Provençal poetry began to acquire celebrity, and

**France.**

the period of the thirteenth century may be named as the age of its highest glory, when some of the most eminent monarchs of Europe were ranked amongst its votaries." 1197.]

**Germany.**

- 1380 Meister Wilhelm, of Cologne, painter, fl. Birth of the celebrated Thomas à Kempis.

**Italy.**

- 1380 The Genoese, and their allies, surrender their fleet to Pisani, the Venetian admiral. Joanna of Naples adopts Louis, duke of Anjou, as successor to the throne. Birth of Poggio, the poet, (died 1459.)
- 1381 Rule of the Albizzi at Florence till 1434. Peace of Turin; betw. Genoa and Venice. Theodore II. *marquis* of Montferrat. Eruption of *Ætna*; Catania devastated.
- 1382 Charles of Durazzo procures the murder of Joanna, queen of Naples.

**Hungary.**

- 1380 The Hungarians call in the aid of the Turks.  
1382 University of Pesth founded.

**Spain.**

- 1380 Naval defeat of the Portuguese by the Castilian fleet, off St. Vincent.  
1381 The Castilian and Portuguese armies confront each other, but a battle is averted.

**Portugal.**

- 1381 Ferdinand, disgusted with his English allies, makes peace with Juan of Castile, on the point of a battle. English allies sent home in a Castilian fleet. Expedition of the earl of Cambridge.

**Denmark, Norway, and Russia.**

- 1380 *Union of Denmark and Norway*, under Olaf, the Dane, who succeeds to Norway, being the son of Haco and Margaret. Victory of the Russians under Dmitry Ivanovitch, grandson of Ivan, over the Tartars near the Don. Dmitry is surnamed Donskoi.

- 1382 Moscow sacked by the Tartars; a son of Dmitry taken hostage.

**Netherlands.**

- 1380 War of the democracy agnst. Count Louis renewed; Prunel beheads 4000 white hats; he is put to death with other leading republicans; the people retaliate.

- 1381 Severity of count Louis; he beheads 500 of the inhabitants of Bruges, and perpetrates other deeds of blood.

The insurgents increase in numbers.

They are defeated at Dixmude.

Louis beheads 700 men at Ypres; and an equal number at Courtrai.

- 1382 Horrible excesses of Louis and his followers; general massacre at Nyvel and Grammont.

Count Louis lays siege to Ghent.

Philip van Artevelde chosen democratic regent (sovereign captain) of Ghent.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1380 The emir of Hamid sells his sovereignty.

- 1381 Three of the ten divisions of the Seljukian kgdom. come under the Ottoman yoke:—*Khorasi* obtained by conquest (1336). *Kermian* by marriage (1376), and *Hamid* by purchase (1380.)

Sophia, a city near Mount Hæmus, captured, &c.

- 1382 Natolia subdued by Amurath.

**Britain.**

- 1382 John de Trevisa, a Cornish divine, translates Higden's *Chronicon* (1357.)  
[It is said that Trevisa published an edition of the Bible.]
- 1383 Cannon first used in the English service by the governor of Calais.—Fleming.  
Spenser, bp. of Norwich, assists the Flemings.  
Wickliffe's *translation of Bible* published.
- 1384 The duke of Lancaster accused of treason; he flees to Pomfret Castle.  
The princess of Wales effects a reconciliation.  
Death of John Wickliffe (1324.)  
[In 1360 Wickliffe appeared as the champion of Oxford University against the mendicants. In 1366 he justified the refusal of Edward to pay tribute to Rome. He escaped condemnation for heresy in 1377. In 1378 he began to expose the corruptions of the church. In 1380 he commenced a translation of the Bible. Transubstantiation was assailed by him in 1381. In 1382 he retired to Lutterworth rectory.]  
The privilege of exporting coals without paying license to the corporation of Newcastle granted to the inhabitants of the south side of the Tyne (1239.)  
[This license to the inhabitants of the county Durham was extended on account of Richard's devotion to their tutelary saint, St. Cuthbert.]

**France.**

- 1382 Revolt of the Flemings.  
Artevelde besieges Oudenarde, Nov. 11.  
Battle of Rosebecque; defeat of the Flemings, and death of Artevelde, Nov. 17.  
Pillage of Bruges ransomed by the citizens for 120,000 francs.  
Courtrai burnt by Charles, Dec. 12.
- 1383 Insubordination in Paris; Charles inflicts dreadful severities upon the inhabitants.  
War betw. the Clementines and Urbanists.  
Crusade of the Urbanists; the English hierarchy alone contribute a tun of gold towards the extinction of the Clementines.  
The royal castle of defence for Paris finished (1369.)  
Flanders invaded by bishop of Norwich.  
Battle of Dunkirk; bishop Spencer defeats the Clementines, 5,000 killed.  
Charles, with 80,000 men, marches against the ravaging and fanatic bishop Spencer.  
Retreat of Spencer upon Gravelines.  
Sir Hugh Calverley defends Bruckburgh; capitulation of Calverley; a truce succeeds.  
Death of the duke of Anjou, Oct. 10.  
Violent opposition of the Dominicans of Paris against the supporters of the doctrine of the immaculate conception.
- 1384 Death of the earl of Flanders, Jan. 26.  
Philip of Burgundy succeeds to the fief.

**Italy.**

- 1382 Charles III. proclaimed king of Naples.  
Civil wars in Naples, between Charles and Louis, till 1400.  
The jubilee fixed by Urban VI. to be celebrated every thirty-three years.  
Michele Morosini, *doge* of Venice.  
Francis I. *signore* of Mantua.  
Antonio Veniero, *doge* of Venice.  
Tomaso Albizzi, *signore* of Florence.
- 1383 Barnarho and Galeazzo Visconti, *lords* of Bologna; they divide the State.  
Birth of Donatello, sculptor, at Florence.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1382 Mary, (daughter of Charles Duras) "king" of Hungary.  
[The Hungarians hold the idea of a feminine ruling spirit in such contempt, that whenever a woman succeeds, they dignify her with the masculine title of "king."]

- 1383 Hedwig, king of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1382 Juan of Castile marries Beatrix of Portugal. On the death of Ferdinand, Juan has his wife proclaimed queen of Portugal.
- 1383 Juan of Castile invades Portugal.  
Battle of Albujarotta; defeat of Juan, and loss of 10,000 men, besides many nobles.  
The era of Spain abolished in Castile (1350.)
- 1384 Private marriage of the infante, Juan of Aragon, with Violante, dr. of duke of Bar.

**Portugal.**

- 1382 Beatrice, dau. of Ferdinand, is married to John I. of Castile; who declares her his successor.
- 1383 Revolution in Portugal.  
John of Castile chosen regent.  
War with the Castilians (1411.)  
Victory of Aljubarrota.

**Netherlands.**

- 1382 Vindictiveness and despotism of Artevelde, aided by Peter Dubois.  
Famishing state of the people of Ghent; peace demanded; intolerable terms of count Louis.  
Singular defeat of count Louis at Bruges by 5000 famishing men of Ghent; he escapes in disguise; Bruges taken; excesses of the men of Ghent at Bruges.  
Defeat of the Flemings, by the French, at Rosebecque.
- 1383 War of Charles of France agnt. Flanders, for the overthrw. of republican principles.  
Battle of the Lys; Dubois defeated; Ypres admits the French.  
Battle of Rouless; defeat of the republicans and death of Philip Artevelde and 20,000 Flemings.  
Submission of Flanders (Ghent excepted) to Charles.  
Ackerman succeeds Artevelde in Ghent.  
Ghent in alliance with England; arrival of an Eng. force, by whom Gravelines and Dunkirk are taken, and Ypres invested.  
Defeat and retreat of the English.  
Horror of the war increased.  
Truce, in which Ghent is included, by the mediation of the duke de Berri.  
Death of Wenceslas of Brabant (1356.)  
Jane (his widow) *duchess* (1404.)

- 1384 Count Louis assassinates his dupe, the duke de Berri, Jan.  
Flanders falls under the duke of Bruges.  
Philip (the Bold) *duke* of Flanders.  
Submission of Ghent to Philip, whose government is mild and of great prosperity.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1383 Timour subdues Karism, Khorasan, and Kandahar.
- 1384 Ahmed succeeds sultan Hasein.  
First invasion of Persia by Timour.  
[It was his early ambition to be the conqueror and ruler of the world. His favourite maxim was, that as there is but one God in heaven, so there ought to be but one lord on earth.]

**Britain.**

- 1385 Roger, earl of March (grandson of Lionel duke of Clarence) declared heir-presumptive by Richard.  
The Scots invade England, urged by the arrival of a French army. Richard repels them, burns Edinburgh, Perth, &c. Death of the Princess of Wales.  
Robert de Vere created marquis of Dublin, the first on whom the title was conferred. The earl of Lancaster's expedition to Spain. Severe dearth in England, and murrain among cattle, &c.; national distress.  
Office of Lord High Admiral of England instituted in December.
- 1386 Abortive attempt of the French to invade England.  
De la Vere created duke of Ireland.  
Impeachment of the Chancellor (the Earl of Suffolk,) being the first impeachment by the House of Commons, and the first of a lord chancellor.  
First company of linen weavers.
- 1387 The duke of Gloucester (king's uncle) impeaches De Vere, archbishop Neville, and the earl of Suffolk, in Parliament. Winchester College founded.  
First appointment in England of a Lord High Admiral's court (1385.)  
First patent for conferring the dignity of Baron, on John de Beauchamp of Kidderminster.  
West Gate, Canterbury, built.  
Gloucester usurps the administration.  
Richard consults the judges, who decide against the proceedings of Gloucester.  
Insurrection of the barons under Gloucester.

**France.**

- 1385 Charles renews the war; three armies sent against the English, in Scotland, Flanders, and Guienne.  
Savage conduct of Charles in Flanders.  
Peace of Tournay, Dec. 18; the citizens of Ghent acknowledge Philip.
- 1386 Extraordinary preparations for invading England; oppressive taxation and "tallages," for equipping an armament.
- 1387 Death of Charles *le mauvais*, Jan. 1.  
Vessels collected at Sluys.  
Delay of the duke de Berri, and impatient departure of the constable for England.  
Part of the fleet captured in the Thames.  
Abandonment of the great expedition.  
Project of invading England renewed, frustrated by the duke of Bretagne.  
De Clisson treacherously made prisoner by De Montfort.  
The university of Paris condemn all who oppose the dogma of the immaculæ conception (1384.)  
The Dominicans appeal to the pope.

**Germany.**

- 1385 War between Austria and Switzerland.  
1386 Battle of Sempach; self-devotion of Winkelried, and victory of the Swiss over the Austrians.  
The university of Heidelberg fndd. (? 1346.)  
1387 The empire divided into circles.  
The historians—Henrich von Rebhorf, Heinrich von Hervorden, Jacob Königshoten, John Schildberger, and others, flourish at this period.  
Thomas of Strasburg, and Marsilius of Inghen (d. 1336) mystics, flourish.

**Italy.**

- 1385 Death of Barnarbo of Milan; whereupon John Galeas (Gian Galeazzo) obtains the sole rule (1354.)  
*Ladislaus*, king of Naples.  
He labours to reduce the power of the nobles, and to abolish the feudal system.
- 1387 Marriage of Maria, of Sicily, and Martin, son of Martin, the elder, of Aragon. Gian Galeazzo, (Visconti) lord of Milan, overthrows the sovereign house of Scala; he is all-powerful in northern Italy.  
Birth of Angelico da Fiesole, painter of Scripture subjects (d. 1455.)  
University at Sienna founded.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1386 *Jagello* (Vladislaus V.) king of Poland.  
1387 *Sigismund*, king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1385 John of Gaunt invades Castile (1372); disease in his army compels him to retire.  
Peace of Bayonne; the pretensions of Lancaster purchased by Juan for 60,000 francs in gold for himself, 4,000 annually to Constance, and five towns in fief.
- 1386 Juan of Castile promotes the welfare of his kingdom; proclaims amnesty to the Galicians; practises economy in the state; relieves the public burdens, &c.  
Death of Peter of Aragon; flight of Sybilla, his queen, who is soon arrested on a charge of sorcery; she surrenders her possessions to escape death.  
Return of the Infant Juan from Girona.
- 1387 *John* (Juan) king of Aragon.  
[Never was there a monarch gentler than Juan, nor a court more festive than that of Violante. Dancing, music, and the drama were as assiduously cultivated as though they had been affairs of state.]  
Marriage of the younger Martin of Aragon with Maria of Sicily.

**Portugal.**

- 1385 *John I.* king of Portugal.

**Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.**

- 1386 Insurrection in Sweden, and rejection of Albert by the nobility, of whose estates he had required one-third as crown lands.  
Paganism abolished and Christianity established in Lithuania about this time.
- 1387 Death of king Olaf (1376); his mother, *Margaret*, of Waldemar, queen of Norway and Denmark—called "the Semiramis of the North"—succeeds (1523.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1385 Treasonable conspiracy of the sons of Murad and Palæologus detected and suppressed.
- 1387 Manuel, (son of the emperor John) despot of Thessalonica, provokes the wrath of the Turks, and is compelled to flee.  
He solicits Anurath's forgiveness, is pardoned, and restored to his father.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1385 Conspiracy of the sons of Amurath and John V. of Constantinople.
- 1386 War with Aladdin, the emir of Karamania.
- 1387 Victory of Amurath over the Karaman Oghli in Cilicia; intercession of Aladdin's wife—peace is the result.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1385 Great victories of Timour; submission of Shah Shedshaa of Irak, &c.
- 1387 Capture of Ispahan.  
Pyramid of human heads.

**Britain.**

- 1388 Richard summons a parliament, which met Feb. 3, to examine the charges of the insurgents against De la Vere, Suffolk, Sir R. Tresilian, Sir Simon Burley, Sir N. Brember, and the archbishop, of York. The accused are condemned to death. Sir Simon Burley, Sir Nicholas Brember, and chief-justice Tresilian, are executed at Tyburn.
- The archbishop conceals himself; De Vere escapes to Holland; Suffolk to Paris; and the others are pardoned.
- Battle of Otterburn; Hotspur defeated, Aug. 15. (The famous Chevy Chase.)
- 1389 Richard recovers his authority upon his coming of age, probably by secret compromise.
- The duke of Gloucester dismissed.
- William of Wykeham, chancellor.
- Return of the Earl of Lancaster.
- Death of Sir Hugh Calverley, "the first person who used guns in the English service."
- 1390 The mode of curing herrings discovered. Robert III. (Scotland) succeeds Robert II. Scotland chiefly under the rule of the earl of Fife, brother of the king.
- Woollen cloth first made at Kendal. [Medleys were first made in 1614.]
- Theatrical performances by clerks first exhibited (1378).
- Richard of Cirencester, author of "Description of Britain," (d. 1401); and R. Langlands, author of "Piers Plowman," flourish.
- John of Gaunt's palace, Lincoln, built.

**France.**

- 1388 De Montfort compromises the stipulated ransom of the constable de Clisson. University of Avignon founded.
- Charles assumes the government; consequent removal of the dukes of Berri and Burgundy, which occasions joy.
- 1389 Montfort is reconciled to Charles, Jan. 20. Expedition agt. Guedres; unsuccessful. Luxury and extravagance of Charles. Royal "progress" in the southern provinces. Royal licentiousness, &c.
- De Berri removed from the government of Languedoc for oppression.
- 1390 Fruitless expedition against Tunis. Resolution of Charles to visit Rome, and thence to proceed on a crusade. Order of the Thistle of Bourbon instituted. Cards invented for the amusement of Charles, now in a melancholy state.

**Germany.**

- 1388 The cantons rout the Austrians at Nâfels.
- 1389 Peace between Austria and Naples till 1412. University of Cologne refounded.
- 1390 The first mill for manufacturing paper from linen erected in Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1388 Albert, *signore* of Ferrara.
- 1389 ["The limits of Christianity were not much extended during the fourteenth century. The hopes which had been entertained respecting the conversion of the Moguls, had now begun to fail. In China, also, the profession of Christianity lost ground. The gospel was, however, partially received in Lithuania and Lapland."]

**Italy.**

- 1389 Boniface IX. (cardinal Peter Tomacelli) elected to succeed Urban VI., (Clement VII. still reigns.)
- Death of Andrea di Cione Orcagna, of the Florentine school of painters (1329.)
- Feast of the Conception instituted.
- Birth of Cosmo de Medici, Florence.
- 1390 War bet. Florence and the lord of Milan. [The Florentine mercenaries were led by an Englishman, Sir John Hawkwood, of great celebrity in this *condottieri* warfare, 1339.]
- The Greek language restored in Italy, by Manuel Chrysolaris.
- The rhetorical feet of Franco begins to be superseded by new forms and figures to represent new values of time.
- Leonardi Bruni, historian of Florence, fl.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1389 Sigismund defeated by Bajazet.
- 1390 Victory of Sigismund over Bajazet; he subjects Moldavia and Wallachia to tribute. Red Russia lost to Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1388 The states of Monca remonstrate with Juan of Aragon respecting the licentiousness of the court; he is compelled to introduce reform.
- 1390 Death of Juan by a fall from his horse. Henry III. Castile (11 years old) succeeds. Regency of four, with sixteen deputies. Aragon invaded by count Armagnac.

**Netherlands.**

- 1389 Albert I. *count* of Holland.
- Greek Empire.**
- 1390 Loss of the remaining Greek possessions in Asia.
- Birth of John Palæologus (1425.)

**Turkish empire.**

- 1388 Revolt of Servia and Albania. Part of Albania conquered.
- 1389 Victory of Kassova in Servia; defeat of the combined Christian army of Albanians, Dalmatians, Hungarians, Wallachians. Assassination of Amurath by a Servian prisoner.
- Bajazet I. succeeds Amurath.
- [Bajazet, who was called *Uderim* or "the lightning," signalized the commencement of his reign by having his brother, Yakub, strangled. The reasons assigned in justification of this fratricidal act were so highly appreciated by succeeding sultans, that the imitation of the example of Bajazet became a standing law of the empire, whose chiefs thenceforth refused to bear a brother near the throne.]
- 1390 Philadelphia in Asia Minor conquered by Bajazet, his most servile allies being Greeks, commanded by the emperors John and Michael.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1388 Timour is at war with the khan of Kiptschak, and with the northern and western Tartars.
- 1390 Battle with Tokatmish, khan of western Tartary; defeat and flight of Tokatmish, July 5.

**India.**

- 1388 *Gheias ad din*, at Delhi.
- Kedm. of *Mubwa*; first kg. *Dilavan Chori*.
- 1389 *Abubekr*, at Delhi.
- 1390 *Nasir ad din*, at Delhi.

**Britain.**

- 1391 Richard demands of the city of London £1,000. The citizens refuse to grant the money, whereupon the king annuls the city charter; and the citizens are compelled to pay £10,000 for its restoration. Impropriators are enjoined to distribute an annual sum for the relief of the poor.
- 1392 Famous *Statute of Preamunire*:—The clergy are forbidden to cross the sea for appointment to benefices, and papal excommunication is prohibited in England under severe penalties. Thus the Papal power is abolished by Parliament. The French language rapidly grows into disuse in England. Chaucer's "Astrolabe" published.
- 1393 The duke of Gloucester, being about to join an expedition to Ireland, is recalled. London Mercer's Company formed. Circulation of Scottish gold and silver coin prohibited in England.
- 1394 Expedition of Richard against Ireland. The Wickliffites persecuted. Henry Knighton, historian, flourishes.
- 1395 Return of Richard from Ireland hastened by the Lollard disturbances. Truce of 28 years with France.

**France.**

- 1391 Intrigues of the royal dukes; renewal of the feud between de Clisson and the duke of Bretagne. Brest delivered up by the English.
- 1392 Treaty of Tours; the ducal quarrel healed. Truce with England prolonged. Illness of king Charles. Attempted assassination of de Clisson by Pierre de Craon. Charles sets out against Bretagne. Insanity of Charles VI. first exhibited in the forest of Mans. The royal dukes summon a council of the barons and prelates. Duke of Burgundy is appointed regent. Recovery of the king.
- 1393 Wedding of two royal favourites; accident; relapse of the king. Influence of the duchess of Orleans. She is removed from court. The Porcupine order of knighthood instd.

**Germany.**

- 1392 University of Erfurd founded (? enlarged.)
- 1394 Imprisonment of the emperor for cruelty by the citizens of Prague.

**Italy.**

- 1391 The Visconti obtain power in Pisa. University of Ferrara founded.
- 1393 Nicholas III. *signore* of Ferrara.
- 1394 Strenuous efforts, from this time, made by the University of Paris for putting an end to the schism in the church. Benedict XIII. (cardinal Peter de Luna, a Spaniard) succeeds pope Clement VII. at Avignon, (Boniface IX. still in powr.) Birth of Lorenzo de Medici, Florence.

**Spain.**

- 1391 Intrigues of the abb. of Toledo in Castile. Yussuf II. (Abu Abdalla) kg. of Granada. He obtains a prolongation of the truce with Castile; but the rebellion of his younger son, Mohammed, compels him to break the truce.
- 1392 Mohammed defeated; a truce succeeds.

**Spain.**

- 1393 Marriage of Henry of Castile to Catherine. Martin, nephew of Juan of Aragon, invades Sicily, and brings it into subjectn.
- 1394 Rebellion of the barons of Sicily against the Infante Martin and princess Maria. Yussuf defeats the grand master of Alcantara.
- 1395 Juan of Aragon killed by a fall fr. his horse. Martin (his brother) succeeds to Aragon. Rebellion, in Aragon, of Mathieu, count de Foix, suppressed. Return of Martin from Sicily, where he had been supporting the cause of his son.

**Portugal.**

- 1391 Coimbra University founded (? 1308.)
- Denmark, Norway, Sweden, & Russia.**
- 1388 Timour of Samarkand attacks Kiptschak.
- 1389 Margaret overthrows Albert of Sweden, and puts him in prison, thus effecting the *Union of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden*. Approach of Timour to the Volga, after subduing the khan of Kiptschak.
- 1390 The Poles lose Red Russia, Podolia, the greater part of Sendomir, &c.
- 1395 Russia and the Kiptschak overrun a second time, and Asof and Moscow devastated by Timour.

**Netherlands.**

- 1392 Hubert Van Eyck, (1366-1426,) founder of the Flemish school of painting, fl. (1395.)
- 1395 John Van Eyck, (1370-1441,) inventor of the art of painting in oil, flourishes at Maaseyk (1392.)
- [The Eycks were fellow-labourers; they followed Nature's colouring, and abandoned the gold of the Greeks.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 1391 *Manuel II.* (Palæologus) having escaped from the court of Bajazet, where he had been a hostage, ascends the throne. Civil dissensions occasion much distress. A mosque erected, and a Turkish Kadi established, in Constantinople.
- 1394 Birth of Constantine XIII. (1448.) Constantinople besieged by sea and land.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1391 *The Turks obtain a footing in Constantinop.*
- 1394 First year of the ninth century of the Mohammedan era.
- 1395 Victories of Bajazet; Bulgaria conquered. Constantinople besieged by Bajazet. Equipment of the first Ottoman fleet.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1392 Second invasion of Persia by Timour; fall of Baghdad, and expulsion of Ahmed. [In this expedition which lasted five years, Timour not only captured Baghdad, but he also completed the conquest of Persia; obtained possession of the fortresses of Mesopotamia; and pursued his successes in Armenia and Georgia; defeated Tokatmish a second time; and having crossed the Danube, the Dneiper, and the Don, penetrated into Russia, and plundered Moscow.]
- 1393 Birth of Ulugh Bey (1499.) The tribe of *Turkmans*, or the *White Sheep*, in Mesopotamia and Natolia, became independent under Kara Urlugh Othman.
- 1395 Return of sultan Ahmed to Persia.

**India.**

- 1394 *Mahmoud*, the last of the Toglek dynasty, at Delhi (1398.)

**Britain.**

- 1396 Marriage of Richard w. Isabella of France. Union with France against the pope. Scottish clans of Chattan and Quheleat war. Grand Tournament in London. Gloucester suspected of treasonable designs. Death of John Barbour, author of the poem "The Bruce," &c., (b. 1326.)
- 1397 Duke of Gloucester made prisoner at Pleshy in the king's presence, and carried off to Calais. Suspicious death of the duke of Gloucester; (? smothered between two feather beds, Sept. 28.) The "Clerks" of Clerkenwell perform sacred plays. The parliament acting under Richard's guidance, annul their former acts. Subsidy of wool *for life* granted Richard by his obsequious parliament.
- 1398 The duke of Norfolk and Henry earl of Hereford (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster) about to engage in a wager of battle are arrested by order of the king, and banished the kingdom. Conspiracy of Albany against David duke of Rothsay, son of Robert III. of Scotland. Tyrannical rule of Richard II. No law now but the royal will; Richard raises forced loans, coerces the judges, outlaws counties, &c. Death of the duke of Lancaster. Richard seizes the lands of the dead duke. Public sympathy excited for the exiled Earl of Hereford. Rebellion in Ireland. [Among the causes (and there were many) which contributed to keep Ireland in a state of ferment, were the famous statutes of Kilkenny, passed in 1367 at the instance of Lionel, duke of Clarence. These statutes declared—alliance of the English settlers, by marriage, with the "mere Irish" to be *high treason*; for wearing the Irish clothing and adopting their customs, *confiscation of property* or *imprisonment*; submission of the English to the Breton law, *treason*; suffering the Irish to graze their cattle upon the lands of the "pale," presenting them to benefices, admitting them to monasteries, entertaining their bards, &c. were made *penal crimes*, while to tax an Englishman was declared *felony*. Thus were the natives, who formed the great mass of the inhabitants, shut out from the protection of the law, and the influence of civilization.] David, prince of Scotland, created duke of Rothsay, the first Scottish duke.
- France.**
- 1396 Marriage of Isabella (seven years old) to Richard II. king of England, Nov. 1. Deplorable condition of France; the king relapses more frequently than ever into imbecility, and his intervals of self-possession rarely extend beyond 3 days; no authorized government exists during the suspension of his personal functions; the third estate is greatly oppressed, &c., while poverty, famine, and contagion, contribute to swell the amount of wretchedness and national suffering.
- 1398 University of Angers founded.

**Germany.**

- 1397 Birth of John Guttenburg, the inventor of moveable types, suggested by Xylography, (died in 1468.) [Some give the honour of this invention to John Faust of Mentz, others to Laurence Zaussen Coster of Haerlem. Guttenburg was born at the village of Sulgeloeh near Mainz.]
- Italy.**
- 1395 Erection of Milan into an imperial duchy; John Galeas (Gian Galeazzo) first duke.
- 1396 Union of England and France against the papacy. Order of White Coats founded.
- 1398 Efforts of king Charles and the emperor Wenceslaus to compel the resignation of the two pretenders to the papal chair. Benedict refuses, and is made prisoner at Avignon.

**Hungary.**

- 1398 Intestine broils in Hungary; Albert of Austria, Jagello of Poland, and Ladislas of Naples have their respective factions.

**Spain.**

- 1397 Mohammed VI. king of Granada. He imprisons his elder brother, to whom the kingdom belonged, in the castle of Salobrena. Friendly relations between Granada and Castile.

**Denmark, Norway, Sweden, & Russia.**

- 1396 Eric of Pomerania, heir to the united thrones of Denmark and Norway. The Vitalian pirates (brothers.)
- 1397 *Union of Calmar*—forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, into a single elective monarchy. Each country retains its own parliament, laws, and customs.
- 1398 The grand dukes of Moscow take advantage of the wars between Timour and the khan of Kiptschak, to organise and consolidate their strength.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1396 Battle of Nicopolis, Sept. 28; Bajazet defeats Sigismund of Hungary, whose immense army included Hungarians, Wallachians, French, and Germans; 10,000 Christian prisoners are massacred by the sultan.

The Bulgarians defeated by Bajazet.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1396 Nicopolis besieged; Bajazet comes to its relief.

Sigismund defeated, Sep. 28.

Zeineddin Abulhassen, lexicographer, fl.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1396 Splendid victories of Timour in the territory of the Kiptschak, and in Russia.
- 1398 Timour crosses the Indus, September 19. Hindustan invaded, and Delhi sacked.

**India.**

- 1396 Civil dissensions in Delhi; limitation of the power of the sultans. The kingdom of *Guzerat* founded by *Muzaffer Shah*—at Guzerat. The kingdom of Byana, Kalpi, Lahore, Samana, and Jonpur (under *Khaja Jehan*) founded.
- 1398 India invaded by Tamerlane; Delhi taken and plundered; flight of Mahmud to Guzerat; 100,000 natives massacred. Hindostan invaded by the Mogul Tartars, under command of Timour.

**Britain.**

1399 Expedition agt. the Irish in the end of May. Return of Henry earl of Hereford; he arrives at Ravenspur, July 4, and proclaims himself the champion of liberty and the enemy of all tyranny; nobles and people join him, and accessions from all sides take place.

By stratagem Henry obtains possession of the king.

Abdication of Richard, Sept. 29.

[Richard was conveyed to Pomfret castle, where he soon afterwards perished, either from hunger, or by more active violence, or according to some, that he escaped to Scotland; presenting the second example within a comparatively short period, of a sovereign sinking under the jealousy of the barons and the intrigues of a faction. Richard's will is the first royal one on record. The power of the aristocracy received a considerable increase during this reign; they compelled the king to bend to them; and they usually commanded the voices of the lower house of parliament, or seduced them with groundless promises of future advantages. The popular spirit with respect to civil privileges was at times exhibited; the doctrines of Wickliffe agitated the minds of many; and a disposition was shown by the lower house to take part with the reformers, and to depress the hierarchy.]

The earl ascends the vacated throne as Henry IV. being the first sovereign of

*The House of Lancaster.*

The two grandchildren of Phillipa and the earl of Marche—the two heirs to the crown, are confined in Windsor Castle. The titles "Grace" and "my liege" conferred upon king Henry.

Wark castle, Cumberland, burnt.

Side-saddles for ladies are in general use in England at this time.

[They were introduced by queen Anne soon after 1382. It is said they were first used by Catherine de Medici.]

Westminster Hall rebuilt.

1400 Conspiracy of nobles against Henry.

The duke of Rutland discloses the plot.

The conspirators flee; but Kent and Salisbury are killed at Cirencester, Lumley and Despenser beheaded at Bristol, while Huntingdon, Blount, and Seley are executed as traitors.

Return of Isabella to France (1396.)

Invasion of Scotland by Henry.

Murder of the duke of Rothsay, Scotland.

Regency of the duke of Albany, Scotland. Douglas defeated at Hain.

Coals in general use in London.

Death of Geoffrey Chaucer, author of "Canterbury Tales," &c., (b. 1328.)

**France.**

1400 Amicable relations with Henry of Engl.

Dissensions among the royal princes; Henry of England espouses the cause of Burgundy.

Rise of the modern drama about this time.

**Germany.**

1399 Deposition of Wenceslas by p. Boniface.

He retains the kingdom of Bohemia; is acknowledged by two electors, several free cities, and all the princes.

**Germany.**

1399 Frederic, (duke of Brunswick) emperor.

1400 Robert, (count Palatine) emperor. The "Caddee," or "League of God's House," by the Grisons, in Switzerland, against home oppression.

**Italy.**

1399 Fall of Pisa under the yoke of the Visconti. Rise of the Bianchi sect.

1400 Louis II. of Naples.

Michele Steno, *doge* of Venice.

Sanchetto of the school of Boccaccio fl.

John de Medici, banker, at Florence.

Birth of Bramantino, Milanese painter, &c., (d. 1450.)

The improvisatori of Italy (1480.)

[“This name was attributed by the Italians to one who composes and recites extempore verses on a given subject. The talent, perhaps, has existed more or less in all countries, and at all times, (for Homer has been considered as an improvisatore, and the American savages, during their festivals, chant extempore songs to their barbaric music); but the name is more peculiarly restricted to Italy, where the language, from its great flexibility, affords unusual facilities for impromptu versification.”—*Smedley*.]

The Jubilee celebrated at Rome.

**Bohemia.**

1400 John Huss is chosen confessor by the queen of Bohemia, Sophia of Bavaria.

He preaches in the chapel of Bethlehem with great success:—reproving the immorality of clergy and laity.

**Spain.**

1400 Diez de Games the biographer flourishes.

**Netherlands.**

1400 Great flood at the Texel, from which event Amsterdam begins to flourish.

**Greek Empire.**

1400 Peace with Bajazet; Manuel engages to surrender a part of Constantinople, and to pay an annual tribute of 30,000 ducats. He also abdicates in favour of

John, son of Andronicus—emperor.

The emperor Manuel visits Italy, France, and England, soliciting aid against the infidels, in vain.

**Turkish Empire.**

1399 Ahmed, sultan of Persia, takes refuge with Bajazet, who espouses his cause.

Protection also given to Kara Yussuf.

1400 *The Turks established in Constantinople*; Bajazet obtains some streets and separate Cadis in Constantinople by treaty.

War between Bajazet and Timour, Sep. 1.

Invasion of Syria by Timour.

Aleppo plundered, Nov. 11.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1399 Third invasion of Persia by Timour; Baghdad falls before him a second time, and Ahmed is again expelled.

Flight of Ahmed to Bajazet.

1400 Timour invades Syria; he defeats the Egyptian and Syrian army; and captures Aleppo, October 30.

Timour forms an alliance with the Greeks. Timour's first expedition into Asia Minor (Anatolia.)

**India.**

1399 Return of Tamerlane.

1400 The canal Yr Ho completed.

**Britain.**

1401 Henry declares his resolution to protect the Church agt. the designs of heretics. The convocation thereupon apply to Parliament for an Act against heresy.

*The first law for the punishment of heretics passed in Parliament.*

[“The king, it was supposed, had inherited the partiality manifested by his father, the duke of Lancaster, in favour of the new opinions; but his interests as a sovereign now indicated to him a different line of policy, and he even lent a ready ear to those who were willing to identify heresy with a crime against the state.”]

Sir William Sawtree, minister of St. Osith, London, the first person burnt for heresy in England, Feb. 9, († 19.)

Rebellion in Wales, headed by Owen Glendower.

Welshmen are prohibited purchasing land in England.

Disputes between the border chieftains—the Percys and the Douglasses.

Langland's “Visions of Piers Plowman,” published.

Death of Richard of Cirencester.

Death of Froissart, whose “History and Chronicle” extend from 1326 to 1400.

Wine costs, at this time, twelve shillings the pipe.

Tilts and tournaments prohibited by king Henry, chiefly owing to papal and clerical influence.

1402 Battle of Homildon Hill; the Northumberland chieftains victorious, Sep. 14.

Sir Edmund Mortimer and lord Grey of Ruthyn made prisoners by Owen Glendower.

Church of St. Asaph rebuilt.

[The first church was erected in 560.]

Lord Grey is ransomed; but Henry will not allow Mortimer's friends to treat with Glendower for his liberation.

Conspiracy of the Percys, &c. agt. Henry. Sir John Gower, French, Latin, and English poet, dies.

**France.**

1402 Orleans challenges Henry of England to single combat; declined.

Belienbourt, a Norman, re-discovers the Canary Isles. (Gr. Chron. B.C. 140.)

**Germany.**

1401 Robert visits Italy.

Engraving on wood introduced, probably about this time.

[Some ascribe the invention to one Reuss, a German, who flourished about the year 1458; but there is reason to believe that the art was known and practised in the early part of this century.]

1402 University of Wurzburg founded.

**Italy.**

1401 [“In the ecclesiastical annals of the 15th century we find light springing up, as it were, in the midst of darkness. The ignorance, vice, and general corruption of the clergy continued to be excessive; but there were many individuals of that body who were at once conspicuous for their personal piety and learning, and ardently desirous of a general improvement. . . . At the commencement

**Italy.**

of this period, the schism of the pontiffs continued to engage the attention of the prelates and princes of Europe. The quarrel of the council of Basle with Eugenius IV., and the projected union of the Greek and Latin churches, were the next objects of general interest. The doctrines of Wickliffe made great progress on the continent, and produced a growing demand for reform. The settlement of learned Greeks in Italy and the neighbouring countries, together with the invention of printing, contributed, in no slight degree, to the revival of literature. . . . It is not, perhaps, correct to represent the church of Rome as it existed in the dark period of the middle ages, as merely a system of superstition and priestcraft, and a source of unmitigated evil; but it is pleasing to observe that the time was at length at hand in which its evils, by the arrangements of a merciful Providence, would be rejected; while men, in a state of liberty, would be enabled to make a good and profitable use of the treasure which it had preserved for them, but had almost entirely withheld from their possession.”—*Rev. J. E. Riddle.*]

1401 The emperor Robert in Italy.

1402 John-Maria rules in Milan. Martin reigns alone in Sicily (1387.)

Robert recognised by the pope.

He renews his invasion of Italy.

The duchess of Milan unpoplar.

Revolt of Francesco da Carrara.

**Hungary and Poland.**

1401 Blockade of Sigismund, kg. of Hungary, for eighteen weeks.

Wallachia under the Polish rule.

Sigismund marries Barbara, countess of Cilly—“the Messalina of her age.”

1402 Cracow University remodelled.

[It was founded about A.D. 700.]

**Spain.**

1401 Bank of Barcelona formed.

1402 Two daughters of John of Hungary presented to Henry of Castile by Timour's ambassadors.

**Greek Empire.**

1401 A Turkish Pasha established at Athens.

1402 The Greek empire tributary to Timour.

**Turkish Empire.**

1401 Damascus sacked by Timour, Jan. 23.

Fall of Baghdad, July 23.

1402 Battle of Angora; Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Timour; to whom The Turks in Asia Minor, the Ottomans in Egypt, and the Greeks become tributary.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1401 Battle of Damascus; defeat of the Egyptians and Syrians by Timour, January 5.

Syria conquered by Timour.

Bagdad destroyed; pyramids of 90,000 human heads.

1402 Second expedition of Timour into Asia. Timour exacts tribute from all the emirs in Asia Minor, from the Ottoman and Egyptian sultans, and Greek emperor.

**India.**

1401 Mahmud returns to Delhi. Contests between Mahmud and his nobles.

1402 Mahmud escapes to Kanauj.

**Britain.**

- 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury; defeat of the Percys; "Hotspur" (earl lord Percy) killed, July 21.  
Execution of lords Worcester and Kiderston, and Sir Richard Vernon.  
Submission and pardon of Henry, earl of Northumberland.
- 1404 The House of Commons petition Henry to appropriate the vast wealth of the priesthood towards the support of his army.  
Owen Glendower's forces reinforced by an army sent from France.  
Conspiracy of Serle, Ward the buffoon, and others, discovered.  
The "unlearned" Parliament, meets at Coventry, October 6,—so called, because lawyers were rigorously excluded.  
[In this Parliament steps were taken for the resumption of all grants made by the crown, and to prevent, in future, all alienation of the royal patrimony; the motive being to ease the people of taxes, and to enable the king to live upon his own hereditary or private revenue. A proposal was also made for the seizure of all the temporalities of the Church, and their appropriation to State purposes—it being asserted that one-third of all the lands of England was in the hands of the priesthood. To this the king and peers would not consent.]

- 1405 The young princes liberated by a stratagem of lady Despenser.  
They are caught in their flight into Wales. Earl of Rutland imprisoned.  
Prince Henry defeats and captures Griffith, Owen Glendower's son.  
Conviction and execution of abp. Scrope and lord Mowbray for conspiracy.  
Arrest of prince James of Scotland at sea, on his way to France, March 30 (1423.)  
Henry makes the duke of Albany regent.  
Berwick, being held by the insurgents, surrenders after the first cannon shot had struck the fortress.  
[This statement of Speed and Walsingham, who add, that the shot was of large size, and demolished great part of one tower, was confirmed in 1811, by the discovery of an iron ball, weighing 96 lbs., in the ruins.]

**France.**

- 1404 Death of Philip of Burgundy.  
Orleans seizes the chief power; but is opposed by John of Burgundy.  
Hats first made in Paris by a Swiss.
- 1405 Mutual outrages perpetrated by the partizans of the rival dukes.  
Orleans offers battle at Chatillon.  
Mediation; peace of Vincennes, Sep. 20.  
The king's personal comfort neglected.

**Italy.**

- 1403 Republic of Pisa founded.
- 1404 Innocent VII. (card. Cosmo de' Migliori) succeeds Boniface IX. (Benedict XIII. still reigns.)  
Judicial torture comes into general use throughout Europe (except in England) on the decline of ordeals.  
Birth of Alberti, canon of Florence—celebrated as a painter, architect, sculptor, poet, and philosopher—at Genoa.  
[He was the author of "De Pictura,"

**Italy.**

- "Della Statua," "De Re Ædificatoria," &c. He died at Florence, 1472.]
- 1404 Death of Giovanni Galeazzo of Milan.
- 1405 The Venetians at war with Carrara for the duchy of Milan. Carrara made prisoner.

**Bohemia and Hungary.**

- 1403 Coronation of Ladislus of Naples at Zara.  
1405 *Representative government* in Hungary.  
Parliament at Ofen (Buda); representation of cities first established; two houses of legislature—the Commons and Magnates; the former including burgesses and landholders; the latter, nobles and prelates. The landed aristocracy dominant, yet no feudal system.

**Spain.**

- 1405 Border feuds occasion a rupture between Granada and Castile (1397.)

**Portugal.**

- 1405 Great improvement in the government of the kingdom; laws revised, corruptions removed, encouragement to trade, &c.

**Netherlands.**

- 1404 William VI. *count* of Holland.  
Death of duke Philip of Flanders.  
John (the Fearless) succeeds.  
Abdication of Jane in favour of her sister Margaret (duchess of Flanders) who now becomes *duchess* of Brabant.  
Margaret renounces her claim to Brabant in favour of her second son Antony.
- 1406 Brabant under Antony; hence this duchy becomes annexed to Burgundy, after having been three centuries under the house of Louvain (1106.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1404 Manuel recovers his throne, and removes his nephew, John, from the government.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1403 Siege and capture of Smyrna by Timour.  
Return of Timour towards the East.  
Death of Bajazet; his remains are delivered, by Timour, to his son Mousa.  
*Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.*  
Revolt of the emirs of Aidin, Kermian, Karamania, Muntessa, Teki.  
Struggle for the throne between the three sons of Bajazet—Mohammed, Isa, and Solyman.  
*Civil war of the Ottomans*; anarchy prevails for ten years.

*Solyman I.* is established at *Adrianople*;

*Isa* is proclaimed sultan at *Prusa*;

*Mohammed* reigns in *Amasia*.

Alliance of Solyman with Manuel.

- 1404 Struggle between Isa and Mohammed for the supremacy in Asia; the latter succeeds.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1403 Timour penetrates as far as Smyrna.  
Death of Bajazet at Akshehr.  
Timour's campaign in Georgia.  
Rise of the *Turkomans of the Black Sheep*.  
*Kara Jusuf*, the first sultan.  
His authority is acknowledged in parts of Persia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia.
- 1404 Return of Timour to Samarkand.
- 1405 Expedition of Timour against China.  
He dies at Otrra on his way thither, Feb. 19.  
*Pir Mohammed* (grandson) succeeds Timour.  
Return of Ahmed to Baghdad, which he recovers.

**India.**

- 1405 Mahmoud is restored to Delhi.

**Britain.**

- 1406 Death of Robert of Scotland, April 4.  
Copper coinage in Scotland.  
Parliamentary proscription of the Lollards.
- 1407 Parliament abridges the royal prerogatives; henceforth,  
The king to be guided by 16 councillors; The chancellor or privy seal to do nothing contrary to law; Traitors against the king's subjects belonging to the royal household to be punished; The king's ordinary revenue to be wholly appropriated to his own household; The king to receive petitions twice a-week; Situations in the royal household, revenue, courts of justice, not for life, nor a fixed term of years: The council not to determine any thing cognizable at law. These and other articles, amounting in all to thirty-one, receive the royal assent.  
[This Parliament asserted that the income of the Church amounted to 500,000 marks, and 18,000 ploughs of land; and they proposed that this immense rental should be appropriated to the maintenance of a hundred hospitals, and a certain number of earls, knights, and squires, leaving a surplus of £20,000 for the king's use. Proposal rejected.]
- 1408 Rebellion of the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf.  
Battle of Branham Moor, near Tadcaster; total rout of the insurgents; the earl of Northumberland defeated and killed by Sir Thomas Rokely; Bardolf made prisoner.  
The Highlanders and Lowlanders at war.
- 1409 Wickliffe's books condemned and burnt at Oxford.  
Aldermen first appointed in Dublin.

**France.**

- 1406 Sundry displays of mutual jealousy and hate by the rival princes.  
Incorporation of the heralds of France.
- 1407 Illness of the duke of Orleans.  
His recovery and apparent reconciliation with the duke of Burgundy; amity of the princes.  
John, duke of Burgundy, procures the murder of his cousin, Louis, duke of Orleans, Nov. 23.  
The dk. of Burgundy confesses his crime. In Paris but little horror is excited, because of the lust and rapacity of the deceased.  
Return of Burgundy to *justify* his conduct.
- 1408 Trial and pardon of the dk. of Burgundy. Battle of Hasbain; victory of the duke of Burgundy; 24,000 men of Liege killed.  
Death of the duchess of Orleans, Nov. 24.
- 1409 The peace of Chartres; Burgundy pardoned publicly by the king and the orphans of Orleans.  
Unjust and brutal execution of Montagu, financial minister to Charles V., by order of "Jean Sans puer," duke of Burgundy, Oct. 17 (1419.)

**Germany.**

- 1409 The University of Leipsic founded.

**Italy.**

- 1406 Florence brings Pisa into subjection.  
[The huge chains with which the Pisans attempted to close their harbours, are

**Italy.**

- suspended from two pillars opposite the Baptistery in Florence.]
- 1406 Conquest of Padua and Verona by Venice.  
Murder of Fr. da Carrara in prison.  
Gregory XII. (card. Angelo Corrario) succeeds Innocent VII. (Benedict XIII. still in power.)  
Guy Torrelli (the great) count of Guastalla
- 1407 John, *signore* of Mantua, in conjunction with Francis I.  
Bank of Genoa formed.
- 1408 Eruption of Mount Ætna.  
Ladislas of Naples is created "lord of Rome."
- 1409 Alexander V. (card. Peter Philargi, abp. of Milan) pope.  
Campaign of Ladislas in Tuscany.  
Martin (the Elder) in Sicily.  
Sicily becomes a province of Aragon.  
Synod at Florence; confirmation of the decree of the republic for the withdrawal of obedience to pope Gregory.  
XVI. *General Council*; held at Pisa, for the express purpose of deposing the two rival popes, and electing one true and universal head of the Catholic church.  
[The two great bodies of cardinals had previously effected a coalition.]  
Decree of the council of Pisa, that the rival popes (not appearing) "are unmerciful in the cause of the faith," March 30. They are declared heretics, schismatics, and perjurers, and, are, consequently, deposed, June 5.
- Bohemia and Poland.**
- 1407 Huss preaches against the errors of the clergy, propagates the tenets of John Wickliffe, and opposes the Nominalists.  
[He afterwards obtained, from Wenceslas, an edict favouring those of the Realists who were members of the Bohemian University. This indiscreet and unfair concession of Wenceslas to the over-zealous champion of Realism, resulted in the withdrawal of at least 5,000 professors and students who favoured Nominalism, and their settlement at Leipsic, Eriurdt, Ingolstadt, Rostock, and Craeow, much to the injury of the trading community of Prague.]
- 1409 War of Poland with Prussia till 1411.
- Spain.**
- 1406 John II. king of Castile (one year old.) Ferdinand manages public affairs prudently.
- 1407 Birth of R. de Zamora the historian of Spain (died 1470.)
- 1409 Don Martin of Aragon re-conquers Sicily, again in revolt (1387.)  
Death of the king of Sicily of fever.
- 1411 Peace of Castile with Portugal.
- Turksh Empire.**
- 1408 Solyman crosses over into Asia to war with Mohammed; but speedily returns to attack Mousa, who had invaded his kingdom.
- 1409 Defeat of Mousa.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1406 Pir Mohammed is deposed and put to death by  
Khalil, who succeeds as sultan.  
Hamza Bey of the White Sheep Turkomans succeeds Kara Ulugh Othman.

**Britain.**

- 1410 Henry takes advantage of the confidence which the rival Houses of Burgundy and Orleans respectively repose in him—acting with duplicity towards both.  
John Badby burnt at Smithfield, London, the Prince of Wales being present.  
Birth of Caxton the printer (1471) ? 1412.
- 1411 An army, under the duke of Arundel, is sent to the aid of the duke of Burgundy. Henry refuses to accept the challenges of two French noblemen.  
At Harlaw the earl of Mar (Scot.) defeats Donald of the Isles.
- 1412 University of St. Andrews, Scotland, founded by bishop Henry Wardlaw.  
[The date of the papal Bull confirming this act of bishop Wardlaw is dated 1413. It declares St. Andrews to be a *studium generale* for instruction in theology, canon and civil law, medicine and the liberal arts; and what is remarkable, it bestows on the bishop the power of conferring degrees in those faculties, thus virtually constituting him, *ex officio*, chancellor of the University.]  
Andrew of Wintoun, Scottish chron. fl.  
Alliance of the English with the Orleanists. The bones of Wickliffe, the heretic, burnt. The prince of Wales assaults judge Gascoigne on the bench; for which he is sent to the tower.  
The too great liberty of speech of young members of the House of Commons reprobated by Henry and the Lords.

**France.**

- 1410 Confederacy of Gien, April 15.  
The Count of Armagnac the head of the Orleanist party.  
Treaty of Bicêtre, November 2.
- 1411 *Civil war*; between the parties of Armagnac (Orleans) and Burgundy, both of whom try to secure the interest of Henry V. of England.  
The queen patronises the Burgundians.  
House of Burgundy receives the aid of an army from England under Arundel.  
The dk. of Burgundy enters Paris, Oct. 23. The Parisians favour Burgundy.  
[The duke of Burgundy had at this time 4,000 "hand cannons," (guns.)]
- 1412 The Armagnacs form an alliance with England, May 18; hence the English separate from the Burgundians and attach themselves to the Orleanists.  
Charles besieges Bourges, but fails.  
Peace of Auxerre, July 14; with which the king of England is much dissatisfied.

**Germany.**

- 1410 Death of the emperor, Robert.  
Contested election for the empire.
- 1411 Wenceslas resigns his dominions to *Sigismund*, (k. of Hungary) now emperor. Sigismund is opposed by Josse of Moravia, whom the elector of Mayence and elector of Cologne had declared emperor.  
Sudden death of Josse of Moravia.

**Italy.**

- 1410 John XXII. (card. Balthasar Cossa) pope.
- 1411 The Pandects of Justinian removed from Pisa to Florence (1135.)  
[The history of this most celebrated existing MS. before it arrived at Pisa is doubtful. Odofredus, who wrote in the

**Italy.**

- 13th century, says it was brought to Pisa from Constantinople; while Bartolus, who flourished in the 14th century, relates that it was always at Pisa. The common tradition (supported by Breeman) is just as probable as either of the above, viz.: that it was given to the Pisans by Lothario II., after the capture of Amalfi in 1133, as a memorial of his gratitude to them for their aid against Roger the Norman.]
- 1412 Ladislas of Naples sacks Rome.  
Troubles in Lombardy; Florence is the refuge of the literati, &c.  
Filippo Maria (Visconti) rules in Milan. Genoa governed by doges.  
University of Turin founded.  
Wickliffe's writings condemned at Rome.
- Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**
- 1410 Victory of Uladislas of Poland over the Prussians at Tannenberg; the grand-master of the Teutonic Order and 40,000 followers slain.  
Sigismund of Hungary, k. of the Romans
- 1411 Peace of Thorn, between Poland and Prussia; the latter cedes Samogitia.  
Sigismund of Hungary, empr. of Germy.
- 1412 The Zipser cities mortgaged.

**Spain.**

- 1410 Great disorder in Aragon respecting the succession; at length nine arbitrators are appointed to elect a king.  
Mohammed dying sends an executioner to kill his elder brother Yussuf (1397); but before the order is executed Mohammed dies.  
Yussuf III. king of Granada.  
Truce with Castile renewed.  
Castile claims lordship over Granada.
- 1411 Yussuf refuses to become a vassal; war ensues of a desultory and indecisive character.
- 1412 *Ferdinand* (infante and regent of Castile) elected king of Aragon.  
Intrigues in Castile after the elevation of Ferdinand to the throne of Aragon.  
Birth of the poet Juan de Mena (d. 1456.)

**Portugal.**

- 1412 The sons of the king, by Philippa of Lancaster, solicit permission to lead an expedition against Ceuta.

**Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1412 *Eric IX.* (of Pomerania) king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, (grand-nephew of the deceased Margaret) 1396.  
Struggle for Sleswig; efforts of the Union to wrest it from the counts of Holstein.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1410 Adrianople surprised by Mousa; flight of Solyman; he is taken and killed.  
*Mousa*, sultan of the Turks in Europe.  
Civil war between Mousa and Mohammed.
- 1411 Alliance between Mohammed and the Greek emperor, Manuel.
- 1412 Mousa besieges Constantinople.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1410 Defeat and death of Ahmed.  
Baghdad conquered by *Shah Roka* (Timour's fourth son) of Samarkand.

He rules over Khorassan and Transoxiana. He is victorious over the chieftains of the Turks in Persia and Asia Minor.

**Britain.**

1413 Death of Henry IV. while at prayers in St. Edward's Chapel, Westminster, March 20, aged 45.

[During this reign laws were enacted against the exercise of undue influence by the crown for the return of its own partizans to Parliament; and on one occasion the sheriff of Rutland was imprisoned for making a false return. The Commons exercised their privileges with greater boldness, and they abridged the prerogatives of royalty; the riches of the clergy became the subject of popular and legislative complaint; steps were taken to suppress heresy; and literature, trade, commerce, and manufactures progressed. Previous to his death, Henry advised his son, the heir apparent, not to allow his people to remain too long at peace, which, he remarked, was ever apt to breed commotion in England.]

Henry V. aged 24, succeeds.

Henry liberates the young earl of March. He restores to the Percy family their lost fortune and honours.

He extends favour to all those who remained faithful to the unfortunate Richard II.

Insurrection of Lollards, under Cobham.

Arrest and subsequent escape of Cobham.

He heads a large body of insurgents.

Frustration of Cobham's designs; many of his adherents are taken and executed.

Death of chief justice Gascoigne.

John Fontaine, poet, alchemist, &c., fl.

1414 Henry lays claim to the French crown. Suppression of 110 monasteries by order of council.

The Wickliffites increase rapidly among the common people.

Death of archbishop Arundel, (b. 1353.)

Laws enacted for the extirpation of heresy. Knights and citizens to reside in the places they represent.

A pound of silver coins into 30 shillings.

**France.**

1413 The dauphin separates from the duke of Burgundy's interest.

The Orleanists are ascendant in Paris.

Insurrection of the Butchers of Paris, excited by Burgundy, April 29.

Surrender and execution of Pierre des Essarts.

Treaty of Pontoise; the duke of Burgundy retires again to Flanders.

Death of Nicholas Flamel at Paris; the alchemist, and the reputed possessor of the philosopher's stone.

1414 Successful campaign of Charles against Burgundy; Soissons taken and pillaged with great cruelty.

Peace of Arras; conquests restored.

**Germany.**

1413 Expedition of Sigismund to Milan.

1414 XVII. *General Council*; at Constance, in Switzerland, commenced Nov. 16.

[“The assemblage of ecclesiastics, and also of laymen, on this occasion, was immense. The Council was divided into four national sections—Italy, France, Germany, and England, and the votes were taken according to this division, instead of

**Germany.**

being registered according to the opinions of individual members of the body. Both the emperor and pope John were present. The professed objects of this famous Council were, the extinction of the schism, and the reformation of the church. Here it was determined, after some debate, that a *General Council can compel the pope to abdicate*; and the method of cession was, moreover, declared to be the only means of securing the peace of the church.”]

John Huss arrives in Constance, Nov. 3. Sigismund basely betrays John Huss, who is thrown into prison.

**Italy.**

1413 The Romans drive out Ladislas of Naples from Rome.

1414 XVII. *Gen. Council*; at Constance till 1418. Tomaso Mocenigo, *doge* of Venice.

Ladislas of Naples dies mad, the result of his licentiousness; his sister,

Joanna II. (of Bourbon) queen of Naples.

[The licentiousness of this sovereign was the cause of much trouble to the nation at large.]

**Bohemia.**

1413 Huss and Jerome inveigh against the sale of indulgences by the pope's legate at Prague.

1414 Huss is summoned to appear before the Council of Constance; he departs from Prague, protected by a safe-conduct from the emperor Sigismund, for Constance.

**Spain.**

1414 Ferdinand of Aragon suppresses the rebellion of two rivals.

Victory of Yussuf at Gibraltar; he makes the brother of the king of Fez prisoner, whom he treats with kindness and sends home.

**Portugal.**

1414 Duplicity of John, in which the count of Holland joins, to allay the excitement occasioned by his military preparations.

**Norway and Sweden.**

1413 The tyranny of Eric produces disaffection in Norway and Sweden.

1414 Revolt of the Swedes from the Union.

**Greek Empire.**

1413 Manuel assists Mohammed in his struggle with his brother Mousa.

As a reward for his services, Mohammed grants large accessions of territory to Manuel's kingdom.

1414 Ambassadors sent to the Council of Constance to propose a union of the churches; only to obtain aid against the Turks.

**Turkish Empire.**

1413 Defeat and death of Mousa.

Mohammed I. obtains the sovereignty of the Turks both in Europe and Asia.

Treaty with the Greek emperor, to whom several important fortresses are surrendered by Mohammed.

1414 Mohammed begins a successful campaign against all the dissatisfied emirs; hence he is called “the Noah, who saved the empire from the Tartar deluge.”

**India.**

1414 *Fourth Turkish dynasty* (Sadat) at Delhi, founded by *Sayid Khizan Khan* (viceroy of Shah Rokh.)

**Britain.**

- 1415 Invasion of France; Henry victorious. Henry returns after his victory at Agincourt, landing at Dover, Nov. 16. Conspiracy of the earl of Cambridge, lord Henry Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey. Execution of the conspirators. Holborn, London, first paved. Death of Owen Glendower. John Claydon, furrier, and Richd. Turmin, baker, burnt at Smithfield for heresy. Lanterns with glass sides first used in the streets of London. Visit of Sigismund, king of the Romans, and William of Bavaria, to Henry.
- 1416 Guildhall, London, built (1669.) Herrings, cured according to the practice adopted in Holland, first sold in London.
- 1417 Henry again invades France. Arrest and execution of Sir John Oldcastle, known as lord Cobham, Dec. 25. Many of his followers also perish.

**France.**

- 1415 English invasion; Harfleur captured. Battle of Agincourt; defeat of the French by Henry of England, August 25.
- [The fighting men of the French army numbered about 50,000, and the train of useless followers probably included an equal number; the English force amounted to about 10,000 or 11,000. Upwards of 10,000 French perished in the battle, and of these we are assured that all but 1,600 were gentlemen. Among the dead were the constable D'Albret, duke of Bar, and two of his brothers, dukes of Alençon and Brabant, count Nevers, and 120 bannerets. About 1,500 prisoners were taken on the field of battle. The English lost about 1,600, the duke of York and Earl of Suffolk being their only "illustrious dead."]
- Henry returns to England *via* Calais. *Civil war* renewed; Burgundy marches with 20,000 men upon Paris.
- 1416 Harfleur besieged by the French; repulsed. Harfleur relieved by the duke of Bedford. Death of the dauphin, Louis, Dec. 18.
- 1417 Death of the new dauphin, John. The queen sent to the castle of Tours; from which she is rescued by Burgundy. Henry of England lands in Normandy. Offers of negotiation made to him by both parties are declined.

**Germany.**

- 1415 Pope John formally abdicates, March 2. The duke of Austria placed under the ban of the empire. Flight of pope John to Fribourg. He is treacherously delivered up to the emperor and the Council of Constance by the duke of Austria. Deposition of pope John, May 29. He is kept a prisoner for three years, for refusing to resign his pretensions to the undivided obedience of the faithful—as head of the Catholic Church. The rival pope, Gregory, resigns. Huss before the Council, June 5, 7, 8. John Huss burnt at Constance, July 6. [Huss had not departed so widely from the tenets of the Catholic Church as to merit condemnation for heresy; his condemnation was, therefore, occasioned by his

**Germany.**

- bold denunciations of the immorality of the clergy.]
- 1416 Jerome of Prague, the friend of John Huss, burnt at Constance, May 30. [He had at first retracted his errors, but subsequently repented having done so.]
- 1417 From this time the antagonism of Popery and Protestantism becomes more marked and decided, not only in Germany but throughout Europe. Gypsies first appear in Germany

**Italy.**

- 1416 Amadeus, first *duke* of Savoy. Birth of Cosimo Roselli, a Florentine artist, (d. 1484.)
- 1417 Martin V. (card. Otho Colonna) pope. Nicolo Albizzi, *signore* of Florence. Foundation of the Vatican library.—Ebert. [The foundation of the Vatican library, (believed by many to be the largest and most precious in the world), is attributed to Constantine the Great; but others assert that it was commenced by pope Hilary, who began to collect manuscripts in his palace of St. John de Lateran, A. D. 465. Ebert, however, insists that its foundation should not be dated earlier than 1417, when the papal library was removed from Avignon to Rome by Martin V. See 1447.]

**Bohemia.**

- 1415 Popular indignation throughout Bohemia against Sigismund, for delivering up Huss to his enemies. James Hussinitz (a nobleman residing in the village in which Huss was born,) declares his determination to avenge the death of Huss.
- 1416 The death of Jerome augments the storm of indignation against Sigismund, already at a fearful height in Bohemia.
- 1417 Troubles in Bohemia; the murder of Huss is viewed as a *national* insult. Murder of thirteen of the magistrates of Prague by the Hussites.

**Spain.**

- 1416 *Alfonso V.* king of Aragon and Sicily.
- 1417 Ineffectual efforts of Alfonso of Aragon to take Corsica from the Genoese.

**Portugal.**

- 1415 Conquest of Ceuta, in Northern Africa, by the Portuguese, in August. Don Pedro de Menezes appointed governor, who for 22 years preserves it against the attacks of the Moors.
- 1417 Critical position of Ceuta; the *Infantas* are despatched with a fleet to the assistance of the governor, Menezes; the expedition proves successful; the *Infantas* return.

**Netherlands.**

- 1415 Antony of Brabant, &c., killed at Agincourt. John IV. (son) succeeds him, 13 yrs. old.
- 1417 Jacqueline, *countess* of Holland and Hainault. John and Isaac, Jewish alchemists, of Holland, flourish. J. Wilt, (dit.) translator of Bæthius, fl.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1415 Mohammed acquires Bosnia.

**India.**

- 1416 The Doab recovered by Sayid Khizn.

**Britain.**

- 1418 Gunpowder first made in England.  
 1419 Death of Robert, duke of Albany, (Scot.)  
 His son, Murdoch, appointed regent.  
 Scotland an ally of France.  
 Thomas Oceleve, poet, &c., flourishes.  
 The first regular collegiate heraldic chapter is held at the siege of Rouen.  
 [From this time the heralds became a corporate body, having their peculiar statutes and observances.]
- 1420 The treaty of Troyes results in the Marriage of Henry with Catherine, dau. of Charles VI. of France.  
 Henry is regent of France, and "heir apparent" to the French throne, to the prejudice of the Dauphin and all others of the royal family.  
 The Scottish regent, Murdoch, duke of Albany, sends an army to France for the service of the Dauphin.

**France.**

- 1418 Surprise of Paris by the Burgundians.  
 Massacre of Orleanists and murder of Armagnac.  
 Queen Isabella and the duke of Burgundy, under the protection of the king, enter Paris, July 14.  
 Siege of Rouen commenced, July 30.
- 1419 The English take Rouen, Jan. 19.  
 Truce with all parties.  
 Murder of the duke of Burgundy while in converse with the dauphin, Sept. 10.  
 Philip of Burgundy treats with the Engl. The Roman law comes into general use.
- 1420 Treacherous seizure; and rescue (by his duchess) of the Duke of Bretagne.  
 Treaty of Troyes, May 29; and marriage of Catharine to Henry V. of England.  
 Henry is declared regent and heir to the French crown.  
 Justice demanded by Philip of Burgundy.

**Germany.**

- 1418 Council of Constance closes its sittings, April 22, having sat 3 yrs. and 6 months.  
 [The important question of *Reformation* was deferred to another council—to be summoned after an interval of five years.]
- 1419 Sigismund (emperor) king of Bohemia.  
 The "Caddee" abolished (1400.)  
 A paid militia serves against the Hussites.  
 University of Rostock founded.

**Italy.**

- 1418 Beginning of the end of the *Great Schism of the West*: the Council of Constance decrees the superiority of councils over the popes (1429.)  
 John and James *marquesses* of Montferrat.  
 1420 The Venetians acquire Friuli.  
 Birth of Dom. Venetiano of Venice, painter in oil colours.  
 Sforza of Naples invites Louis III. of Anjou to Naples.  
 Brunelleschi superintends the building of St. Mary's Cathedral at Florence (1298.)  
 ["The dome of this structure, which, if its span is measured diagonally, will be found greater than that of St. Peter's at Rome, was erected during Brunelleschi's superintendence. No similar dome before constructed, was equal to this in size and magnificence. Brunelleschi flourished under Cosmo de Medici, of the Palace Pitti, b. 1373. d. 1444.]

**Bohemia and Poland.**

- 1418 Death of Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, of apoplexy.  
 Letter from Sigismund, the emperor, to the Bohemians, in vindication of his conduct with reference to John Huss.
- 1419 Sigismund, king of Bohemia.  
 The pulpits of Bohemia ring again with the cry to arms; a general revolt against Sigismund is the result.  
 Sigismund's decree against the Hussites at Brenn, in Moravia, and his sanguinary vindictiveness at Breslau, render him the more detested by the Bohemians.  
 Sigismund gains possession of Prague with considerable difficulty.  
 John Zisca, at the head of the Hussites, attacks the citadel of Prague.  
 Wallachia lost to Poland.
- 1420 The papal legate proclaims a crusade against the Hussites.  
 The Hussites offer the crown of their kgd'm. to Uladislas of Poland; refused.  
 Dalmatia lost to Venice.

**Spain.**

- 1418 Disorders in Sardinia repressed.  
 1419 Death of the queen dowager of Castile. John, her son, declared of age (1406.)
- 1420 Alfonso of Aragon is solicited by Joanna of Naples to aid her against Anjou.  
 Henry, brother of Alfonso of Aragon, seizes John of Castile; and, by menaces and force, obtains as wife Katherine, the king's sister.  
 Escape of John, through the cleverness and energy of Alvaro de Luna (1421.)  
 John besieged in Montalban by Henry, is rescued by the infante John, of Aragon, Henry's brother.

**Portugal.**

- 1418 Don Henry's African exploring expeditions commence this year.  
 [Don Henry was the third son of the reigning sovereign by Philippa, dau. of the duke of Lancaster.]  
 Gonzalez Zarco discovers Porto Santo.  
 Observatory built by Don Henry on the highest point of Cape St. Vincent.
- 1419 The Portuguese first visit Madeira (1345.)  
 [Zarco discovered it on the 10th Aug.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1418 Marriage of Jacqueline to John, duke of Brabant, &c., (16 yrs. old each.)  
 1419 Assassination of John, duke of Flanders; his son Philip (the Good) succeeds.  
 War between John of Brabant and John of Bavaria; a compromise unfavourable to Holland is the result.
- 1420 Quarrels between the masculine Jacqueline and her effeminate husband John.  
 Open war between the partisans of both duke and duchess.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1419 John, son of Manuel, united in the govrnt.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1418 Wallachia added to the empire.  
 1419 Troubles in Thessaly, occasioned by the rebellion of Mustapha, who is defeated and escapes to Constantinople.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1420 *Sekandar* succeeds his father, Kara Jusuf. Shah Rokh of Samarkand defeats and deposes Sekandar; he elevates *Ichan Shah* (his brother) to the throne.

**Britain.**

1421 Return of Henry in January.  
Henry re-crosses to France, carrying with him his captive, James of Scotland.  
Death of the duke of Clarence at Beaujeu.  
Keels or lighters carrying coals from Newcastle are to measure, from henceforth, exactly 20 chaldrons, to prevent fraud.

1422 Birth of the prince of Wales.  
Death of king Henry V. at Vincennes, Aug. 31, aged 33.

[Henry's time being principally occupied in war, he had little leisure to devote to the arts of peace and the duties of legislation; but so far as his opportunities extended, he showed himself the steady friend of justice, and also of such liberty as his people were prepared to enjoy. He intrusted to Parliament greater powers than they were disposed on all occasions to exercise; and in return for their liberal grants, he was willing to confer privileges upon them to the full extent of their desires.]

Henry VI. (nine months old) proclaimed king of France and England.

Regency of the duke of Bedford in France.  
The duke of Gloucester protector of the realm and Church of England.

Higham Ferrars College, Northamptonshire, built.

Jacqueline, wife of the duke of Brabant, comes to England and marries the duke of Gloucester, who thereupon claims Hainault, Holland, and Zealand.

**France.**

1421 Battle of Beaujeu or Anjou, Feb. 23; duke of Clarence slain.

Siege of Meaux, Oct. 6.

1422 Death of Henry V. of England, (regent) at Vincennes, Aug. 31, having previously appointed the duke of Bedford regent of France.  
Death of Charles VI. Oct. 21.

[A quartan fever terminated the miserable life and most disastrous reign of Charles VI. He had worn the crown 42 years out of the 54 which he attained. France, however, gained little by this deliverance from the rule of an imbecile king; for her throne was still to be disputed between the supporters of an infant prince, yet in his cradle, and of a disinherited heir of ripe age, but sullied with the imputation of perfidy and murder.]

Henry VI. of England, proclaimed king of France.

Charles VII. assumes the royal title.

**Germany.**

1421 Extensive preparations of Sigismund for crushing the revolted Bohemians.

**Italy.**

1421 Alfonso of Aragon adopted by Joanna of Naples (1423.)

John de Medici becomes *gonfalonieri* at Florence, till 1429 (1400.)

[He was the first banker in Italy. His care of the poor burghers obtained for him the esteem of all his fellow-citizens.]

1422 Prosdocius de Beldemandis, professor of music at Padua, flourishes.

Philip de Vitry, professor of music, fl.

[Morley says of him, that he used red notes in his Motets, to imply a change of

**Italy.**

mode, time, and probation. The name *Motet* is given to all compositions for the use of the Catholic Church, such as Psalms, Hymns, Anthems, &c.]

**Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**

1421 The Hussites daily gain strength; the imperial party is sorely pressed.

Jagellon, prince of Lithuania, is invited by the Bohemians to accept the crown of their kingdom; he eventually refuses.

Dissensions among the Hussites respecting the sovereignty of Bohemia.

Sigismund, having increased his army, marches to give battle to the Hussites.

1422 Battle of Teutschbroda; defeat of Sigismund, who is compelled to evacuate Bohemia.

Dreadful excesses of the Hussites.

Sigismund solicits assistance from the imperial diet at Nuremberg.

Koributh, nephew of the Polish king, assumes the regency in Bohemia till the year 1427.

Marriage of Elizabeth, dau. of Sigismund, the king of Hungary and Bohemia, (emperor) with Albert of Austria.

**Spain.**

1421 Opposition of the Castilian princes of the blood to Alvaro de Luna, the king's constable; whose influence over the king causes much dissatisfaction to the Castilians generally.

[The history of John's reign presents a succession of attempts by one prince unsupported, or even thwarted by the other, to transfer the government from Alvaro to themselves.]

Alfonso of Aragon despatches a fleet to the aid of Joanna of Naples.

Adoption of Alfonso by Joanna.

1422 Joanna becomes jealous of Alfonso.

**Portugal.**

1422 Creation of Alfonso (natural son of king John) duke of Braganza, from whom the present royal house of Portugal is descended.

**Netherlands.**

1422 Compromise between duke John and his wife's partisans: John retains the administration.

Jacqueline escapes to England, and marries Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.

**Greek Empire.**

1422 Constantinople assailed by Murad with an army of 200,000 men; unsuccessful.

**Turkish Empire.**

1421 Death of Mohammed of apoplexy; his son, *Amurath II.* (or *Murad*) succeeds at Prusa. Misunderstanding between *Amurath* and *Manuel* of Constantinople.

*Mustapha* is set at liberty by *Manuel*.

*Mustapha* assumes the sovereignty at Adrianople.

1422 *Amurath* invests Constantinople with 200,000 men; siege soon raised because of the rebellion of his younger brother *Mustapha* in Asa.

Civil war betw. *Mustapha* and *Amurath*.

Defeat and execution of *Mustapha*; hence Re-union of the Ottoman empire.

**India.**

1421 *Sayid Mubaric*, at Delhi.

He wars with the *Gakars* of the Punjab.

**Britain.**

1423 Victory of the English at Crevant, June 10. Liberation of James I. of Scotland, Sep. 10. (See 1406.)

1424 James marries Jane, daughter of the earl of Somerset.

He endeavours to restore order and prosperity to his distracted kingdom.

Victory of duke of Bedford at Verneuil.

Exportation of sheep prohibited.

Death of the earl of March.

The Freemasons are forbidden to assemble in general chapters.

[“These were originally, it is supposed, refugees from Greece, Italy, Germany, and France, who were skilled in the art of building, and who formed themselves into a fraternity for their general benefit. They travelled, it is said, from place to place, and engaged themselves to carry on the works which the ecclesiastics had designed. Near the building which they had undertaken, they formed an encampment of huts, in which they resided; and they were subject to a regular government of their own. One man, who acted as a surveyor, was responsible for the conduct of the party employed in the work, and every tenth man was a warden.”—*Narrivou*. See 926.]

1425 Dispute between bishop Beaufort and the duke of Gloucester.

Mediation of duke of Bedford successful.

Arrest of Murdoch, late regent of Scotland, the earls of Angus, Douglas, &c.

Court of Session in Scotland instituted.

Guildhall Council Chambers, Lond., built.

Death of Nevil, earl of Westmoreland.

1426 Defeat of Warwick at Montargis.

A cardinal's hat conferred on bishop Beaufort of Winchester.

Divinity school and public library founded at Oxford. (Finished 1480.)

**France.**

1423 Charles prepares to assert his claims.

Battle of Crevant; defeat of Charles; 1200 Scotch mercenaries slain.

1424 Battle of Vernuil, Aug. 18; Charles's party defeated; earl of Buchan and duke of Lorraine, and 5000 men killed.

Only the town of Bourges remains to Charles.

Dissension among the enemies of Charles.

1425 The divorced Jacqueline cedes her territories to the duke of Burgundy.

Death of the astronomer Peter d' Ailly.

1426 Battle of Montargis; defeat of the earl of Warwick.

University of Dole in Burgundy founded.

1427 The duke of Bretagne sues for peace to the duke of Bedford.

He swears to the treaty of Troyes.

**Germany.**

1423 Birth of Georgius Von Puerbach, author of a work “Theory of Planets,” (d. 1461.)

1424 The Grisons form a second league—called “the Guise.”

1427 Tax of one penny (*the first imperial tax*) for carrying on the Hussite war.

**Italy.**

1423 Francesco Foscarei, *doge* of Venice.

Joanna of Naples adopts Louis III., and revokes her adoption of Alfonso; the latter withdraws to Spain (1421.)

**Italy.**

1424 War between Milan and Florence; victorious career of Filippo Maria's general, Francesco da Carmagnola.

Two popes (schism not yet healed):—

Clement VIII. (Giles de Mugnos, canon of Barcelona,) elected in opposition to Martin V., as successor of Benedict XIII., who had maintained his pontifical title in opposition to the authority of the General Council of 1409.

1426 First war between Milan and Venice.

1427 Rinaldo Albizzi, *signore* of Florence.

Pietro Cavallini, of the early Roman school of painting, flourishes.

Baraterius and Nicholas Tedeschi, writers on law; Mich. Savonarola, physician, (d. 1462); Gianozzo, (Manetti) oriental scholar, (1396—1470); and B. Montagnana, flourish.

**Bohemia.**

1423 Sartz invested by the elector of Brandenburg; he is defeated by Zisca.

1424 Moravia invaded by Zisca.

Zisca dies of the plague. Succeeded by Procopius, as leader of the Hussites.

1426 Frightful ravages of the Hussites in Misnia, Lusatia, and Franconia.

**Spain.**

1423 Alfonso's adoption cancelled by Joanna; upon which Alfonso returns to Aragon.

1424 Death of Yussuf III., during the greater part of whose reign the people of Granada were happy in the calm of a profound tranquillity—the last they were ever permitted to enjoy.

Mohammed VII. (Muley el Hayzari) succeeds to the throne of Granada.

[Haughty, gloomy, and severe, he disgusted his ministers and people.]

1425 *Blanche* and *John* sovereigns of Navarre.

**Portugal.**

1426 Lisbon made the seat of government instead of Coimbra (1506.)

**Sweden.**

1426 The Hanse towns allies of the counts of Holstein in their war with the Union.

Eric Olai (Swede) author of History of the Goths and Swedes, flourishes.

**Netherlands.**

1423 War between Jacqueline's two husbands. Deposition of *duke* Arnold by his son

Adolf of Guelderland, &c.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, secures the murder of John of Bavaria.

1425 Reverses of Jacqueline; she is compelled to acknowledge Duke Philip of Burgundy her heir.

1426 University of Louvain founded by John IV., duke of Brabant and Limburg.

1427 Philip (count of St. Pol) *duke* of Brabant. He is compelled to confirm and extend the privileges granted by his predecessor. Countess Jacqueline again at war. Refounding of the University of Louvain. [Said to have been founded in 926.]

**Greek Empire.**

1425 *John VII.* (Palaeologus) reigns alone (1419.) Peace concluded with Murad II.

**Turkish Empire.**

1423 George Castriot and his brother, princes of Albania (Epirus) received by Amurath as hostages (1443.)

1426 Rebellion of Sineis, governor of Aidin.

**Britain.**

- 1428 Petition to Parliament against hops as a "wicked weed."  
 ["The first certain mention of hops," says the Rev. Edward Smedley, "occurs in a letter of donation by king Pepin." Hops were in use in Germany as early as the ninth century, whence they were introduced into the breweries of the Netherlands. Beckman denies a very common assertion, that, in consequence of the petition noticed above, the planting of them was forbidden. He searched in vain for any such prohibition; and he inclines to a belief, which is supported by Houghton and Anderson, that hops were unknown in England till they were brought from Artois, about the year 1524. See 1524 and 1528.]  
 Death of Thomas, earl of Salisbury.  
 "Morality Plays," in which allegorical personages such as Truth, Justice, Peace, Benevolence, and Mercy, are introduced upon the decline of "Miracle Plays."
- 1429 Coronation of Henry VI.  
 The forty-shilling freehold qualification for electors in counties first adopted.  
 Grocers' Company, London, incorporated.  
 Arson made high treason.
- 1430 Act respecting aliens; they are not to hold church livings; their juries to be half foreigners.  
 Death of Andrew of Wintoun.  
 The noble rises in value to 8s. 4d.  
 The angel first coined, value 6s. 8d.  
 [The type of the obverse represented the archangel Michael with his left foot on the dragon, hence its title—*angel*.]  
 Lincoln Col. Oxon. fidd. by bp. Fleming.
- 1431 Porch and front of Guildhall, Lond. built.
- France.**
- 1428 The English, under Salisbury and Suffolk, capture several towns upon the Loire. They lay siege to Orleans. In October the Earl of Salisbury is slain before the walls.
- 1429 Battle of the Herrings; defeat of the Orleansists by a small party under Falstaff. (It was the season of Lent.)  
 Siege of Orleans raised by Joan of Arc, May 8. Retreat of Suffolk.  
 Battle of Patay; Lord Talbot defeated by Joan of Arc; 12,000 English killed.  
 Charles's triumphant entry into Rheims, July 15, led by Joan of Arc.  
 [When felt was introduced as a material for hats is not known, but it is stated that the hat worn by Charles on the above occasion was of felt.]  
 Coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims, July 17, at which Joan declares her mission ended.  
 Duke of Burgundy regent, Bedford, his brother-in-law, having resigned (1432.)  
 Death of John Gerson scholastic (b. 1363.)
- 1430 Compeigne besieged by Burgundy.  
 Capture of Joan by the "Bastard of Vendome," who delivers her to Bedford.  
 The Sorbonne declare her a sorceress, &c.  
 University of Poitiers founded.
- 1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen as a witch, May 30, by the duke of Bedford, who had always regarded her as a "limb of the devil," the clergy assisting.  
 Coronation of Henry VI. at Paris, Dec. 17.

**France.**

- 1431 University of Caen, in Normdy., founded.  
 Death of the duchess of Bedford, sister of the duke of Burgundy.

**Germany.**

- 1428 The Hanseatic fleet numbers 248 ships, and, at least, 12,000 marines.  
 1431 Opening of the Council of Basle, being XVIII. Gen. Council, Dec. 14. (See Italy.)  
 Procopius, the military leader of the Hussites, and John Rockyczana, the rector of the university of Prague, appear at the council of Basle to propose terms of accommodation. (See Bohemia, 1432.)

**Italy.**

- 1429 Cosmo de Medici rules at Florence—a patron of literature and the arts.  
*End of the papal schism of 1378*; by the resignation of pope Clement VIII.—a schism which had lasted 51 years.
- 1431 XVIII. *General Council*; at Basle.  
 The Pope endeavours to have the Council removed to Bologna, but fails.  
 Second war between Milan and Venice.  
 Sigismund, the emperor, in Italy.  
 Eugenius IV. (card. Gabriel Condulmier, bishop of Sienna) pope.  
 Desertion of General Carmagnola from his ungrateful and ferocious master, Filippo of Milan, to the Venetians.  
 Sforza surprises and defeats Carmagnola.  
 The Venetians suspect Carmagnola of treachery.  
 Birth of Andrea Mantegna, near Padua, painter, line engraver, &c. (d. 1505.)

**Spain.**

- 1428 Popular insurrection in Granada; deposition of Mohammed VII. and election of Mohammed VIII. (El Zaquin) who restores pageants which El Hayzari had suppressed. El Hayzari escapes to Fez.  
 Proscription of El Hayzari's friends.
- 1429 Return of El Hayzari, with 500 lances from the king of Fez.  
 E. de Villena, moral dramatist, flourishes.
- 1430 Restoration of Mohammed (Mulley) by the joint co-operation of Fez and Castile.  
 El Zaquin executed.  
 Perfidious conduct of El Hayzari of Granada towards Castile.  
 War between Castile and Granada.  
 Joanna of Naples excludes Anjou.
- 1431 Conspiracy of Yussuf ben Alahamar in Granada, aided by Castile.

**Portugal.**

- 1431 Madeira colonized by the Portuguese.

**Sweden.**

- 1430 Death of Bryn. Karlsson, of Sweden, author of "Instruction to Kings, &c."

**Netherlands.**

- 1428 The Hanseatic league proclaim war agst. Eric, king of Denmark; which eventually leads to its almost final dissolution.
- 1429 Philip of Burgundy and count of Flanders becomes also duke of Brabant.  
 War of Duke Philip against Liege for refusing to acknowledge his authority.
- 1431 Liege submits to the duke of Burgundy.  
 Jacqueline's third and secret marriage, which results in the cession of all her dominions to duke Philip.

**India.**

- 1429 Dreadful ravages in the Punjab by the Mogul governor of Cabool, Amir Sheikh Ali.

**Britain.**

- 1432 Trade in the Mediterranean extensive. Turges, musical composer, &c., fl. Charter to St. Andrew's University.
- 1433 Meeting of the dukes Bedford and Bretagne at St. Omer's.
- 1434 Death of John, earl of Arundel.
- 1435 Death of Bedford at Rouen, Sep. 14. Duke of York succeeds to the French regency. Blind Harry, the Scottish minstrel, author of "Sir William Wallace," a poem, &c. flourishes.

**France.**

- 1432 Desultory and petty civil warfare. The duke of Burgundy wavers in his attachment to the English interest. Death of Raymond de Sebunda, theological writer. Plot of the Constable Richemont to overthrow the favourite minister Tremouille.
- 1433 Fall and exile of La Tremouille, Sep. 20. Bedford marries Jacquetta of Luxemburg. Quarrel between Bedford and Burgundy.
- 1435 Magnificent congress of Arras, Aug. 5; the proposed terms of peace give great dissatisfaction to the English. Proposal of *status quo* by the English; rejected, Sep. 6. Beaufort, &c. retire. Death of the duke of Bedford, Sep. 21. Richard, duke of York, succeeds him as English regent in France. Charles is joined by the dk. of Burgundy. Treaty of Arras; the Burgundian lords absolved from their allegiance to England, and Charles acknowledged as the rightful sovereign, Sep. 24. Influence of Agnes Sorel on Charles. Decline of the English interest.

**Germany.**

- 1433 Coronation of Sigismund in Italy. Close of the Council of Basle, May. [This council had for its chief object the union of the Latin and Greek churches.]

**Italy.**

- 1432 Betrayal of Carmagnola at a banquet. Execution of Carmagnola by command of the Venetian senate, May 5. Great power of the Neapolitan nobles. Birth of Annus of Viterbo. (died 1502.)
- 1433 Peace of Ferrara between the states of Florence, Venice, and Milan. Splendid acquisitions of Venice. Banishment of Cosmo de Medici from Florence by a faction headed by Rinaldo d'Albizzi.
- 1434 Return of Cosmo de Medici, (who was not only a merchant, but a popular citizen); he overthrows the house of Albizzi, and for the remainder of his life rules the republic of Florence. [Though a private citizen he excelled almost all the princes of Europe in his patronage of literature and the arts.] The Albizzi condemned to exile (1343, 1382.) Revolt at Rome. Death of Louis, the adopted heir of Joanna of Naples.
- 1435 Civil war of Naples between the Aragonese and Angevin parties. Alfonso (the Wise) king of Naples and Aragon. [Naples is now a province of Aragon.]

**Bohemia and Poland.**

- 1432 Commissioners from the council of Basle are sent to Prague, who sow further dissensions among the Hussites; two sects are formed, namely, the *Calistines*, who are content with the addition of the cup in the eucharist, and the *Taborites*, who demand a thorough reform. Civil war of the Hussites; the Taborites under Procopius are generally successful.
- 1434 *Uladislav* III. (ten years old) king of Poland; under the guardianship of the Polish states. The Bohemians becoming tired of the sanguinary fanaticism of the Taborites, unite agt. them under a native chieftain. Battle of Bænmischbroda; defeat of the Taborites and death of Procopius.
- 1435 Conclusion of the Bohemian war. Sigismund is acknowledged at Prague.

**Spain.**

- 1432 Civil war in Granada continued. *Yussuf* IV. acknowledged kg. of Granada. Alfonso of Aragon invades Naples; he defeats Joanna's ally, the king of Tunis.
- 1433 Proposal of Joanna to re-adopt Alfonso. Distracted state of Granada; bloody encounter between the Castilians and Moors; a truce. Death of Yussuf, upon which Mohammed is again restored to Granada.
- 1434 Alfonso attacks Gaeta, but is defeated and made prisoner by a Genoese fleet. Death of Villena trans. of Virgil and Dante.
- 1435 John, of Navarre, regent of Aragon. League, offensive and defensive, between Alfonso of Aragon and duke of Milan.

**Portugal.**

- 1432 Cape Bojador doubled; Gilianez sails beyond Cape Bojador and sees the African continent.

- 1433 *Edward*, king of Portugal.

**Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.**

- 1433 Swedish Revolt against Eric; Englebert, the Dalekarlian, (the Swedish Tell,) compels the Danish general to quit Sweden.

Agreement at Stockholm.

Amnesty by Eric, which he violates.

Charles Knutson (Bonde) protector of Sweden till 1441.

General revolt of the union of Calmar against Eric, which compels him to retire into Gothland till 1449.

**Netherlands.**

- 1434 Philip (the Good) succeeds Jacqueline; hence Holland under the *dukes* of Burgundy.
- 1436 Duke of Burgundy at war with England; he besieges Calais, but is compelled ingloriously to abandon it, owing to the desertion of his Flemish troops.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1435 War with the Venetians for Thessalonica, which Amurath captures, but he loses the Asiatic key of the Dardanelles.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1433 Astronomical observations and tables of Ulugh Bey, grandson of Timour, at Samarkand (1446.)

**India.**

- 1435 Mubarikabad, on the Jumna, built. Conspiracy of nobles against Sayid Mubarik, who is assassinated; his son, *Sayid Mohammed*, succeeds.

**Britain.**

- 1436 War with Scotland.  
England desolated by plague and famine.  
Gradual loss of the French conquests.  
The "Libel of English Policy," a poem by Hakluyt, published.
- 1437 First mention of medical practitioners employed in infirmaries.  
Scottish aristocratic conspiracy, headed by earl of Athol and Sir Robt. Graham.  
James (Scotland) murdered at Perth.  
James II., under the regency of Sirs W. Crichton and Alex. Livingstone, succeeds.  
All Souls College, Oxford, founded by Henry Chicheley, abp. of Canterbury.
- 1438 Great dissensions in Scotland.
- 1439 New schools, Oxford, erected by Hokenorton, abbot of Osney.

**France.**

- 1436 War declared agst. Engld. by Burgundy.  
Charles VII. recovers Paris, April 17; the English governor, Lord Willoughby, withdraws to Rouen.  
Calais besieged by the duke of Burgundy. He is repulsed by the duke of Gloucester.  
Birth of the divine James Lefevre, (d. 1537.)
- 1437 Plague and famine throughout France.  
Siege and capture of Montreaux.  
Charles visits Paris, Nov. 13.
- 1438 Second assault on Calais by the duke of Burgundy, in which he is unsuccessful.  
Charles's celebrated pragmatic sanction in consequence of the schism between the pope and the council of Basle; *establishing the liberties of the Gallican church*, already asserted.
- 1439 Ineffectual attempt to negotiate peace with England.  
Charles commences a project of creating a fixed military establishment.  
Death of Henry of Balma, the mystic.

**Germany.**

- 1436 Civil war in Switzerland.  
Invention of printing at Mayence.  
Birth of the astronomer and mathematician Regiomontanus, (d. 1476.)
- 1438 *Albert* (II. of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia,) emperor.  
[His wife, Elizabeth, dan. of Sigismund, queen of Bohemia and Hungary.]
- 1439 The *Pragmatic Sanction*, according to which, the imperial rule in Germany is conferred upon the House of Austria.  
The *Vehmlic* or Secret Courts suppressed.  
The western chancel of the church at Oppenheim consecrated (1262.)  
Strasbourg Cathedral finished (1277.)

**Austria.**

- 1438 Augustus consents to yield Livonia to Russia, should he be electd. k. of Poland.

**Italy.**

- 1436 Birth of Antonio Polliolo, painter, Flor.  
Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine Goldsmith, discovers that wet paper pressed upon a plate of copper containing engraved lines, will take up whatever colouring stuff remains in them; hence the Origin of copper-plate engraving.  
[Finiguerra was born in 1410 or 1424.]
- 1437 Renewed war (the third) of Venice and Florence against the duke of Milan.
- 1438 Regneir, brother of Louis, (1423, 1434,) endeavours to wrest Naples from Alfonso, but is unsuccessful.

**Italy.**

- 1438 University of Florence enlarged (? 1433.)
- 1439 Felix V. (Amedee VIII., duke of Savoy) antipope, elected at the council of Basle.  
XIX. *General Council* (at Florence) commenced, Feb. 26, closed April, 1442.  
Decree of the council for the union of the Greek and Latin churches, July 6.  
Birth of Marsilius Ficinus, physician.
- Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**
- 1437 Albert (the Grave) duke of Austria, king of Bohemia and Hungary.  
Troubles in Bohemia; the "Utraquists" invite Casimir of Poland to contest the crown of Bohemia.
- 1438 Albert defeats the Utraquists.  
He blockades Ptarsko in Tabor, but is compelled to raise the siege by George Podiebrad.  
Truce for two years between the Utraquists and Albert.  
Troubles in Poland; the Teutonic knights and Russians ravage Lithuania.
- 1439 War of Hungary with the Turks.

**Spain.**

- 1437 Operations of Alfonso against Naples revived; Gaeta taken, &c.  
Birth of Fras. Ximenes, editor of a Polyglot Bible, &c. (died 1517.)
- 1438 Defeat of Alfonso at Naples, and death of the infante Peter.
- 1439 Victories of Alfonso over René.

**Portugal.**

- 1436 New expedition for the conquest of Tangier.
- 1437 Defeat of the Portuguese, under the infante Henry, at Tangier; the infante Ferdinand an hostage in the hands of the Africans.  
Don Juan sent to Ceuta to negociate with the Moors; mission unsuccessful.
- 1438 Edward's disastrous attempt to penetrate into Africa for the rescue of his brother, Ferdinand, now being cruelly treated by the Moors at Fez.  
Edward dies of the plague; his son, Alfonso V. (African) succeeds, 6 years old.  
Regency of the queen mother.
- 1439 The Azores discovered by Vandenburg.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1439 Abdication of Eric, the Danish king, in favour of his sister's son.  
*Christopher III.* (of Bavaria)—Denmark.  
Re-union of Sweden, Denmark, Norway.

**Netherlands.**

- 1437 Insurrection of Ghent and Bruges; the anarchoists perpetrate excesses at Ecluse.  
Siege of Bruges; narrow escape of Philip.
- 1438 Insurgents of Bruges compelled to sue for peace; 24,000 having perished of famine.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1437 John, with his brother Demetrius, and many others, set out for Ferrara in Nov.
- 1438 Visit of the emperor to Rome, to solicit aid against Murad; he yields to the pope.
- 1439 Second, and temporary, union of the eastern and western churches. (See Italy.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1437 Peace with the Venetians.
- 1438 Amurath's victories over the Servians.
- 1439 Attempt of Amurath upon Belgrade repulsed by the "Wajwode," Hunniades.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1437 Georgia, with great part of Persia and Karmania, conquered by Iehan Shah.

**Britain.**

- 1440 Liberation of the duke of Orleans, having been twenty-five years a prisoner. Viscounts first appointed in England. Death of Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. William, earl of Douglas, and his brother murdered (Scotland.)  
Death of Thomas Walsingham, historian. Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, built. The Chapel of Holyrood founded. [Roslin Chapel was founded before this.] Six hundred volumes added to Oxford University Library by duke Humphrey. John of Dunstable, one of the most successful reformers of music, fl. (d. 1458.) [To him is ascribed the honour of a principal share in the invention of figurative harmony. His cotemporaries in France were Dupay and Binchois.]
- 1441 Eton College founded by the king. Death of Lawrence Coster.  
Eleanor Cobham, duchess of Gloucester; the astronomer Roger Bolingbroke; Canon Southwell; Margery Jourdayn, John Hum, condemned for witchcraft. The duchess is banished; Bolingbroke is hanged, drawn, and quartered; Margery Jourdayn is burnt; Southwell dies in prison; Hum is pardoned.
- 1442 Talbot victorious in Normandy. Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, built.

**France.**

- 1440 Insurrection of *La Praguerie*, an aristocratical banditti, in which the dauphin (Louis IX.) joins. The insurgents surprised by the king at Poitou and compelled to submit. The duke of Orleans ransomed from the English by the duke of Burgundy (1415.)
- 1441 Suppression of "La Praguere." Corbeil the poet flourishes.
- 1442 Conches, in Normandy, taken by Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Blockade of Dieppe by Talbot.

**Germany.**

- 1440 *Frederic III.* (archduke of Austria) empr.

**Italy.**

- 1440 Fra. Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1456) Fr. Filippo Lippi (1400-1469) and Masaccio (1402-1443) of the Florentine School of painting, flourish. The architect Orgagno flourishes. Baccio Baldini of Florence, engraver, fl. [Finiguerra made known his discovery to Baldini, his fellow-townsmen. See 1436.]
- 1441 A protecting duty levied at Venice upon all imported work of the "art or mystery of making cards or painted figures, whether printed or painted on cloth or paper, &c." Peace of Martinegno between Milan, Florence and Venice. Rise of Francesco Sforza; he marries Bianca Visconti (of Milan) daughter of duke Philip. Lionel, *signore* of Ferrara.
- 1442 Alfonso of Aragon, king of the two Sicilies. Death of Luca della Robbia, sculptor. [Known as the inventor and only possessor of the art of covering models of terracotta with a beautiful and peculiar varnish, which rendered them as hard as stone. The secret has never been disclosed.]

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1440 Death of Albert of Hungary of a surfeit of melons. [Albert died at Langerdorff on his return from the war with Amurath, leaving his wife pregnant of Uladislav V.] The succession to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia contested by Uladislav, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a protestant duke. After a sanguinary contest an accommodation is come to, leaving Uladislav IV. (of Poland) king of Hungary till the Austrian (Bohemian) Uladislav should attain his majority. A proposal that Uladislav should marry the queen-mother of Bohemia is overruled in favour of her daughter. *Uladislav V.* king of Bohemia (an infant); under the guardianship of Frederic III. Struggle between the Catholics and Hussites for the supremacy—the former nominate *Meinhard* as regent, the latter elect *Piarsko*, who becomes governor of the Bohemian kingdom. (See 1444.)
- Spain.**
- 1440 Alfonso defeats Sforza in Italy.  
1441 Siege of Naples by Alfonso of Aragon.  
1442 Capture of Naples by the Aragonese. Alfonso obtains the crown of Sicily.

**Portugal.**

- 1441 Tristan the navigator passes Cape Blanco; the whole African coast between Capes Blanco and Verd explored; settlement at Arguin. The people are discontented with the rule of a woman; struggles of Alfonso's uncle, Don Pedro, for the sovereignty.

**Denmark, Norway, Sweden, & Russia.**

- 1440 Copenhagen made the capital of the united Kingdom of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.  
1441 Christopher crowned at Drontheim and Upsal king of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Division among the Kiptschak Mongols; they form the principalities of Astrachan, Chasan, Crimea and Siberia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1440 University of Mechlin founded.  
1441 Duke of Saxony claims Luxemburg, which the duke of Burgundy resists on behalf of Elizabeth, its heiress; war is the result.  
1442 War of the dukes of Saxony and Burgundy for Luxemburg prosecuted with varied fortune. Birth of Rudolphus Agricola, historian, philosopher, artist, &c. at Groningen, author of "De Inventione Dialectica." [His reputation as a scholar—as one of the first who effected a beneficial change in scholastic philosophy, and as a clever painter and musician, extended far and wide. He died in 1485.] A society of painters is formed at Antwerp—but no school till 1510.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1440 Return of the emperor John; general dissatisfaction with the result of his negotiations.

**India.**

- 1440 Siege of Delhi by the sultan of Malwa; it is relieved by Behlol Lodi of Lahore.

**Britain.**

- 1443 Truce of Engld. and Burgundy, April 23.  
Death of abp. Chicheley, (b. 1362.)  
King's College Chapel, Cambridge, fhd.  
[One of the most magnificent examples of  
scientific construction in the kingdom.]  
Sir John Fortescue fl. "Laws of Eng.," &c.  
1444 Truce between England and France.  
Marriage between Henry and Margaret of  
Anjou proposed by the earl of Suffolk;  
opposed by the duke of Gloucester.  
The earl of Douglas defeats the English.  
James II. (Scot.) assumes the government.  
Wages of reapers at this time 5d. per day,  
equal to 6s. 8d. of the present currency;  
labourers obtain 3½d. per day, equal to  
4s. 8d. of our money.

- 1445 Henry marries Margaret of Anjou.  
Conspiracy against the duke of Gloucester  
by the queen, cardinal Beaufort, bishop  
of York, and earl of Suffolk.

**France.**

- 1443 Dieppe relieved by the dauphin.  
Feudalism on the decline.  
1444 Truce with England for twenty-two  
months, negotiated by De la Pole; also  
a treaty of marriage between Margaret  
of Anjou and Henry of England.  
Charles employs the insubordinate "Ecor-  
cheurs" in expeditions against the Swiss  
and against the citizens of Mentz.  
Battle of St. Jacob; 1,600 Swiss killed.  
Peace of Ensishheim, Oct. 28.  
1445 The "Taille" made perpetual, being a  
permanent tax of 1,800,000 livres for the  
expulsion of the English.  
Formation of fifteen companies of ordonance,  
(9,000) horse, for the expulsion  
of the English—the nucleus of a standing  
army—the first in France.  
Birth of Philip de Comines, historian of his  
own times (d. 1509.)

**Germany.**

- 1445 Birth of the theologian John Geyler (d. 1510.)

**Italy.**

- 1443 Death of Pietro del Franceseo, painter.  
[Masaccio, to whom is assigned the first  
place among those who introduced the  
modern system, died this year also.]  
1444 Louis III. (the Turk) king of Italy.  
Birth of Leonardo da Vinci, sculptor, archi-  
tect, and painter.  
Birth of the celebrated architect, &c. Fr.  
Lazzari Bramante (died 1514.)  
Birth of the Florentine architect Benedetto  
da Majano (died 1488.)  
Public library founded at Florence.  
Eruption of Mount Ætna; incessant agita-  
tion for nearly eighteen months.

- 1445 University of Catania, in Sicily, founded.  
Birth of the philosopher, mathematician,  
&c., John Baptista Porta (died 1515.)

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1443 War of Hungary and Poland with the  
Turks. Victory of Hunniades at Nyssa.  
Truce of ten years between the Hungar-  
ians and Turks concluded at Czegedin.  
1444 Cardinal Julian urges Uladislas of Hun-  
gary to violate this truce with the Turks,  
now that they are attacked by the  
Greeks and Italians, an insurrection in  
Anatolia having also broken out.  
Uladislas leads an army into Bulgaria.  
Battle of Varna; Uladislas of Poland and

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- Hungary defeated and slain by the  
Turks; cardinal Julian is also killed:  
Nov. 10. Terrible consternation through-  
out the Christian world.  
1444 Interregnum in Hungary till 1453.  
George Podiebrad succeeds Ptarsko as  
governor of Bohemia (1440.)  
He rules with vigour and success.  
John Hunniades regent in Hungary.  
[Said to be a natural son of Sigismund.]  
1445 Casimir IV. (brother) king of Poland.  
He refuses at first to sign the *pacta con-*  
*venta*, but finally submits.  
War of Hungary with the emperor.

**Spain.**

- 1444 Discovery of the Azores.  
Insurrections in Granada, headed by the  
king's nephews Mohammed Ben Ishmael  
and Mohammed Ben Ozmin.  
1445 Papal investiture of Alfonso of Aragon  
with the two Sicilies.  
Muley dethroned and imprisoned by  
Mohammed IX. (Ben Ozmin) kg. of Gran-  
ada, whose right is disputed by Moham-  
med Ben Ishmael.  
Five years of savage warfare between the  
rival Moorish princes.  
Battle of Olmeida; Alvaro de Lima or  
Castile obtains a complete triumph over  
his adversaries; the infante Henry killed.

**Denmark.**

- 1443 Copenhagen becomes a royal resi-  
dence, and receives its first charter of  
incorporation as a city.

**Netherlands.**

- 1443 The citadel of Luxemburg surprised; fol-  
lowed by a treaty between the dukes,  
and the renunciation of Elizabeth's  
claims in favour of Burgundy for a pen-  
sion; Luxemburg is, therefore, annexed  
to Burgundy.

[A few years before this the House of Bur-  
gundy had in the Netherlands only the  
province of Flanders, and that acquired  
by marriage. See Philip's titles, 1448.]

**Greek Empire.**

- 1445 Rabbi Nathan divides the Hebrew Scrip-  
tures into chapters.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1443 Insurrection of Scanderbeg (George Cas-  
triot) in Epirus (1423.)  
Battle near Nyssa; defeat of Amurath by  
Hunniades and Scanderbeg.  
Independence of Albania restored under  
Scanderbeg.  
Truce of Segedin for ten years.  
Abdication of Amurath in favour of his  
son, Mohammed, 14 years old.

- 1444 The Christian powers violate the truce at  
the instigation of John Palæologus, and  
by the recommendation of cardinal Ju-  
lian, the Pope's legate.  
Amurath quits his retirement in Magnesia  
and again resumes the government.  
Bulgaria ravaged by Uladislas, &c.  
Victory over the Hungarians at Varna.

- 1445 Second abdication of Amurath.  
Mutiny of the Janizaries at Adrianople  
compels Amurath again to assume the  
direction of public affairs.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1444 *Ichanqin*, of the White Sheep Turkoman,  
succeeds Hamza Bey (1407.)

**Britain.**

- 1446 Accusation and acquittal of Gloucester. Act of Parliament making a false accusation a capital offence.  
Death of John Lydgate, author of "The Fall of Princes," "Wars of Troy," &c.
- 1447 Arrest of Gloucester at St. Edmundsbury. He is found dead in his bed, Feb. 28.  
Death of cardinal Beaufort, April 11.  
Death of the first abp. of St. Andrews, Patrick Graham, in Loch Leven Castle.
- 1448 Elevation of duke of Suffolk—unpopular. Queen's College, Cambridge, founded.

**France.**

- 1448 Institution of the French archers, 16,000 men, April 28. Large and permanent taxes levied for their support.

**Germany.**

- 1446 War with Hungary; the emperor having refused to give up the Hungarian crown and the young prince Uladislus.
- 1447 End of the civil war in Switzerland. Concordat with the papacy; the rights of the German church acknowledged. Concordat renewed at Vienna; formal submission of the German empire to Rome. [This result was principally owing to the dexterity and machinations of Æneas Sylvius.]
- 1448 Elevation of the count of Holstein Oldenburg to the throne of Denmark.

**Italy.**

- 1446 Fourth war between Venice and Milan. The Palazzo Girand at Rome executed by Bramante. (Cinque-cento style.)  
Alessandro Botticelli of Florence, goldsmith, painter, and engraver, flourished (born 1437, died 1515.)  
Antonio Solario (lo Zingaro) painter (who introduced several borrowed styles) flourishes at Naples.
- 1447 Nicholas V. (card. Thomos de Sarzana, bp. of Bologna) po., in whose pontificate Rome became the seat of classical literature. The Vatican library first organized and established by pope Nicholas (See 1417.) [During the eight years of his pontificate, "this active and liberal head of the Christian church added 5000 volumes to the library of the Vatican. Many of these were Greek books, or translations of them into Latin"]  
Extinction of the Visconti in Milan.  
Death of Filippo Maria, the last of the ducal race of the Visconti.  
Re-establishment of the Milan republic.  
Leon Battista Alberti, architect to pope Nicholas at Rome, and a celebrated writer on architecture, flourishes.  
[His best edifices are the churches of San Francesco, at Rimini, and Santa Maria Annunziata at Florence: b. 1398, d. 1472]
- 1448 Theodore Gaza, (1388—1478,) and Laurentius Valla, (1406—1457,) flourish.
- Bohemia and Hungary.**
- 1446 Æneas Sylvius tutor to the young king of Bohemia.
- 1448 The Hungarians are defeated at Cassova.
- Spain.**
- 1446 Fend between Alvaro and Henry, prince of Asturias.  
Alvaro loses the king's favour, for imperiously thwarting his wishes in the choice of a wife.

**Spain.**

- 1446 Birth of Antonio del Rincon, private painter to Catherine of Navarre, (1483,) and Ferdinand of Castile, (1479,) and father of the Spanish painters.  
[The Spanish painters follow generally the Florentine models, especially Michael Angelo; hence this country has not produced a definite school of painting.]

**Portugal.**

- 1446 Great excitement occasioned throughout Europe by reason of the discoveries of the Portuguese navigators; a spirit of enterprise is every where manifested.
- 1448 The Azores settled by Portuguese. Majority of the king; civil disorders ensue; death of Don Pedro in a civil feud.

**Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1448 Death of Christopher; the union divided:—Christian I. of Denmark, aged twenty-two; first of  
*The House of Oldenburg.*  
He marries the widow of Christopher—Dorothy of Brandenburg.  
Charles VIII. (Knutson Bonde) is proclaimed king of Sweden and Norway. He is crowned at Upsal.

**Netherlands.**

- 1446 Bursting of the dikes, and inundation at Dort; 10,000 lives lost at Dordrecht; and more than 100,000 in Zealand; 300 villages are overwhelmed. The Zuyder Zee is thus formed, April 17.
- 1448 Resistance of Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, and Franc de Bruges, to duke Philip's proposal to lay a tax on salt. Proposal withdrawn.  
Philip's pompous titles—duke of Burgundy, Lothier, Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg; marquis of Antwerp, and of the Holy Roman Empire; count of Hainault, Flanders, Holland, Zealand, Frisia, and Namur.  
[In little more than thirty years all this pyramid of greatness had crumbled into dust.]  
Death of Edmund Dinter, chronicler of Brabant, &c.

**Greek Empire.**

- 1448 Death of John, followed by Contention for the throne among his surviving brothers, Demetrius, Constantine and Thomas. Election of  
*Constantine XIII.* (Palæologus) the last emperor of the Greek, or Eastern empire. Constantine divides his Peloponnesian kingdom between his two brothers.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1446 Amurath destroys Corinth and Patras, and imposes a heavy tribute upon Constantine.
- 1447 Renewed invasion of the Hungarians. Victory of Amurath at Cassova; Hunniades defeated with great loss.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1446 *Ulugh Bey*, son of Shah Rokh, succeeds in Samarkand (1433.)  
Geographers and astronomers patronized by Ulugh Bey.

**India.**

- 1446 *Sayid Ala ad din*, (son of Sayid Mohammed,) the last of the Sadat dynasty at Delhi.

**Britain.**

- 1449 A rebellion in Ireland quelled by the duke of York—by gentle measures only. Resumption of crown lands by law. Duke of York aspires to the crown. German caps first worn in England.
- 1450 Impeachment of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, by the House of Commons. Sentence of banishment against him. He is beheaded at sea, May 22. Jack Cade's insurrection; the royal forces defeated at Blackheath; lord Saye, &c., executed by the rebels, July 3. The insurgents defeated in London; amnesty proclaimed; insurgents disperse. Cade conceals himself in Kent; is discovered and killed by the sheriff, Alexander Iden. Scottish Parliament meets in Edinburgh. General dissatisfaction with the affairs both of Church and State. Papal Bull for founding a University at Glasgow (1572.) Thomas Dalton, a priest of Gloucester Abbey, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
- 1451 All the English possessions in France lost to them except Calais. Duke of York, on his return from Ireland, advances towards London with an army. The duke of Somerset is appointed by the court to oppose the duke of York. From these events may be dated *The Civil War of the Two Roses*. York retires to Fotheringay. Glasgow obtains its charter from James; its University is also founded. Order of St. Andrew revived (809.)

**France.**

- 1449 Rapid decline of English influence—Rouen, Harfleur, Caen, Falaise, and Cherbourg lost to the English. Permanent tax for the war agst. England. Caps and hats first generally worn (1404.)
- 1450 Battle of Fourmigny; defeat of the English, with the loss of 4,000, April 18. Death of Agnes Sorrel. Confiscation of the vast property amassed by the financiers, Jean de Xaincoings and Jacques Cœur; the latter is accused of poisoning Agnes Sorrel. Birth of the painter Francois Rabolina, of Boulogne (died 1518.)
- 1451 The Dauphin Louis withdraws from court. He marries Charlotte, dau. of Louis, duke of Savoy, 10 years old.

**Germany.**

- 1450 Copper-plate engraving about this time. The printing of the Vulgate commenced by Guttenberg at Mayence (1455.) The Flemish school of musical composers begins to flourish. [From this period to about 1580, there flourished in Germany more than two hundred musical composers. "To whom," says Mr. Gwilt, "fugues and the most intricate compositions, were mere amusements, written with singular ease and correctness."]
- Peutinger, professor of music, flourishes. Bodenschaff, professor of music, fl. Basil Valentine of Erfurt, a Benedictine monk, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
- 1451 Expedition of the emperor to Rome. Marriage of Frederic and Elenore of Portu.

**Italy.**

- 1449 Abdication of Felix V., antipope. [At this time the state of Milan possessed at least 20,000 muskets. They were laid on a stand for charging and firing off, occasioning great delay thereby.] Birth of Don Ghirlandaio of Florence, historical painter (died 1493.)
- 1450 Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan. [The duchy was created for the Visconti family in the fourteenth century, and passed to Francesco Sforza by marriage with an illegitimate daughter of the last of that line at his decease. The descendants of Sforza inherited little of his talent and vigour.] Masso Finiguerra, an Italian, the first copper-plate engraver. (See Germany.) Birth of the artist Nicolo Alanno, painter of scripture subjects (died 1510.)
- 1451 The Neo-platonic system of philosophy fl. under the patronage of the Medici. Birth of Franchino Gafferio at Lodi (1484.) Flourishing period of the Florentine school of painting. [The *Florentine School of Painting* is characterized for boldness and elevation of style; its colouring and grace are deficient; it seeks, in short, admiration rather than the impartation of pleasure.]

**Spain.**

- 1450 Ben Ishmael shut up in Montefris. The poets Perez de Guzman (lyrics) and Juan de la Euzina (pastoral drama), fl.

**Denmark and Norway.**

- 1449 Coronation of Charles VIII. at Drontheim. He endeavours to limit the privileges of the clergy. The crown of Denmark declared elective.
- 1450 *Christian king* crowned king of Norway, at Drontheim; abdication of Charles.

**Netherlands.**

- 1449 The duke levies a tax on salt and oats, to enforce which, he augments his troops. Ghent refuses to pay the taxes, and is deprived of her privileges. Ghent in open rebellion; La Marche besieged, relieved by the count d'Etampes.
- 1450 Birth of the painter Hemmessin. Reverses of the citizens of Ghent; they are cut off in thousands; they earnestly solicit the mediation of Charles, king of France.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1450 Unsuccessful expedition into Albania.
- 1451 *Mohammed II.* (the Great) aged 21. [Called *Fatih*—"Vanquisher," by the orientals, and "the first emperor of the Turks," by Europeans.] Ahmed, his brother, strangled.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1449 Ulugh Bey, of Samarkand, put to death, by his son; the parricide succeeds, but reigns only six months—his own soldiers having conspired agst. and killed him.
- 1450 Timour's extensive dominions are divided among several of his descendants. *Baber* rules in Khorasan.

**India.**

- 1450 Sayid Ala removes his capital to Badaon; having abdicated Delhi in favour of *Behlol Lodi*, who establishes *The fifth or Afghan dynasty* (the Lodi) at Delhi (1440.)

**Britain.**

- 1452 York marches upon London; retires to Kent; makes peace with the king. James II. (Scot.) stabs earl Douglas. Douglas's five brothers take up arms. Woods first taxed.
- 1453 Unsuccessful attempt to recover Guienne. Death of Talbot and his son at Chatillon. Death of John earl of Shrewsbury. Birth of Edward, prince of Wales. Lord Mayor's shows in Londn. commence. War agst. France concluded—Guernsey, Jersey, and Calais remain to England. Impeachment of the duke of Somerset. Death of Monstrelet the continuator of Froissart's History and Chronicle (1401.)
- 1454 Illness of Henry from Feb. to Dec. During the above period Richard, duke of York, as protector, leads the council. Truce in Scotland (1455.) Death of the poet Oocleve, (born 1371.)

**France.**

- 1453 Unsuccessful attempt of the English to recover Guienne; defeat and death of the earl of Shrewsbury and of lord Lisle at Chatillon.
- 1454 Dk. of Burgundy vows a crusade, Feb. 9.
- Germany.**
- 1452 Birth of the theological poet J. Wimpfelingen (died 1528.)  
Magdalene convent at Metz.
- 1453 Austria revolts and becomes a hereditary duchy under Albert, Frederic's brother. Unsuccessful efforts of the pope (by summoning of diets; &c.) to form a German expedition against the Turks, chiefly owing to the distractions of the empire.

**Italy.**

- 1452 The emperor Frederic III. in Italy. The house of Este acquire the ducal title. Flourishing period of the poets, A. Beccadelli, (1374-1471.) Lorenzo Valla, (1407-1457.) Poggio, (1380-1459.) Ænius Sylvius, (1400-1464.) and D. Burchiello, writer of sonnets.
- The news of the fall of Constantinople strikes all Europe with terror and consternation, and obliges many of the states, now in warfare, to suspend their hostilities. The shores of Italy are covered, as with the wreck of a great tempest, with priests, nobles, and learned men, who had fled from Constantinople after its capture by the Turks.
- 1454 General war in Italy (1465.)  
War between Cosmo de Medici of Florence and the aristocracy of his own creation.

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1452 Frederic is at last compelled to give up the young kg. Uladislav to earl of Cilley. John Hunniades is confirmed by Uladislav in the regency of Hungary.
- 1453 *The national liberty of Poland* confirmed by a diet at Petrikau; no new law without the consent of the national council. *Uladislav V.* (of Bohemia) k. of Hungary. Coronation of Uladislav at Prague.
- 1454 The Prussian nobles and cities revolt agt. the Teutonic knights and submit to Poland; which results in a long and sanguinary war between Poland and the Teutonic knights (1465.)

**Spain.**

- 1452 Civil war in Navarre; the infante Charles claims the throne from his father John. Castile favours Charles; Aragon aids John. Charles defeated and made prisoner.
- 1453 Charles of Navarre reinstated in his dignities on the mediation of Castile and Aragon. Castile aids Ben Ishmael, who defeats Ben Ozmin. Fall of Alvaro of Castile; he is beheaded. [Such was the end of an able and accomplished man. That he deserved this fate there is much room to doubt; of rebellion he was never guilty; and if he exercised an authority inconsistent with the independence of the crown, it was a yoke agreeable to the neck which bore it, and was rivetted by moral influence, not violently imposed by the aid of treason and civil war.]
- 1454 Death of John II. of Castile; having survived the execution of his minister but one year; long enough to deplore his loss. *Henry IV.* (the Impotent) king of Castile. He marries Joanna, infante of Portugal. Conspiracies of the barons of Castile. Charles of Navarre again takes arms to wrest the sovereignty from his father. Ben Ozmin driven out of Granada by *Mohammed X.* (Ben Ishmael) k. of Granada. Henry of Castile invades Granada.

**Portugal.**

- 1452 Discovery of Guinea (? 1461.)

**Sweden.**

- 1453 Birth of Martin Schongauer at Calmar, an original artist in Chalcography, and a painter of celebrity, (d. 1499.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1453 Twenty thousand citizens of Ghent betrayed into the duke's power; 10,000 of them are slaughtered. Humiliating submission of Ghent.
- 1454 Domestic disquietudes of Philip, chiefly occasioned by his son Charles (the Rash.)

**Greek Empire.**

- 1452 Constantine imprudently threatens Mohammed with war, in defiance of the claims of Orkhan on the Turkish throne.
- 1453 Siege of Constantinople by Mohammed II.; his force consisting of 300,000 men and 300 ships. [Operations commenced on the 6th of April, and closed by the capture of the city on May 29.] Capture (after 53 days' siege) of Constantinople, which now falls into the hands of the Turks; the emperor Palæologus, and 60,000 of his people having fallen. *End of the Greek or Eastern Empire.*

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1452 Revolt and speedy submission of the emir of Karamania.
- 1453 War with the Byzantine empire. Constantinople captured by the Turks. The head of Constantine is sent as a trophy to the principal towns in Asiatic Turkey. Mohammed grants to the Christians of Constantinople personal security, and the free exercise of their religion.
- 1454 Constantinople repaired and beautified. Coffee comes into general use in Arabia Felix—it is greatly extolled. David Comnenus purchases from Mohammed the privilege of reigning in Trebizond.

**Britain.**

1455 The duke of York being called on to resign on the recovery of the king, prepares for war.

Liberation of the duke of Somerset.

Renewal of the civil war between the parties of York and Lancaster.

Battle of St. Albans, May 22; Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, slain.

York recalled to the protectorate.

Civil war again in Scotland:—Douglas defeated; escapes into England, St. Salvador's college founded at St. Andrews, Scotland, by James Kennedy.

1456 The duke of York displaced.

The duke of York and earl of Salisbury repair to their castles.

Nevil, earl of Warwick, goes to Calais.

1457 Scottish invasion repelled by York.

Renewal of the truce between England and Scotland.

1458 Duke of York re-admitted to the council.

Affray at court; the duke of York and his party take up arms.

John Hardyng, the chronicler, flourishes.

**France.**

1455 Jacques Cœur dies an exile at Chio (1450.)

Birth of John Reuchlin the cabalistic writer, one of the restorers of classical literature and philosophy, (d. 1522.)

1456 The dauphin at the court of Philip of Burgundy.

Attempt of the favourite Dammartin to secure the person of the dauphin.

Annexation of Dauphiné to the crown.

Richemont succeeds to Bretagne.

1457 French descent upon Sandwich, Aug. 28.

Condemnation of the duke of Alençon to perpetual imprisonment, Oct. 19.

1458 Death of Richemont, duke of Bretagne.

Miserable suspicions of Charles relative to the dauphin's intentions.

Death of Alain Chertier the poet; and of the poet D'Anvergne.

**Germany.**

1455 The Vulgate first printed, known as the "Mazarin Bible," being the first work issued by Guttemberg at Mentz (1550.)

1457 Troubles and perplexities of Frederic; the electors talk of deposing him for apathy, &c.; the ambitious duke of Bavaria and the elector Palatine, threaten war for the defence of Donauwerth against the imperial claim, &c.

The Psalms printed by Faust and Schœffer.

1458 University of Basle founded.

**Italy.**

1455 [The overthrow of the Greek empire by the Turks, induced several eminent Greek scholars to settle in the western parts of Europe, particularly in Italy, where they imported vast treasures of Grecian antiquity, and were patronized by pope Nicholas V., and by the Medicean family. This led to the formation of libraries and schools, which multiplied in every direction.]

Calixtus III. (Alphonso Borgia, cardinal archbishop of Valencia,) elected pope.

Death of Fra. Angelico da Fiesole, of the Florentine school of painting, (b. 1387.)

[The archbishopric of Florence had been offered him, but he declined its acceptance.]

**Italy.**

1455 Giulio da Majano, architect of the palace St. Marco at Rome, and of the triumphal arch to the Castel Nuovo at Naples, fl.

1457 Deposition of Foscari, doge of Venice; he dies—while the bells, announcing the accession of his successor, are pealing.

Pasquale Malipiero, doge of Venice.

1458 Death of Altonso of Naples.

Ferdinand I. (the Bastard) succeeds.

Civil war in Naples between Ferdinand and John, son of Regnier of Anjou (1438.)

Pius II. (card. Æneas Silvii Piccolomini, bishop of Sienna,) pope.

Domination of the French in Genoa.

**Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**

1455 John Hunniades (1444) compels the Turks to raise the siege of Belgrade.

1456 Death of John Hunniades.

1457 The Moravian Brethren's first appearance. Uladislas puts Ladislas Corvinus, the eldest son (some say the brother) of the deceased Hunniades, to death.

Death of Uladislas at Belgrade.

1458 George Podiebrad elected k. of Bohemia.

He liberates Matthias Corvinus, who had been imprisoned at Prague.

Marriage of Catharine, Podiebrad's daughter, and Matthias Corvinus.

Matthias Corvinus (son of John Hunniades) king of Hungary. He forms a guard, the nucleus of a regular standing army in Hungary (1464.)

**Spain.**

1455 Charles of Navarre defeated by the Count de Foix, to whom John had promised the succession.

1456 Earthquake at Naples; 45,000 perish.

1457 Tranquility restored in Navarre by Alfonso.

1458 Death of Alfonso, of Aragon, at Naples; the crown of Naples falls to his natural son, Ferdinand. (See Italy.)

John II. (of Navarre) king of Aragon.

Death of L. de Mendoza the poet (b. 1393.)

**Portugal.**

1455 The era of Spain abolished. (Spain, 1333.)

1457 Alfonso equips 12,000 men—his contribution towards the expedition being formed by pope Calixtus for the recovery of Constantinople from the Mohammedans.

1458 Thirty thousand Portuguese, under Alfonso, sail for Africa; they conquer Aleagar Seguer.

**Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.**

1457 Revolt of the Swedish clergy against Charles, whom they depose; Charles escapes to Dantzic.

Christian king crowned king of Sweden (as well as of Norway) at Upsal.

**Turkish Empire.**

1455 Siege of Belgrade by Mohammed. Battle under its walls; Hunniades defeats the Turks, who lose 40,000 men.

1456 Mohammed conquers Athens.

Moldavia pays tribute.

1458 David Comnenus transfers his allegiance from Mohammed to Uzun Hassan, a Persian chieftain.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1457 *Abusaid*, great-grandson of Timour, succeeds Baber in Khorassan (1450.)

**India.**

1455 Recovery of the districts around Delhi by Behlol Lodi.

**Britain.**

- 1459 Battle of Bloreheath, near Ludlow; death of Lord Audley, Sept.  
The duke of York's troops desert; which obliges him to take refuge in Ireland. The Scots invade England.
- 1460 The parliament adopt severe measures against York and his associates, which drive them to take up arms again.  
Battle of Northampton, July 10, and capture of king Henry.  
Murder of Lord Scales.  
Duke of York enters London and claims the crown, on the 16th of October.  
Battle of Wakefield; defeat and death of the duke of York; lord Rutland killed by Clifford; execution of the duke of Suffolk, Dec. 30.
- James III. (Scotland) succeeds James II. The Scotch retake Roxburgh and Berwick. Edward, earl of March, succeeds to his father's title and claims as dk. of York.
- 1461 He defeats the Welsh and Irish allies of the king at Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 1.  
Second battle of St. Albans; royalists victorious over Warwick's forces, Feb. 17.  
Henry retires to the northern counties; *Edward* enters London, March 4, and is proclaimed king, being the first of  
*The House of York.*  
[Henry VI., the son of the hero of Agincourt, was inactive, mild, and humane; a stranger to all the stronger passions which impel the affairs of mankind, and agitate the councils of nations. Edward, on the other hand, was bold, indefatigable, and enterprising; possessing so much firmness of heart and severity of temper, as rendered him impregnable to all those movements of compassion, which might have checked him in the pursuits of ambition or revenge.]  
Battle of Towton; 37,000 slain, March 29.  
Escape into Scot. of Henry and Margaret. Edward returns to London and is crowned.  
Bill of attainder agt. all who had espoused the cause of the House of Lancaster.  
Incorporation, by charter, of the company of Barber Chirurgeons (1308.)

**France.**

- 1460 Death of Corbeuil the satirist.
- 1461 Death of Charles from voluntary starvation, July 22, aged 58.  
*Louis XI.* ascends the throne.  
He adopts a conciliatory policy.  
Depression of the aristocracy begins.

**Germany.**

- 1459 The emperor and the elector Palatine reconciled (temporarily) by the mediation of Albert and Sigismund of Austria.  
Birth of Conrad Celtes, author of History of Nuremberg, Latin Poems, (d. 1508.)
- 1460 University of Friburg founded.

**Italy.**

- 1459 Flourishing period of the historians Leonardo Bruni, "Hist. of Florence;" Flavius Blondus, "Hist. of Venice," (1388-1463); Bonfinius, "Hist. of Hungary," (d. 1502); G. Pontano, "Wars of Ferdinand I.," (1426-1503); Ænius Sylvius and John Gobelín; also of the biographers B. Platina, "Lives of the Popes," (1421-1481); Pomp. Lætus, "Lives of the Cæsars," (1425-1495);

**Italy.**

- F. Buonaccorsi, (1437-1496), and B. Panormita, (1393-1471); also the geographer F. Berlinghieri.
- 1460 Union of Sicily and Sardinia to Aragon. Angel Politianus and Manetti, (lit.) fl. Birth of Baccio d' Agnolo, wood-engraver, at Florence. (He died in 1543.)  
Alum discovered in Tuscany.  
[Alum was discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about 1300.]  
Death of Guarino, translator of Plutarch, &c., (born 1370.)  
John Tinctor, professor of music, chapel-master to Ferdinand of Naples, author of a dictionary of music, &c., flourishes.
- 1461 Scanderbeg aids the king of Naples; he obtains several victories.

**Hungary.**

- 1460 Prosperous condition of Hungary under the vigorous rule of Matthias Corvinus.  
*First election capitulation* in Hungary; parliaments to meet annually at Pesth; the nobles are declared exempt fr. taxes.

**Spain.**

- 1459 Charles, prince of Viana, involves his father, now kg. of Aragon, in civil strife.
- 1460 Castilian confederacy to compel the king to effect reforms and remove burdens.  
Rebellion of the Catalans against Aragon.  
War between Castile and Aragon; Castile having aided the rebellious Catalans.
- 1461 Birth of the infanta Joanna of Castile. [The name of Bertraneja imposed upon the child by the general voice, showed significantly enough the degree of relationship which Don Bertram de la Cueva was supposed to hold towards it.]  
Death of Charles of Navarre.  
Count de Foix treacherously seizes the heiress Blanche, and imprisons her.  
Dispute between France and Castile for the succession of Navarre.  
Protest of the nobles of Castile against the right of the infanta to the succession.  
Granada tributary to Castile; Mohammed purchases peace of Castile for 1,200 pistoles in gold.  
The Catalans proclaim their independence of Aragon.

**Portugal.**

- 1460 Death of Don Henry (1415.)  
The spirit of maritime enterprise and discovery begins to decline.

**Denmark.**

- 1460 The provinces of Sleswig and Holstein fall to Christian I. of Denmark.  
Capitulation respecting them — throne elective; no taxes, war, &c., without consent of the states; parliament to meet annually; foreigners excluded from state offices; union with Denmark indissoluble.

**Netherlands.**

- 1460 J. Ockenheim, professor of music, fl. Roger of Bruges, pupil of the painter Eyck, flourishes (1392, 1475, 1481.)
- 1461 The duke of Burgundy assists at the coronation of Louis of France at Rheims.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1459 Servia begins to fall under the power of the Ottoman army (1466.)
- 1461 Conquest of the Peloponnesus by Turks. Scanderbeg maintains his independence.

**Britain.**

1462 Narrow escape from shipwreck of queen Margaret and her troops off Holy Island. Margaret is plundrd. by a band of robbers. A robber enables her to escape to France.

1463 First restrictive corn-law.

[Wheat sold in some places, in 1455, so low as 1s. per quarter, chiefly owing to large importations of corn from the continent, for the procuring of wool. To prevent such influxes, (injurious to the farmers) a law was passed this year prohibiting all importations of corn when wheat was under 6s. 8d., rye below 4s., and barley under 3s. the quarter.]

Agriculture gradually declines.

1464 Battle of Hexham; defeat of the Lancastrians and flight of king Henry.

Henry wanders a fugitive on the borders. Letters first forwarded by "post."

The Scottish bishops withdraw their allegiance from the abp. of York; hitherto their metropolitan.

Edward marries Lady Elizabeth Grey, (widow) May 1.

About this period music is much patronized, and (under the able guidance of Dr. John Hambois, John Taverner, John Marbeck, Dr. Robert Fairfax, John White, Sir Thomas Phelyppes, and other eminent musical professors) begins to flourish.

**France.**

1462 Discontent of the count Charolois.

1463 Formation of a conspiracy among the principal feudatories against the king.

1464 Revolt of the great vassals, forming the "Ligue du Bien Public," Dec.

Posts first established for the conveyance of letters for state purposes.

**Germany.**

1462 Birth of John Trithemius, writer on natural philosophy (died 1516.)

Frederic is besieged in Vienna by Albert at the head of a large body of malcontents, but is relieved by the mediation of George Podiebrad.

Vienna ceded by Frederic to his brother Albert, along with the *exclusive sovereignty* of lower Austria.

1464 Michael Wollgemuth (teacher of Durer) and Martin Schongauer, painters, fl.

During this century flourished the historians—Windeck (Life of Sigismund), Peter Von Andlo (de Imperio Romano), Gobelin Persona (General History), John Stadweg and Conrad Botho (chroniclers); also Benhaim (geographer), Breydenbach (topographical writer), John Von Gmünden (astronomer), Nic. Von Cuss (mathematician), Felix Hämmerlein (satirical poet), Heinrich Von Alkmaar (Reinke de Voss), and Hans Von Rosenplut, (poets).

**Italy.**

1462 Academy at Florence for the explanation of the philosophy of Plato—Marsilius Ficinus, president, 1439-1473.)

Greek literature revives in Italy, through the teaching of John Agryopolus, Bessarion of Trebizond, (d. 1472.) and Demetrius Chalcondylas of Athens—editor of Homer, in conjunction with Demetrius Cretensis—(d. 1488.)

**Italy.**

1463 War between Venice and the Turks.

First regular tax in Venice this year. John Picus, Neo-platonic phil., fl. till 1494. Death of Flavius Blondus, historian of Venice, &c., (born 1388.)

1464 The Milanese obtain Genoa (1458.)

Triumph of Ferdinand, son of Alfonso, at Naples; John of Anjou compelled to give up the contest (1459.)

Cosmo de Medici dies, Aug. 1, aged 74.

[On his tomb-stone is engraved—"the father of his country," a title founded on real merit. He was, nevertheless, an ambitious man, and unfriendly to public liberty.]

Pietro de Medici succs. Cosmo in Florence.

Paul II. (card. Peter Barbo,) pope.

Cardinals first wear the scarlet habit.

Death of Nicolo Cusa, founder of the Neo-platonic system of philosophy.

**Bohemia and Hungary.**

1462 The king of Bohemia aids Frederic.

1463 Agreement between the king of Hungary and the emperor; the latter gives up the government but retains the title.

The Hungarians take Bosnia.

1464 Renewed war of Hungary with Turkey.

Great improvement in military affairs; a *standing army* is formed—hussars, the black guard, &c. of Hungary.

[The "Hussars" (so called, it is said, from their shouts of "huzza" when charging an enemy) originated in Poland and Hungary. They wore skins of tigers and other animals, hanging from their shoulders behind, and fur caps. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse.]

First regular tax in Hungary—for maintaining the war against the Turks.

[It was levied only upon the trading and labouring classes; the nobles and clergy were exempt.]

**Spain.**

1462 Gibraltar taken from the Saracens.

1464 Conspiracy of Villena in Castile.

The Catalans tender allegiance to Portugl. Navarre invaded by count de Foix.

**Portugal.**

1464 Second expedition of Alfonso against Africa—unsuccessful; the king narrowly escapes; the governor, Don Menezes, is killed.

**Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.**

1462 Ivan I. of Russia (Vasilaviche, the Great.) He improves the opportunity afforded by the divisions and quarrels of the Tartars, to consolidate and extend his power. He curbs the arrogance of the nobles, and establishes as a fundamental law, the unity and indivisibility of the empire.

Order of the Elephant estab. in Denmark.

1464 Charles of Sweden returns (1457.)

**Netherlands.**

1463 Birth of Cornelius Engelbrechsten, Dutch painter (died 1553.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1462 Conquest of Trebizond (1458.)

Successful, though harassing, campaign in Wallachia against the wicked Wlad or Ulad (called Drakul, "the devil.")

1463 War with Venice commenced (1470.) Fall of Metelin (Lesbos) to the Turks.

**Britain.**

- 1465 Henry VI. is betrayed by a monk. He is taken and sent a prisoner to London. Law against excess in costly apparel. Death of Sir John Fortescue. Birth of William Dunbar, the Scottish poet, (d. 1530.)  
Tonnage and poundage first granted to the sovereign for life.
- 1466 Artful policy of king Edward—he allies himself with the dukes of Burgundy and Bretagne, and the king of Castile; while he holds friendly intercourse with Louis of France.  
The marriage of Edward with lady Elizabeth Grey offends the earl of Warwick. The queen's father (Sir Rd. Woodville) created earl Rivers; and her brother, lord Scales.  
St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, (the metropolitan) erected into a collegiate charge (863.)  
Death of John Hardyng, author of "Chronicle of England," († 1468.)
- 1467 The queen's sisters married to the duke of Buckingham, earl of Kent, and earl of Huntingdon.  
The favours conferred upon the Woodvilles further excite the indignation of Warwick.  
He forms an alliance with the king's brother, the duke of Clarence, by giving him his daughter as wife.  
The Orkney Islands added to Scotland—being granted by the king of Denmark. [They were first sold by the Danes to the Scots in 839.]

**France.**

- 1465 War of the public good; first battle at Monthéry—indecisive, July 27.  
Louis offers conditions to his vassals. Treaty of Conflans, Oct. 5—29, concessions of Louis.  
The great vassal revolt terminated. [The treaty which Louis signed at Conflans, and which terminated the League *du Bien Public*, might have excited suspicion of his sincerity from the unbounded concessions which it involved. No interests were forgotten but those of the public, in whose behalf the confederacy had nominally been framed.]
- 1466 Quarrel between prince Charles and the duke of Bretagne fomented by Louis. Louis recovers Normandy.  
Death of Faust at Paris.
- 1467 Birth of the jurist Wm. Budæus (d. 1540.)

**Germany.**

- 1465 Birth of Peutinger, historian and geographer (died 1547.)
- 1466 Birth of the annalist of Bavaria, John Aventin, (died 1534.)  
"The Master of 1466," an anonymous chalcographist, in whose productions a wonderful ease of execution is observable, flourishes in Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1465 General peace in Italy.  
Florence the great seat of trade and mercantile transactions under the Medici.
- 1466 Galeazo, duke of Milan.  
Death of Accolti, (lit.) author of a "History of the Holy War," (b. 1415.)

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1465 University of Ofen (Buda) founded; to accommodate 40,000 students.
- 1466 Hungary acquires Moldavia.  
Peace of Thorn, between Poland and the Teutonic knights; the latter cede Dantzic, Elbing, Culm, and Marienburg.  
Eastern Prussia becomes a fief, and the grandmaster a vassal, of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1465 Troubles in Navarre respecting the succession.  
Civil war in Castile; the confederates demand the acknowledgment of the infante Alfonso as heir, and the degradation of Bertram Cueva (1461.)  
Henry deposed, in effigy, by the confederates at Avila, and the infante Alfonso proclaimed king.
- 1466 *Muley*, (Ali Abul Hassan) kg. of Granada. The Catalans invite Rene of Anjou to become their leader; he refuses, his son, John, of Lorraine, accepts the honour.
- 1467 Battle of Olmeida, between Henry of Castile and the rebellious barons; indecisive.  
Peace of Segovia; followed soon by the Death of the infante Alfonso.  
Assassination of the bishop of Pampeluna by Philip of Navarre.  
University founded at Alcala de Henarez, by the munificent Ximenes, cardinal bishop of Toledo.  
Ximenes also establishes a printing press.

**Portugal.**

- 1466 Cape de Verd Islands (the ancient Gorgades) re-discovered by Antonia de Noli.

**Sweden.**

- 1465 The clergy of Sweden again expel Charles.  
1467 Second return of Charles to Sweden; he obtains the protectorate of the kingdom.

**Netherlands.**

- 1465 War of the duke against Dinant and Liege, chiefly owing to the intrigues of Louis of France.
- 1466 Surrender of Dinant; terrible cruelty and excesses of the duke and his son, and their victorious army. Dinant fired and reduced to a heap of ruins.  
Submission of Liege, which pays a heavy ransom.
- 1467 Charles (the Rash) duke of Burgundy, &c. He narrowly escapes death at the time of his inauguration at Ghent.  
Liege in rebellion; severity of Charles.  
Birth of James Obrecht, teacher of the far-famed Erasmus music.  
[So great was his facility in musical writing, that he composed a mass in one night, which was much admired.]  
J. W. Granstolt, theological writer, fl.  
Birth of Erasmus, theologian, (died 1536.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1465 The Karmanian dynasty overturned; and Jem, the Sultan's son, made governor.
- 1466 Victories of Scanderbeg over the Turks. Conquest of all Servia, except Belgrade.
- 1467 Death of Scanderbeg at Alessio (*ancl.* Lysus) Jan. 14; after which Epirus falls under the Turkish yoke.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1466 Uzun Hasan defeated by Mohammed II.
- 1467 *Uzun Hasan* (or Hasan the Long) expels Ichangin, (1444) and ascends his throne.

**Britain.**

- 1468 Marriage of Edward's sister, princess Margaret, with the duke of Burgundy.  
Death of John of Dunstable, composer of some of the earliest fugues and canons, and patron of counterpoint. (See 1440.)  
The clergy denounce long-toed shoes, and all who wear them.
- 1469 Insurrection of the populace in Yorkshire against an oppressive land tax.  
Battle of Edgecote, Banbury, July 26; partial defeat on both sides; Hilderne, commander of the rebels, taken and executed by the royalists; earl Pembroke captured and decapitated by the rebels.  
Earl of Devonshire, earl Rivers and his son, and Sir Henry Nevil, captured and executed.
- 1470 Insurrection of Sir Robert Wellis.  
Battle of Erpingham; defeat and execution of Wellis, March 19.  
Earl Warwick and duke of Clarence compelled to escape to the French court.  
Warwick's alliance with Margaret.  
Warwick returns, and in eleven days makes himself master of the country.  
Edward IV. compelled to leave the kingdom, passes over to Holland, Oct. 3.  
Restoration of king Henry VI. Oct. 13; earl Warwick exercising the real sovereignty. A bloodless revolution.  
Death of Tiptoft, earl of Worcester.

**France.**

- 1468 Intrigues of Louis for the recovery of the concessions made at Conflans.  
Cardinal Baluc chief minister.  
Conference of Louis and the duke of Burgundy at Peronne.  
Marriage of the duke of Burgundy with Margaret, sister of Edward IV. of Engl.  
Louis's intrigues discovered by Charles; danger of Louis; he accepts the demands of Charles, and goes with him against the Liegeois. (See Netherlands.)  
Storming, pillage, and burning of Liege.  
Louis espouses the cause of the duke of Lancaster in England.  
The "Holy Ghost" order of knighthood established.
- 1469 The title "Most Christian King" conferred upon Louis by pope Paul.
- 1470 First silk factory established at Tours.  
War in Burgundy—instigated by the constable St. Pol.  
Peace of Crotoy; a hollow agreement.  
The feudal laws discontinued.

**Germany.**

- 1468 War of Frederic with Hungary for the deposition of Podiebrad; unsuccessful.
- 1469 Invasion of the empire on nearly all sides.
- 1470 Invention of the pedal to the organ by Bernhard, from which time organs and other instrumental music become general.  
George Aurac of Strasburg, alchemist, fl.

**Italy.**

- 1468 Library of St. Mark at Venice, established by cardinal Bessarion.
- 1469 Lorenzo de Medici (the Magnificent) succeeds Pietro at Florence.  
Death of Benozzo Gozzoli, of the Florentine school of painting.  
Birth of Machiavelli, at Florence (1527.)
- 1470 Conspiracy of Bernardo Nardo against Lorenzo de Medici.

**Italy.**

- 1470 *Instrumental music* (chiefly the organ) comes into general use in churches.  
Andrea Verrochio introduces the practice of taking models of the face and bust in plaster of Paris.  
Assassination of Venetiano, the introducer of oil colours into Venice.  
Wood types for printing first used.  
Death of Giacomo Bellini, a portrait painter, of Venice (born 1405.)

**Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**

- 1468 *First meeting of county deputies* in Poland, at Petrikau; two deputies from each palatinate, (400 in all); the nobles, (who number about 100,000) with the bishops and State ministers, form the senate; the royal privileges restricted; the aristocracy rule without a check.  
War between Hungary and Bohemia.
- 1470 Rebellion of the Hungarian nobility; suppressed in 1471.  
First publication of almanacks; by Martin Ilkus of Luda, in Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1468 Death of J. de Torquemada, critic and sermonizer.
- 1469 The Castilian civil war closed by a treaty of succession, declaring Isabella heir to the crown.  
The queen and Joanna removed to Portugal.  
Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with the infanta Isabella, of Castile, Oct. 25.  
Rebellion of the Wali of Malaga against Abul Hassan, perfidiously supported by the arms of Castile.
- 1470 Death of the duke of Lorraine, leaving the Catalans again without a leader (1466.)  
Abul Hassan invades Andalusia, which he ravages with fire and sword.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1468 The Shetland and Orkney Isles mortgaged to Scotland, and the tribute remitted by Christian I. of Denmark.
- 1470 Death of Charles, protector of Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1468 Destruction of Liege. (See France.)
- 1470 Intrigues of duke Charles for the possession of Gueldres till 1473.  
The poets Dirk Van Munster, author of "Christian Mirror;" and Lambert, author of "Mirror of Youth," about this time.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1469 Turkish invasions upon Austria.
- 1470 Capture of Negropont (*ancient Eubœa*.) [Mohammed's fleet numbered more than 300 vessels, carrying 70,000 men, besides an army which he led overland of still greater amount.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1468 War between Uzun Hasan and Ichan Shah; the latter is defeated and slain.  
Defeat and death of Abusaid; Khorassan falls under the power of Uzun Hasan.  
Partition of Abusaid's dominions among his eleven sons.
- 1470 *Hasein Mirza* of Mazenderam, (descended from Timour) reigns at Samarkand.  
He patronizes literature, &c.  
Defeat of Uzun Hasan by Mohammed.  
Alliance of Uzun with the Venetians and Burgundians against the Turks.  
Conquest of Bagdad by Uzun Hasan.

**Britain.**

- 1471 Edward returns with a small army, and is welcomed by the citizens of London. Battle of Barnet; earl Warwick and Montagu slain, April 14. Battle of Tewkesbury; defeat of queen Margaret's troops; herself and son taken prisoner, May 4. Edward's violence to the young captive prince, who is presently murdered. Henry VI. again committed to the tower. Death of Edmund, duke of Somerset. Suspicious death of Henry VI., May 22, aged 49. William Caxton, a mercer, introduces printing into England (1410-1492.) Clement's Inn Society founded. Sir George Ripley, canon and Carmelite monk, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
- 1472 Edward requires the duke of Burgundy to deliver up to him the earl of Richmond, but he refuses to comply. Caxton's "Chronicle of Englonde" (1483.)
- 1473 Windsor chapel built.

Alchemy and astrology begin to yield to the surer light of astronomical science now studied throughout Europe.

**France.**

- 1471 Death of Thomas à Kempis (1380.)
- 1472 Death of the duke of Guienne, May 14. Siege of Beauvois by Charles the Bold; which he is compelled to raise by the "Heroines of Beauvois," under Jeanne de la Hachette. Duke of Bretagne refuses to deliver up to Edward, Henry earl of Richmond.
- 1473 Truce of Senlis; with Charles, March 22. Duke of Alençon imprisoned for life. Murder of the count Armagnac. Defection and treachery of St. Pol.

**Germany.**

- 1471 Ambitious designs of the duke of Burgundy; he declares war agst. Frederic, Alliance agt. the duke of Burgundy, viz.: the Germanic confederation, the Swiss cantons, and the French king. Neuss besieged by the imperialists. [At the same time the French invaded Picardy, and the Swiss poured down into Franche Comte; thus beleaguering the daring duke of Burgundy.] Birth of Albert Durer, painter, wood engraver, &c., "the great patriarch of German artists," at Nuremberg, May 20. [Durer was instructed by Michael Wollgemuth. See 1464.]
- 1472 Charles abandons the siege of Beauvois.

- 1473 Era of the musical composers, J. Godendach, H. Isaac, Thomas Stolzer, and Stephen Mahn.

University of Treves founded.

Müller publishes almanacs.

Frederic makes peace with Charles of Burgundy for 200,000 florins and a promise to give his daughter in marriage to Maximilian the emperor's son. The Swiss and French continue the war against Charles of Burgundy.

**Italy.**

- 1471 League of the Italian states agt. the Turks. Sixtus IV. (cardinal Francis d'Albescola della Rovere) pope. Sixtus tolerates a brothel at Rome; from wh. he receives 20,000 ducats annually.

**Italy.**

- 1471 Niccolo Trono, *doge* of Venice. First edition of Boccaccio's *Il Decamerone*. Andrea Mantegna, painter, flourishes at Padua, (born 1431, died 1505.) During this century the mathematicians Clavius, Metius, and Romanus, flourish; also Nonius, inventor of a method of reading angles, &c.
- 1472 Entrance of the Turks into Italy. Musical notes first printed. The Academy of Pisa re-established by Lorenzo de Medici of Florence. The "Orfeo" of Politian, the first regular dramatic composition in the vernacular language, published. Birth of Achillinus, the anatomist (1516.) Death of cardinal Bessarion, (b. 1395.)
- 1473 The Crimea lost to the Genoese. Cyprus acquired by the Venetians. Marsilius Ficinus, translator of Jamblicus, Plato, Plotinus, Proclus, &c., author of *Theologica Platonica*, flourishes (1439.)

Niccolo Marcella, *doge* of Venice.

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1471 *Uladislas* VI. (son of Casimir, king of Poland,) elected king of Bohemia. War between Bohemia and Hungary. Poland also at war with Hungary, for Moldavia and Wallachia.

- 1472 Printing first executed at Ofen; a splendid library is established; 300 copyists are employed, &c.

- 1473 Birth of the Polish astronomer, Copernicus, at Thorn in Poland. (He died in 1543.)

**Spain.**

- 1471 *John* of Aragon, king of Navarre; he is rejected by the Lussetarians. Truce between Castile and Granada. 1472 *John* of Aragon conquers the Catalans. Quarrel between *John* of Aragon and *Louis* of France, respecting Roussillon and Cerdagne. Fresh troubles in Navarre.

**Portugal.**

- 1471 Third expedition of *Alfonso* agst. Africa; conquest of *Arsilla*, *Tangier*, &c.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1471 *Sten Sture* (nephew of Charles) protector of Sweden; he patronizes the cities and peasantry for the purpose of humbling the clergy and nobility. 1472 Marriage of *Ivan* of Russia with *Sophia*, niece of *Constantine XI.*, last Greek emperor. On this account *Ivan* adopts the title *Czar* (or *Cesar*.) Arms of Russia—Double Eagle instead of *St. George*.

**Netherlands.**

- 1472 Duke *Arnulf* sells to Charles for 100,000 florins, his rights over *Gueldres* and *Zutphen*; thereby excluding his unworthy son duke *Adolf* (1423.)

- 1473 *Gueldres* and *Zutphen* annexed to Burgundy. Death of *P. Vander Heyden*, historian.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1472 The Turks enter Italy
- 1473 *Mohammed* again defeats *Uzun Hasan* of Persia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1473 *Uzun Hasan* again defeated by *Mohammed*; a peace succeeds.

**Britain.**

- 1474 Warwick's property confiscated; the widowed countess reduced to penury. First book printed in England by Caxton — "The game and play of the Chesse."  
 1475 Edward IV. invades France, June 22. Peace; negotiated by Louis. Ransom of Margaret, widow of Henry VI., by Louis of France for 50,000 crowns.  
 1476 Death of Isabella, Clarence's wife. One of her attendants is hanged on suspicion of having poisoned her.

**France.**

- 1474 League against France by the duke of Burgundy and Edward of England.  
 1475 English invasion under Edwd. IV., July 5. [Edward was misled by false intelligence from the constable; and soon had reason to accuse both his allies of treachery.] Peace of Peronne; ratified at Pecquigny; the English bought off by Louis. Treaty of Solere with the duke of Burgundy; the constable "de St. Pol" is delivered up to Louis, Sep. 13. The constable is beheaded, Dec. 19. University of Valence, Dauphiné, founded.  
 1476 Duke of Burgundy defeated by the Swiss at Granson and Morat. Rivalry between France and Spain. A thirst for military glory prevails throughout France.

**Germany.**

- 1475 Birth of the poet Thomas Murner, author of the "Rogues' Guild."  
 1476 Battle of Granson; Charles (the Bald) defeated by the Swiss. Signal defeat of Charles at Morat. Being maddened by his defeats, he rashly lays siege to Nanci. Death of John Müller, abridger of the *Almagest* (1230), compiler of almanacs.

**Italy.**

- 1474 The Genoese expelled the Crimea by the "Crim" Tartars (1193). Birth of the far-famed Michael Angelo Buonoratti, sculptor, painter, architect. Pietro Mocenigo, *doge* of Venice.  
 1475 Birth of the Florentine painter, Mariotte Albertininelli at Florence (died 1520.) [The "Visitation of the blessed Virgin" was his masterpiece.] Birth of Giovanni Antonio Amato (Il Vecchio) Neapolitan painter.  
 1476 Murder of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, a shameless and execrable tyrant. Ludovico, his brother (called the Moor) succeeds, by the expulsion of his nephews. The astronomer, John Müller Regiomontanus, poisoned at Rome. The following poets, dramatists, or ethical writers, flourish at this time:—Franc. Philolphus (1398-1481), Lorenzo de Medici (d. 1492), Marsilius Ficinus (1433-1499), Angelo Politiziano (1454-1494), and Pulci (1432-1487.)  
 Verocchio (1432-1488), Domenico Ghirlandajo (1431-1495), and Luca Signorelli (1440-1521), *painters* of the Florentine school flourish.

Andrea Vendramino, *doge* of Venice.

**Bohemia and Hungary.**

- 1476 Printing (the first) in Bohemia. Marriage of the king of Hungary with Beatrice, dan. of Ferdinand of Naples.

**Hungary.**

- 1476 Literary men, artificers, painters, printers, artisans, manufacturers, and agriculturists, from Italy, come into Hungary on the invitation of Matthias Corvinus.

**Spain.**

- 1474 *Isabella*, (sister of Henry) queen of Castile. First printing press in Spain. Civil broils in Granada, arising from the king's favouritism to a christian concubine. University of Saragossa founded.  
 1475 Intrigues of the bishop of Toledo with Portugal, for advancing the claims of Joanna respecting Castile.  
 1476 Battle of Tara; Alfonso of Portugal defeated by the Castilians. Rise of the *Santa Hermandad* in Castile. [This "Holy Brotherhood," which was governed by the duke of Villa Hermosa, the king's natural brother, armed with extensive powers, and supported by an imposing military force, became a powerful engine in the hands of Ferdinand for the control of all orders.]

**Portugal.**

- 1474 Alfonso claims the throne of Castile, which leads to war with that country.  
 1476 Vain attempt to obtain the aid of the French king.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1474 Internal improvements in Sweden:—Civilization, trade, literature, &c., promoted. Public works, &c.  
 1476 Russia pays its last Mongolian tribute. University of Upsal, Sweden, founded. Sweden is visited by learned men from all parts; the arts, literature, and learned men, patronized by Sten Sture.

**Netherlands.**

- 1474 Duke Charles aspires to the royal title; he meets the emperor at Treves, but the project is frustrated.  
 1475 Rupture of duke Charles with the emperor and with Louis of France; he espouses the cause of the archbishop of Cologne against the former, and forms alliance with England against the latter sovereign; hence League of the French, Swiss, Alsations, Imperialists, and Lorrainers, against duke Charles. Charles's first expedition against Nuyz a failure. Charles drives the duke of Lorraine from Luxemburg. The painter Quentin Matzys (1450-1529) a pupil of the painters Eyck, fl. at Antwerp.  
 1476 Defeat of Charles, by the Swiss, at Granson. Defeat of Charles at Morat. Pierre de la Rue, professor of music, fl. [He was a voluminous musical writer, and a learned contrapuntist, &c.] Flourishing period of the Flemish school of musical composers.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1474 The possessions of the Genoese in the Crimea wrested from them by the Turks.  
 1476 Moldavia, Hungary, and the Illyrian provinces of Venice and Germany ravaged by Mohanmed.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1476 The Persian historians Mirkand and Khondemir flourish under Hasein Mirza.

**Britain.**

- 1477 Clarence proposes to marry the widow of Charles the Rash, killed at Nancy  
Gawin Douglas, the Scottish poet, born (died 1522.)  
Catherine hall, Cambridge, founded.  
Thomas Morton of Bristol, alchemist, fl.
- 1478 Disruption between the king and duke of Clarence. Clarence foredoomed.  
Conviction and execution of witches.  
Clarence condemns the haste of the judges for putting the witches to death.  
He is arraigned before parliament for obstructing the course of justice; is found guilty and sent to the Tower.  
Ten days afterwards he is found dead in his apartment. Gloucester suspected.
- 1479 Treaty with France; Louis, however, withdraws James III. of Scotland from his alliance with Edward.  
War with Scotland; unsuccessful.  
Old Aberdeen university founded.

**France.**

- 1477 Duke of Burgundy slain at Nancy, Jan. 5.  
Louis seizes the fief of Burgundy.  
Insurrection in Ghent, fomented by Louis.  
Marriage of Mary of Burgundy, &c.  
[The Netherlands, rich in the spirit of commercial enterprise, and in the rewards of untiring industry in trade and commerce, became from this time the centre of ambitious intrigue and covetousness, to France and Austria.]
- 1478 Unjust execution of Nemours, Aug. 4.  
Birth of Du Bois the anatomist, (d. 1555.)
- 1479 Louis and his Swiss mercenaries ravage Franche Comté with great cruelty.  
Destruction of the town of Arras, July.  
Battle of Guinegate; 12,000 killed.

**Austria.**

- 1477 The House of Austria acquire the Netherlands by the marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy.
- 1478 War of Maximilian with the French king for the recovery of the provinces of which his consort had been deprived.  
Birth of Philip, son of Mary and Maximilian.
- 1479 War of Maximilian with Louis, for Artois.  
Victory of Maximilian over the French at Guinegate—fruitless.

**Italy.**

- 1477 The Turks invade Italy.  
Death of Andrea del Castagno.  
[Castagno, after having acquired the secret of painting in oil from Domenico, basely assassinated his instructor.]
- 1478 Birth of the great Titian, painter, &c., head of the Venetian school (died 1576.)  
[The Venetian School of Painting neglected the study of the antique, hence the faultiness of its designs. In its imitation of nature it excelled, and its colouring was good; it produced an admirable effect.]  
The Pazzi at Florence (instigated by the pope) conspire against the Medici.  
Assassination of Giuliano de Medici, brother of Lorenzo; and flight of Lorenzo de Medici, April.  
Giovanni Mocenigo, doge of Venice.  
Birth of B. Castiglione author of "The Courtier," &c. (died 1529.)
- 1479 Peace between Venice and the Turks.

**Italy.**

- 1479 Ferdinand, the Catholic, king of Aragon and Sicily. (See Spain.)  
Revenge of the people of Florence; two of the Pazzi, and the bishop of Pisa, dressed in his canonicals, are hanged.

**Hungary.**

- 1477 War of Matthias Corvinus with the emperor Frederic.
- 1478 Peace between Hungary and Frederic.

**Spain.**

- 1478 Ferdinand refuses to prolong a truce with Abul Hassan without an annual tribute.  
Hassan is indignant; Ferdinand yields.  
A truce of three years between Castile and Granada concluded.
- 1479 Death of John of Aragon, (aged 82) hence Union of Castile and Aragon, under Ferdinand (the Catholic) and Isabella.  
Leonora, queen of Navarre.  
Francis Phœbus, king of Navarre.

**Portugal.**

- 1479 Peace of Alcacebas; king Alfonso renounces his pretensions to Castile.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

- 1477 Ivan's war of emancipation from the Tartar despotism commences.
- 1478 Capture of Novgorod by the Russians.  
The privileges of the Hanseatic league company abolished in Russia (1536.)  
Sten Sture, protector of Sweden, summons a parliament of citizens and freeholders, to act as a check upon the clergy and nobles.
- 1479 University of Copenhagen founded.

**Netherlands.**

- 1477 Battle of Nancy; fatal to Charles and most of his troops.  
Mary, (Charles's widow, 20 yrs.) duchess.  
Troubles in Flanders; turbulence of Mary's subjects; treason of Chalons, prince of Orange; invasion of Burgundy by the French; loss of Burgundy, Luxemburg, Hainault, &c.; insurrection in Ghent; base conduct of king Louis, &c.  
Marriage of the duchess to the archduke.  
Mary and Maximilian are inaugurated sovereigns of Brabant, Flanders, Hainault, and Holland; hence Belgium (included in the dominions of Burgundy) comes under the House of Austria. (See 1436.)  
Adolphus of Cleves appointed governor.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1479 Peace with Venice; tribute to be paid the Porte for navigating the Black Sea.  
Transylvania and the duchy of Austria overrun by Mohammed.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1478 Khalil Bey succeeds Uzun Hasan (1467.)  
After a short reign of only six months, he is put to death by his brother, Yakub Bey, who ascends the throne.

**India.**

- 1478 The king of Jupur defeated by Behlol Lodi, who annexes his kingdom to Delhi.  
Death of Sayid Ala at Badaon (1446, 1450.)  
Death of Kapila Judra Deva, the adopted son of the last of the Surya-Vansas in Orissa, on the banks of the Krishna.  
Purushottama Deva succeeds.  
[He was a celebrated warrior; he has been made the hero of an Eastern romance, called Kanji-Kaveripot'hi.]

**Britain.**

- 1480 Edward dispatches an army to the archduke Maximilian, and forms an alliance with the king of Castile, in revenge for Louis's conduct.
- 1481 Rebellion of the Scottish nobles; who imprison the king, murder the Earl of Mar (Cochrane) and refuse to assist against England.
- Pierce, the Black Monk, alchemist, fl.
- Border irruptions of the Scots repelled by the duke of Gloucester.
- Lady Juliana Berners, author of a work on Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, fl.
- The "Paston Letters" publhd. in 5 vols. 4to.
- Cowling castle, Kent, erected.
- Death of the architect of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury.
- Death of Sir Thomas Littleton, author of a work on "Tenures" (law.)

**France.**

- 1480 Apoplexy of the king at Forges.
- Josquin des Prez, professor of music, fl.
- [Burney says of him, that he may "justly be called the father of modern harmony, and the inventor of almost every ingenious contexture of its constituent parts, near a hundred years before the time of Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Tallis, or Bird, the great luminaries of the 16th century." He was first a singer at Rome, afterwards chapel-master to Louis XII. of France; he died about 1520.]
- 1481 Fief of Provence united to the crown.

**Germany.**

- 1480 Birth of B. Pirkheimer, historian and poet, (died 1530.)
- 1481 Fribourgh Soleure joins the Swiss confederacy.
- Hans Hemling and Hugo Van de Goes, scholars of the painters Eyck, flourish.
- Birth of Pfnzing, author of "Theuerdank," (died 1538.)

**Austria.**

- 1480 Birth of Margaret, daughter of Mary and Maximilian.

**Italy.**

- 1480 Fall of Otranto; 12,000 Christians killed or taken prisoners by the Turks.
- Grandeur of Lorenzo de Medici (1483.)
- [He resigns business, and purchases land. He is consulted and honoured by all the great ones of Italy, &c.]
- The pope's effigy on coins for the first time.
- Pulci the poet flourishes about this time.
- Death of the writer Nicolo Perottus.
- The improvisatori, Serafino d'Aquila and Bernardo Accolti (native of Arezzo) fl.
- [Though rivals, they were destitute of the bitterness of rivalry towards each other. Of Serafino, it is said, that he balanced even the fame of Petrarch. He was an admirable musician, and his verses owed no small portion of their celebrity to the skill wherewith they were accompanied. As to Accolti, we learn that, during his recitation the shops of Rome were shut; all business was suspended, guards were placed at the doors, and long and loud acclamations from the most learned and illustrious prelates and scholars, repaid his exertions (1400.)]
- Death of Giammario Filelfo, improvisatori.

**Italy.**

- 1480 Birth of Andrea Mastro of Naples, painter and architect (died 1502.)
- Death of Bartholomew Platma and Francis Philolphus, Italian writers.
- 1481 The celebrated Leonardo da Vinci, the discoverer of perspective fl. (1444. 1519.)
- [Rather, we should say, he developed more perfectly than had hitherto been done, the principles of perspective. Perspective was not unknown at this time; for we read that Filippo Brunelleschi (see 1420), who died in 1446, had the honour of having "brought perspective to perfection in the representation of buildings."]
- Yearly tribute of a white horse and trappings levied by the pope on Naples.
- Birth of Peruzzi of Sienna (died 1536.)
- Bernard, count of Treves, of Padua, alchemist, &c., flourishes.
- Birth of Ben. Garofalo, painter, (d. 1559.)

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1480 Matthias Corvinus again at war with the emperor of Germany.
- Death of the Polish historian Dluglossus, (born 1415.)

**Spain.**

- 1480 The factions in Navarre suppressed by the king's mother, Magdalen, at the head of a powerful army, aided by Ferdinand.
- Petition of Ecclesiastics to Ferdinand and Isabella, for the establishment of a "Holy Inquisition."
- First *Inquisitorial Tribunal* established.
- 1481 Magdalen carries her son, Francis Phœbus of Navarre, back to France (1479.)
- Last war between Granada and Castile; Zahara captured by Hassan.

**Portugal.**

- 1480 A plague devastates Portugal; the king falls a victim.
- 1481 John II. king of Portugal; in whose reign the spirit of naval adventure and discovery revives.
- Parliament at Evora; the executive reformed, limitation of the power of the aristocracy, re-modelling of the oaths of the nobles, &c.

**Russia and Denmark.**

- 1480 Complete dissolution of the golden horde of Mongols in Russia.
- 1481 John, king of Denmark.
- Birth of Christian II. of Denmark.
- First ambassadorial court in Russia; ambassadors arrive from Denmark, Venice, Rome, Germany, and Poland.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1480 Capture of Otranto by Mohammed.
- Attempt upon Rhodes repelled by D'Aburison, the grand master.
- Turkish loss 9,000 killed, 15,000 wounded.
- 1481 Death of Mohammed while preparing another armament against Rhodes.
- [The Turkish historians ascribe to Mohammed the glory of having conquered two empires, fourteen kingdoms, and two hundred cities; but they do not disguise the fact, that he was notorious for violating articles of capitulation, and that he was the first who made *fratricide a law of the State*. See note 1389.]
- Revolt of the janissaries; murder of the vizier, &c., previous to the arrival of Bajazet from Amassia.

**Britain.**

- 1482 Restoration of James of Scotland by duke of Albany. Berwick surrendrd. to Eng. A sumptuary law passed. James of Scotland retires to France. Death of Margaret, relict of Henry VI., in France (1475.) Currants introduced from Zante. The great wardrobe in Scotland Yard established.
- 1483 Statutes first printed. Death of William Lord Hastings. The "Chronicle of Englonde" published at St. Albans. Death of Edward IV., April 9, aged 41. Edward V. ascends the throne, under the Protectorate of Richard of Gloucester. Gloucester avows his determination to seize the crown; in which scheme he is supported by the duke of Buckingham. Arrest of Lord Rivers, Sir R. Gray, and others, for a trifling breach of ceremony. They are sent to Pomfret castle. The queen and her children flee to Westminster Sanctuary. Jane Shore does penance in London. The young king and duke of York sent to the Tower. Deposition of Edward. Hastings accused of treason and executed. Gloucester assumes the throne as Richard III. (the Usurper) June 20. Murder of Lord Rivers and others in Pomfret castle. Murder of Edward V. and brother in the Tower, under Sir J. Tyrrell's direction. Jealousy and conspiracy of the duke of Buckingham. He is arrested in Wales. Buckingham convicted and beheaded, Oct. "The great waters," or inundation of the Severn. Post horses and stages first established. Aliens forbidden to follow retail trades.

**France.**

- 1482 Peace of Arras ratified, Dec. 23. (Ger.)
- 1483 Betrothment of Margaret of Burgundy to the dauphin of France, June 23. Death of Louis, Aug. 30. [Four thousand persons were executed in this merciless reign! (See 1469.) Though Louis possessed considerable keenness of apprehension, unflagging activity, and retentive memory, yet they availed him nought as means of happiness. The tyrant's days were consumed in wretchedness, and even in his pastimes he had as much pain as pleasure. Commynes says, "that from his childhood to his death, he was in continual toil and trouble." The warm blood of infants was administered to him in his last illness by his medical attendants.] Charles VIII. aged 13 years and 2 months. Dispute for the regency between Anne of Beaujeu and Louis, duke of Orleans; the former successful. Birth of Francois Rabelais, writer of satirical romances (d. 1553.)

**Germany.**

- 1482 Treaty of Arras between Maximilian and Louis; the infant daughter of the former is affianced to the dauphin, and sent to France to be educated.
- 1483 Maximilian elected king of the Romans. Birth of Martin Luther the reformer.

**Italy.**

- 1482 General war in Italy, excited by the pope. Death of the astronomer Paul Toscanello. Academy for the study of the Greek language established at Florence. Also an academy for the study of the antique. [Roscoe ascribes to this institution the astonishing progress in the study of the arts which characterised the close of this century, and which, emanating from Florence, extended throughout Europe.] Birth of Raffaele (Rafaelo Sanzio d'Urbino) with whom commenced the Roman school of painting (died 1520.) [The Roman School of Painting fails in colouring and chiaro oscuro; but by the study of nature and the antique, it carries invention and design to a high standard. Its heads are justly admired for their sublime beauty.] Birth of Francesco Vecelli, painter.

**Spain.**

- 1482 Alhama taken by the Castilians. Conspiracy in Granada to place Hassan's son, Abu Abdalla, upon the throne. Loxa vainly besieged by Ferdinand; Hassan defeats the Castilians. Conspiracy in Granada; Hassan escapes to El Zagal, Wali of Almeria.
- 1483 Death of Francis of Navarre, at Pau. Catherine (his sister) succeeds to the throne. Abu Abdalla, last king of Granada. Malaga invaded by the Castilians. El Zagal overthrows them with great slaughter. War between the Moors and Spaniards. Abul Hassan restored; Abdalla made prisoner. Further troubles in Granada; abdication of Hassan; his brother Abdalla el Zagal is elected king.
- 1482 Struggle between the power of royalty and that of the nobility; at the head of the latter is Ferdinand, third duke of Braganza.
- 1483 The duke of Braganza seized and beheaded, with many of the nobles, &c. Conspiracy against the king; the king assassinates his uncle, the duke of Viseo, one of the conspirators, in his own palace.

**Sweden.**

- 1483 The first printing office in Stockholm. John of Denmark is partially acknowledged in Sweden—and crowned. Capitulation extorted from John.

**Netherlands.**

- 1482 Difficulties of Maximilian, from the insubordination of the Flemings, and the intrigues of the king of France; his dau. is sent to France, against his will, to be educated at the French court.
- 1483 Turbulence of the men of Ghent, (now in the pay of France); they claim the guardianship of Philip, which is refused; civil war is the result.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1482 Bajazet II. succeeds Mohammed. The turbulent soldiery are appeased by a large donation—an unfortunate precedent, which becomes a regular custom. Rebellion of Jem (Zezim) in Karmania. Loss of the Turkish possessions in Italy.
- 1483 Defeat of Jem on the plains of Yenishehz; he escapes into Egypt.

**Britain.**

- 1484 Bishop Morton warns Henry earl of Richmond of his danger in Brittany. Richmond takes shelter in France. Wax chandlers' company incorporated. Henry, earl of Richmond, returns, lauding at Milford Haven, Aug. 6. The "sweating sickness" (Sudor Anglicanus) breaks out in the earl's army at Milford Haven, and from thence spreads to London, where it rages three months. [This singular disease returned 1485, 1500, 1518, 1528, 1529, and 1551; not since.]
- 1485 Battle of Bosworth-field; defeat and death of Richard, Aug. 22, aged 33. ["Richard fell in the midst of his enemies, fighting with the utmost bravery, and scorning to sue for life. Four thousand of his men, and some of his ablest leaders, had already sunk on the field; the remainder now sought safety in a rapid flight. The body of the king, which was found among a heap of slain, drenched with blood, was conveyed to Leicester, without any marks of honour, and committed to the earth in one of the churches of that city."] The crown is found in a hawthorn bush; and Henry is crowned on the spot. Henry VII. ascends the throne—the first of *The House of Tudor*. [The accession of Henry VII. has always been understood to mark a distinct era in the history of the English government. Exhausted by the repeated wars waged by the rival adherents of the Houses of York and Lancaster, the nobility now longed for repose; and, without anticipating the remoter effects of principles recently called into action, were content to see the other orders of the State—the traders and manufacturers—make a rapid progress in the attainment of civil rights and political privileges. The vigour of the feudal system had already passed away; its spirit was no longer suitable to the rising interests of commerce; and its influence on the liberty of the people had begun to be felt as at once oppressive and degrading.] Gunpowder made in England. Yeomen of the guards first instid. Oct. 30. The young earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence, committed to the castle of Sheriff-hutton, Yorkshire. Henry VII. crowned, Oct. 30. The "sweating sickness" desolates Londn.
- France.**
- 1484 New assembly of the States-General at Tours, Jan. 5; decision respecting the regency vague and unsatisfactory; the punishment of the late king's favourites decreed. (Not again summoned till 1560.) Birth of J. C. Scaliger the philologist, (d. 1558.)
- Germany.**
- 1484 *Birth of Zuingle* the reformer.
- 1485 Victorious progress of the king of Hungary; he compels the emperor to become an exile at Linz. Vienna captured by Corvinus. The Jews expelled Cologne. Birth of Christopher Amberger, painter of portraits, &c., at Nuremberg (d. 1550.)

**Italy.**

- 1484 Peace of Bagnolo. Innocent VIII. (cardinal John Baptist Cibo) pope. Gafurio, professor of music, chapel-master of the Cathedral of Milan, author of "Practica Musica," &c., flourishes. [Five notes, according to him, are essential—the maxim, the long, the breve, the semibreve, and the minim. . . . "In the time of the Troubadours, counterpoint made rapid strides, canons led on to fugues, and much art became requisite for composition."—*Givitt*.] Lucas de Burgo's great work, "Summa de Arithmetica," &c., published. [He was the first European writer on algebra. He died in 1494.]
- 1485 Renewed wars excited by p. Innocent VIII. Foreign commercial agents first called consuls in Italy. Marco Barbarigo, *doge* of Venice.
- Hungary.**
- 1485 Vienna taken by the Hungarians.
- Spain.**
- 1484 Complete establishment of the Inquisition. Thomas de Torquemada was the first Inquisitor General. First *auto de fe* in Seville. [The immediate result of this Institution is horrible to contemplate: 17,000 persons, of both sexes, were cited for heresy; 2,000 of whom suffered at the stake, thousands were imprisoned, and the rest deprived of their civil rights.] Marriage of Catharine of Navarre with John, Lord of Albret. A Castilian force sent to Granada to enforce the claims of Abu Abdalla.
- 1485 El Zagal defeats the Castilians, who at first were victorious. Birth of Ferdinand Cortez. Increasing prosperity of the State finances by the resumption of Crown lands. [Same as in Portugal.]
- Portugal.**
- 1484 Congo River, Atrica, discovered by Cam Diego. Juan Alfonso de Aveiro lands on the coast of the kingdom of Benin, and there dies.
- 1485 Columbus offers his services at the Portuguese court, but his plans and proposals are treated as chimerical.
- Russia.**
- 1485 The fortification of the Kremlin, in Russia, by the Italians commenced.
- Netherlands.**
- 1484 The men of Ghent humbled; they sue for peace. Treaty of Bruges; Maximilian acknowledged as the proper guardian of his son, Philip.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1484 The coast of Spain ravaged by a Turkish fleet, sent to the aid of the Moors in that country. [Bajazet was the first Ottoman sultan who preferred peace to war. But though of a naturally pacific disposition, he was forced into war by the restlessness of his janissaries.]
- 1485 Negotiations of Jem with the Hospitallers of Rhodes; he is detained a prisoner, and soon after sent to France.

**Britain.**

- 1486 Henry marries Elizabeth of York, heiress of Edward IV. Jan. 18, thus effecting the *Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster*. [The struggle between the "two roses" caused the untimely death of 100,000 persons; and many of the most ancient families were entirely extinguished.] King's body-guards first appointed. Henry visits his subjects in the north. Lovell's futile insurrection; he flees. Amity with the king of Scots renewed. Simon, an Oxford monk, instructs a baker's son (Lambert Simnel) to personate the young earl of Warwick. A party is soon formed to support the supposed Warwick. The queen is crowned, Nov. 20. Silk mantles first worn by English ladies—at a ball in Kenilworth Castle. Henry produces the real Warwick and un deceives the inhabitants of London. Lambert Simnel goes to Ireland, where he is proclaimed king. Death of William Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester.

- 1487 Simnel is crowned in Dublin, May 24. Simnel invades England. Battle of Stoke; defeat of Simnel, and death of earl of Lincoln, June 16. Simnel made turn-spit in Henry's kitchen. Court of Star Chamber re-organised. Andrew Barnard, an Augustine monk, and a native of Toulouse, created "Poet Laureate." [According to Warton, the first mention of a king's poet, under the above title, occurs in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay addressed the king as "hys humble Poet Laureate."] The "Great Harry" built, the first ship actually belonging to the royal navy, at a cost of £14,000.

**France.**

- 1486 Revolt of the duke of Orleans, and alliance with the duke of Bretagne, Feb. 16.  
1487 La Tremouille is sent by Anne with 12,000 men, &c., against the duke of Orleans.

**Germany.**

- 1486 A ten years' peace proclaimed in the emp. Birth of Henry Cornelius Agrippa, a wandering physician, astrologer, and alchemist, a man of letters and ability. [He died at Grenoble in 1555.] Death of Maria of Burgundy, the wife of Maximilian, occasioned by a fall from her horse.  
1487 Marriage of Maximilian, by proxy, with Anne, duchess of Brittany. War with France for three years. [Charles of France, having determined to annex Brittany, by marriage with its duchess, hastened to prevent Maximilian from completing a union which appeared destructive to his grandeur and the security of his dominions.] Taxes first regularly levied in the State of Wirttemberg. [Regular taxation in Bavaria commenced in 1425; in Saxony in 1438; and in Brandenburg in 1472.] Flourishing state of trade and commerce in Nuremberg and other towns. ["About this time the riches and ro-

**Germany.**

- sources of Nuremberg called forth the admiration of the Venetians. Its situation made it a convenient entrepôt for the traffic carried on by means of the Rhine and Danube. The products of the most remote countries were seen in its markets; and its smiths and hardware artificers were highly esteemed, even in Italy."] 1487 The University of Tubingen founded.

**Italy.**

- 1486 Tinctor at Naples, and Franchino Gafurio of Milan, professors of music, flourish. Agostino Barbarino, *doge* of Venice. Francesco Rabolini, (or Francia) of Bologna, engraver of medals, painter, &c., flourishes. Birth of Ugo da Carpi, at Rome, fellow-student of Raffaele d' Urbino and Domenico Micarino, engravers, &c., fi.  
1487 Murder of a large number of Neapolitan nobles at a banquet, by order of the king, who henceforward seeks the depression of the aristocratic classes. Pisa University enlarged, (again in 1542.) Birth of Giacomo Rabolini, at Bologna, engraver, &c. Benedesti of Padua, (d. 1525,) Nicolaus Leonicensis, (d. 1524,) and Antonio Beniventi, of Florence (d. 1502,) physicians, flourish. Education extends throughout Italy. The metaphysician Pico de Mirandola, (1463-1494) and the mathematician Luca di Burgo, flourish.

**Hungary.**

- 1487 Truce between Corvinus and Frederic; the former retains Vienna, Neustadt, &c.

**Spain.**

- 1486 Roussillon and Cerdagne surrendered by France to Ferdinand of Spain. Dissensions between Navarre and Castile. El Zagal defeated by the Castilians.  
1487 Fall of Illora, Mochlin Zagra, and Banos, before the victorious army of Castile. Death of Abul Hassan at Almanecar.

**Portugal.**

- 1486 Cam Diego returns to Congo; he is kindly received by the African king, who adopts Christianity, and is baptized.  
1487 Further successes attend the exploring expeditions of the Portuguese;—Discovery of the "Cape of Tempests" (Good Hope) by Bartholomew Diaz. Embassy of Covilan and Payna to India Abyssinia, &c. [The two travellers proceeded together as far as Port Aden, on the Red Sea, where they separated, the former to India where he visited Calicut, Goa, and other places on the Malabar coast, &c.; the latter to Abyssinia, where he was soon after murdered.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1486 The archduke crowned kg. of the Romans  
1487 War between Maximilian and Louis. Insurrection in Ghent and Bruges. Maximilian made prisoner at Bruges.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1486 Death of the astronomer George of Trebizond—chiefly remarkable as the translator of the works of several of the Greek fathers into Latin.

**Britain.**

- 1488 Defeat and death of James III. (Scotland) at the battle of Canglor, June.  
James IV. (his son) succeeds.  
Henry sends an expedition, under De Broke, to assist the duchess of Brittany.  
Battle of St. Aubin; duke of Orleans made prisoner, July 28.  
Glasgow raised into an Archiepiscopal See.  
Sea charts first seen in England; brought by Bartholomew Columbus, illustrating his brother Christopher's ideas of a western continent.  
The "Testoon," or *shilling* first struck.
- 1489 Act settling the maximum price of hats at 1s. 8d., and caps at 2s. 8d.  
Legislative encouragement to agriculture.
- 1490 The Greek language first taught in England, by professor Grokeyn of Oxford.  
Sir Reginald Bray, architect of Henry VII. Chapel, flourishes, (d. 1503.)  
St. Winifred's Well Chapel built.

**France.**

- 1488 Battle of St. Aubin; defeat and capture of the duke of Orleans, July 28.  
Death of Francis II. duke of Bretagne.
- 1490 Marriage, by proxy, of Anne of Bretagne (12 years old) with Maximilian, king of the Romans. (See France, 1491.)  
[Anne never saw her reputed husband.]  
Defeat of De Cordes and the revolted Flemings at Dixmude, by lords Morley and Daubeny.

**Germany.**

- 1488 Second Suanian league.  
Birth of Albrecht Altdorfer, a Bavarian engraver and painter, (d. 1558.)  
Birth of H. L. Gleareanus, (lit. d. 1562.)  
Birth of Albert Margrave of Brandenburg.

**Italy.**

- 1488 Birth of Andrea del Sarto, historical and portrait painter of Florence, (d. 1530.) denominated "the Tibullus of painting."  
Birth of Marc Antonio Raimondi, pupil of Francia, engraver, &c. (1486.) Died 1540.  
[Marc Antonio became a more skilful designer than his master, and was an invaluable assistant in works of *niello*. He quitted the service of Francia, however, to try his fortune at Venice, where he copied, on plates of metal, some woodcuts of Albert Durer. He subsequently established himself at Rome. Among his numerous pupils were:—Agostino Venetiano, Marco di Ravenna, Giulio Bonasone, Giov. Giacomo Caraglio, Euea Vico, &c.; also (foreign pupils) George Penez, Bartholomew and Hans Sebald Beham, James Blink, &c. "From the school of this remarkable engraver," says the Rev. J. Lindsay, "went forth professors who established his principles not only in Rome, Venice, Parma, Mantua, Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities of Italy, but in some parts of Germany and the north of Europe."]   
Death of Andrea Verrochio, sculptor; the first, it is said, who took likenesses in plaster of Paris, and the master of Leonardo da Vinci (b. 1432.)
- 1489 Cession of Cyprus to Venice.  
John Picus, count of Mirandola, alchemist, &c., remarkable for his great memory for languages, fl. (b. 1463, d. 1494.)

**Italy.**

- 1490 Birth of the Bolognese sculptor, Francesca Primaticcio, (d. 1570.)  
[He executed many admirable works under Francis I. of France.]  
Birth of Agostino, at Venice, said by some to be the inventor of the dotted method of engraving (1488-1498.)  
Death of Gherardo of Florence, a miniature painter, engraver, and worker in mosaic.  
Nicolo Alunno, (1458-1493) Pinturichio, (1454-1513) and P. Perugino (1446-1524) —the instructor of Raphael — of the Roman school of painting, flourish.

**Hungary.**

- 1490 Death of Mathias Corvinus, at Vienna.  
*Uladius VI.* (of Bohemia) k. of Hungary.  
The royal privilege of making war restricted in Hungary; the consent of the States must hereafter be obtained.

**Spain.**

- 1488 Surrender of Malaga to Castile.  
1489 Secret treaty between the betrayer of his country, Abu Abdalla, and Ferdinand.  
1490 Baza surrenders to Ferdinand; the Cid Yahen swears allegiance to Castile.  
El Zagal submits and retires to Africa.

**Portugal.**

- 1489 John gives pecuniary assistance to the emperor Maximilian.  
1490 Marriage of the king's son, Alfonso, (17 years old) to Isabella of Spain.  
Fatal accident to the bridegroom.

**Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.**

- 1488 War between Russia and Sweden.  
1489 Russia acquires large accessions of territory.  
1490 Parts of Sleswig and Holstein ceded to Frederic brother of John, k. of Denmark.  
Birth of Gustavus Ericson, or Vasa, at Oeckestadt, near Stockholm, May 2.

**Netherlands.**

- 1488 Conference of deputies at Ghent; Maximilian is released on certain conditions.  
1489 Maximilian declines to fulfil the conditions upon which he was liberated; the empr. leads an army of 40,000 men to his aid.  
Philip of Cleves heads the insurgents of Ghent.  
1490 Success attends the arms of Philip.  
Albert of Saxony opposes Philip of Cleves successfully.  
Amsterdam first walled.  
Birth of Willaert, founder of the Venetian school of music (died 1563.)  
Birth of John Walther Van Assen, wood-engraver at Amsterdam.  
Cornelius Karl and Christopher Van Sichen of Amsterdam, engravers, fl.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1488 Battle of Gulistan.  
1489 Jem is removed from France to Rome, where he is tormented by frequent proposals to change his religion, all of which he peremptorily rejects.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1488 Haider, founder of the present empire of Persia, falls in the battle of Gulistan.  
1490 Yakub Bey is poisoned by his wife.  
*Baisankor* (his son) succeeds (1478.)

**India.**

- 1488 *Sekander Lodi* at Delhi (1450.)  
His brothers rebel; they are conquered.

**Britain.**

- 1491 Revolt in the north against taxation, and murder of the earl of Northumberland. Henry's project for seizing James, king of Scotland, April 16. Wheat sells for 1s. 8d. the bushel. Alienation of lands by free-holders first permitted.
- 1492 Henry invades France in October. Weights and measures regulated. [They were adjusted to a standard in 1257.] Death of William Caxton the printer. [The immediate successors of Caxton were the printers Richard Pynson, Peter Treveris, and Wynkin de Worde, and (in Scotland) Andrew Miller and Walter Chapman.] Perkin Warbeck personates the young duke of York, who, it is now reported, had not been murdered in the Tower, but had made his escape. Warbeck goes to Ireland, where he is warmly received by the Englh. residents.

**France.**

- 1491 Release of the duke of Orleans. Charles VIII. marries Anne, the heiress of Bretagne, (Maximilian not having claimed her,) and unites that great fief to the crown, Dec. 16. [The duchess was besieged at Rennes by Charles, and being invested on all sides, and having no hope of succour, felt compelled to open her gates, and to accept Charles as her husband.]
- 1492 The duchess of Burgundy introduces Perkin Warbeck at court, where he is received as duke of York. English invasion, under Henry VII., ostensibly in behalf of the offended Maximilian. (See Germany.) Charles purchases peace with England, at Etaples, for 745,000 crowns; thus the avaricious Henry secured the real object he had in view, namely, "to sell peace to his enemies, even as he had already sold war to his subjects." ["125,000 crowns were the arrears of pension owing by France. The remainder was the debt of Bretagne."] Convent of Magdalenes at Paris. Birth of J. du Bellay, poet, (d. 1560.)

**Germany.**

- 1491 Marriage of Anne of Brittany (already married by proxy to Maximilian) with Charles of France; hence Maximilian's daughter, who had for some time borne the title of queen of France, is sent home (1482.) Indignation of Maximilian agst. Charles. University of Munster founded. Birth of the painters Lucas Muller and John de Mabeuze, (d. 1562.)

**Italy.**

- 1491 Birth of M. A. Anselmi, painter, (d. 1554.)
- 1492 Death of Lorenzo de Medici. ["With the death of Lorenzo de Medici, the glory of Florence passed away, and in forty years from that period, the republican character of its government was entirely lost, and Alessandro de Medici, with the title of *duke*, was placed at the head of the State."] Pietro II. (de Medici) succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence.

**Italy.**

- 1492 Alexander VI. (cardinal Roderic Borgia, archbishop of Valencia.) pope. [He was born at Valencia in 1403. He is the reputed father of Cesar Borgia and Lucretia Borgia. See 1503.]
- Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.**
- 1491 The first printing press at Cracow. Peace of Uladislas of Bohemia and Hungary with the emperor Frederic; restoration of all Corvinus's conquests to the emperor; Austria set free.
- 1492 *John Albert*, (second son of Casimir) king of Poland. Increasing power and wealth of the Hungarian clergy.

**Spain.**

- 1491 War betwn. Ferdinand and Abu Abdalla. Siege of Granada by the Castilians. Harassing warfare of the Moors.
- 1492 Gonzalo de Cordova with an army of 40,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, effects the *Conquest of Granada from the Moors*. Abu Abdalla passes into Africa. This victorious event results in the *Consolidation of the Spanish monarchy*. [Thus, amid the cheers of Christendom, Ferdinand and Isabella planted the symbol of the Christian faith on the towers and battlements of Granada—a counter-balance in some sense for the loss of Constantinople.] Decree of the expatriation of the Jews who refuse to be baptized; 800,000 quit Spain. Columbus sails from Cadiz, Friday, Ag. 3. *Discovery of the New World by Columbus*. (See America.) Birth of J. Luis Vives, theologian and philosopher (died 1540.)
- Portugal.**
- 1492 The Jews, 150,000 in number, banished Portugal. The king desires to elevate his natural son, Don George, as heir to the throne. He invests him with the grand mastership of St. Jago and Avis.

**Netherlands.**

- 1491 Peace; Maximilian acknowledged *governor* of the Netherlands till the majority of his son. Renewed insurrection in Flanders.
- 1492 Philip of Cleves again in arms. The cause of the insurgents loses ground.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1492 First diplomatic relations between the Ottoman and Russian courts established.

**America.**

- 1492 *Discovery of AMERICA by Columbus, &c.*—["This false name (America) should be suppressed, and that of Columbia ought, in truth and justice, to be adopted by the general consent of mankind."]—*Macgregor*. [See Note next page.] First voyage of Columbus in search of a western land; starts from Cadiz, Aug. 3, with three vessels, and 120 men. Discovery of San Salvador, Oct. 12. *Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus; i.e.* that the variation or declination of the needle is different in different latitudes, Sep. 14. Hayti and Cuba, &c. &c. discovered by Columbus.

**Britain.**

- 1493 Henry induces Sir Robert Clifford to disclose to him the conspiracy.
- 1494 Execution of Sir T. Thwaites and Sir Simon Mountfort for conspiracy.  
Sentence of death on lord Fitzwalter not executed.  
King's College, Aberdeen, founded.  
[James was desirous that the northern districts of his kingdom should enjoy facilities for obtaining a liberal education, hence he obtained from the pope a bull for the establishment of this university.]  
Accusation of Sir W. Stanley by Clifford. Stanley found guilty; beheaded, Feb. 15.  
The Noble rises in value to 10s., and receives a new name—the "Ryal;" a word corrupted from Royal, the name given to a French coin bearing the device of the king in his royal robes.  
Sovereigns (double Ryals) first struck.  
Double Sovereigns (a few only) are coined.

**France.**

- 1493 Treaty of Senlis; Artois and Franche Compté surrendered to Maximilian.
- 1494 Charles invades Italy on the invitation of Ludovico Sforza.  
The Jews banished France.

**Germany.**

- 1493 Maximilian I. (of Austria) emperor.  
Peace of Senlis, May 23, between Maximilian and Charles of France, mediated by the Swiss; Artois, Franche Compté, and Charolois, restored by France.  
Birth of the chemist Paracelsus, (d. 1541.)  
Hartman Schedel's Nuremberg chronicle.
- 1494 Birth of the poet Hans Sachs, (d. 1574.)

**Italy.**

- 1494 Alfonso H. king of Naples.  
Invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of Fr.  
Expulsion of Pietro Medici fr. Florence.  
The trade of Venice begins to decline.  
Order of penitent women established.  
Birth of Antonio Allegri, (Corregio) historical painter, (d. 1534.)

**Hungary.**

- 1494 The king of Hungary gives up Moldavia.

**Spain.**

- 1493 Ferdinand and Isabella shamelessly violate their engagement to leave the Moors in possession of their religious rights.  
Revolt of the Moors against Ferdinand.  
Return of Columbus to Spain, March 15.  
Columbus again sails from Cadiz for the New World, with 17 ships and 1,500 men, Sep. 25.

**Portugal.**

- 1493 Line of demarcation of maritime discoveries between Portugal and Spain, for defining the limit of discoveries which each country had made, or should hereafter make.

[This line was supposed to be drawn from pole to pole, one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores; the eastern side to belong to Portugal, the westn. to Spain.]

**Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.**

- 1493 First printing press at Copenhagen.  
League of Russia and Sweden against Denmark.  
Ivan represses internal dissension, and every attempt at insubordination, by the severest methods; he rules despotically.  
The knout introduced by Ivan of Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1493 Peace of Senlis; Margaret restored to her father (1482); Burgundy held by Louis till Philip should attain his majority.  
Maximilian succeeds to the empire.
- 1494 The Archduke Philip *duke* of Brabant.  
[To him the Flemings showed great attachment.]  
Birth of Lucas Leyden (Lucas Jacobs) cotemporary of Durer and Marc Antonio, and father of the Flemish art of engraving; dignified with the title of "Albert Durer of Holland;" founder of the Dutch school of Painting.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1493 First *Voyiade* establishment in Wallachia.  
Desultory wars of Bajazet agst. the Hungarians, Austrians, Poles, commenced.

**America.**

- 1493 ["That there was in the Western Ocean a rich and happy island, or large continent, was a vague tradition or superstition among ancient nations; but of its history, [before the present century] no one pretended to have the slightest knowledge. . . . This traditional belief was generally prevalent down to the time of the actual discovery of the Western Hemisphere. . . . The long struggle of Columbus with almost insuperable difficulties was rewarded, on the 12th of October, 1492, by the discovery of what was energetically called the 'New World.' The land which he first saw proved to be an island; and he successively discovered other islands. Whether he or Amerigo Vesputio first beheld the Western Continent, has been disputed. He certainly saw it in 1498; but even if Amerigo saw it the year before, which is extremely doubtful, *that* circumstance can detract nothing from the honour due to the man whose wisdom first conceived, and whose unshaken energy accomplished, the mighty project of making known to each other the dissevered portions of the globe. Yet this unrivalled benefactor of the human race was not only treated with indignity whilst living, but successive ages have refused to connect his great discovery with his name; and we still, with equal absurdity and injustice, call the lands of the Western Hemisphere not Columbia, but America."—*Sir John Stoddart*.]

Colony left at Hispaniola (Hayti) while Columbus returns to Spain, Jan. 4.  
Second voyage of Columbus, Sep. 25.  
The cotton-tree discovered to be indigenous to the new world.

["Columbus found the cotton-tree growing wild, and in great abundance in Hispaniola and other West Indian islands, and on the continent of South America, where the inhabitants wore cotton dresses, and made their fishing nets of the same material."—*Barlow*.]

- Guadaloupe and other places discovered.  
St. Juan de Porto Rico discovered, Nov. 16.  
The town of Isabella in Hayti commenced.
- 1494 Twelve ships, under the command of Capt. A. de Torres, sent home by Columbus; Hojeda also returns.  
Hayti explored by Columbus.

**Britain.**

- 1495 Further limitation of the feudal laws.  
Birth of bishop Hooper of Glo'ster (1545.)  
Tudor and Cornyshe, musical composers,  
flourish.
- 1496 Warbeck lands at Deal with a small force.  
He retreats to the court of James IV. Setl.  
Receives as wife, daught. of Earl Huntley.  
James fails in stirring up the English border-  
ers to espouse Warbeck's cause.  
English military establishment in Ireland  
augmented.  
Poynings' Act for Ireland:—  
Sir E. Poynings summons a parliament in  
Dublin, by which it is enacted that all  
recent English laws shall be in force in  
Ireland, and that no bill shall pass with-  
out first having received the sanction of  
the English parliament.  
Parliament votes Henry a supply for send-  
ing an army against the Scots.  
The levy of this tax occasions a revolt in  
Cornwall.  
The first *game law* passed this year.  
First laws for the regulation of ale-houses  
and ale-house keepers.  
Jane Shore's husband hanged for coining.

**France.**

- 1495 Charles VIII. conquers Naples, but soon  
returns home.  
Birth of Clement Marot the Epigram-  
matist (died 1544.)
- 1496 Frivolity of Charles after his return—at  
Lyons, Moulins, and Tours.

**Germany.**

- 1495 Maximilian joins the Italian league against  
France.  
Wurtemberg an hereditary duchy.  
Death of Gabriel Brie, theologian.
- 1496 Diet of Worms opened on the 15th May:  
establishment of a perpetual public peace  
and imperial chamber; arrangement for  
a double marriage of the two children  
of Maximilian—Philip to the Infanta,  
Joanna of Spain; and Margaret (the  
rejected of Charles of France) to Juan  
of Spain, &c.  
Futile invasion of Italy by Maximilian.  
Michael Wollgemuth, 1434—1519, and  
Wilhelm Pleydenwuff, painters and  
wood engravers of Nuremberg, flourish.  
["The cities of most celebrity in which  
Xylography, according to the German  
school, was practised in its simplest  
form, were Nuremberg, Augsburg, Ant-  
werp, Strasburg, Amsterdam, and Ley-  
den, to which we may add Lyons and  
Paris. The *German school of painting*  
had never a common point of union,  
hence it does not bear any general and  
distinctive character. In the different  
styles of painting, it produced rival  
artists to the great masters of Italy and  
the Netherlands."—*Lindsay.*]

**Italy.**

- 1495 Resignation of Alfonso II. of Naples.  
*Ferdinand II.* succeeds.  
Naples captured by Charles without a  
battle; flight of Ferdinand to Ischia.  
League of Venice; between Ludovico  
Sforza of Milan, Ferdinand of Spain,  
the pope, the emperor Maximilian, and  
the Venetians, against Charles of France.  
Victory of Charles at Fornovo.

**Italy.**

- 1495 Charles retreats towards the Alps.  
Charles returns to France; the French in  
Naples capitulate; restoration of Ferdi-  
nand to the throne of Naples.  
Charles compelled to evacuate Italy.  
The painter Alex. Araldi fl. (d. 1528.)
- 1496 *Frederic III.* (uncle) king of Naples.  
Friar Ambrose Calepini of Venice, pub-  
lishes a dictionary in eight languages.  
Birth of the painter Rosso (died 1541.)

**Spain.**

- 1495 Ferdinand joins the league of Venice on  
behalf of Frederic; he sends an army to  
Naples under Gonsalvo de Cordova.  
The grand mastership of the knights of  
Alcantara surrendered to Ferdinand.
- 1496 Joanna, dau. of Ferdinand and Isabella,  
marries Philip, archduke of Austria.  
Revolt of the Moors—suppressed.  
Return of Columbus from his second  
voyage of discovery, June 11.

**Portugal.**

- 1495 Death of king John.  
[Until his last moments, John was engaged  
in arranging the affairs, and consulting  
the interest of his people. He died at  
the early age of 40 years. Owing to the  
fatal event of 1490, the collateral branch  
of the dukes of Beja came into posses-  
sion of the throne, in the person of Don  
Manuel, who was preferred by the States  
to Don George, the king's natural son.]  
*Emmanuel* (the Fortunate) succeeds,  
(26 years old.)  
[He was prudent, courteous, agreeable,  
benevolent, and brave.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1495 Bombs invented at Venloo on the Meuse.  
Birth of J. Schoreel, painter, one of the  
pupils of Albert Durer (died 1590.)  
[The *Belgic or Flemish School of Painting*  
fails in nobleness of design, but excels in  
colouring and imitation of nature, in  
which the *Dutch School* also excels. The  
latter school is also famed for the "eminent  
intelligence," of its Chiaro Oscuro.]
- 1496 Marriage of Philip to Joanna of Castile.  
[This marriage was destined soon to bring  
into the house of Austria, all the king-  
doms of the peninsula except Portugal.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1494 First year of the tenth century of the Mo-  
hammedan era.  
Birth of Solyman, or Suleiman, (1520.)
- 1495 Death of Jem, by poison, in Italy, (1489.)  
[The misfortunes of Zezim (Jem) have been  
celebrated by many a romance in Europe.  
In the East his poems are still held in  
high reputation.]

**India.**

- 1495 Bahar and Tirhut under the yoke of Se-  
kander Lodi.  
Theological controversy between a Hindu  
and a number of Mohammedan doctors.  
The Hindu is commanded to renounce his  
religion; he refuses, for which he is put  
to death.

**America.**

- 1495 Columbus discovers Jamaica, May 3.  
Return of Father Boyle to Spain.  
Arrival of John Aguado (with 4 ships) sent  
to watch the proceedings of Columbus.
- 1496 Return of Columbus to Europe.

**Britain.**

- 1497 Sixteen thousand Cornishmen, under Flammoek and Joseph, march towards London; Lord Audley joins them; but at Blackheath they are totally routed. Flammoek, Joseph, and Audley executed. Renewed invasion of Northumberland by the Scots. Peace concluded with James IV. Scotland. Warbeck leaves Scotland; lands in Cornwall. Siege of Exeter, and flight of Warbeck. Warbeck taken and confined within the precincts of the palace. Old Aberdeen university founded. Newfoundland discovered by the Cabots. 1498 Escape of Warbeck from the palace. Warbeck is captured and committed to the Tower, June 14. Richmond palace built. Archery ground, Finsbury, established. William Grocyn, esteemed the patriarch of English learning, (died 1519), Linacre the translator of Galen (died 1521), Smith, Lilly, Cheke, &c., flourish. The circular windows and western front of Westminster Abbey finished.

**France.**

- 1497 Death of Charles's three sons. Residence at Amboise, where he projects great reforms in church, law, revenue, &c. 1498 The king dies of apoplexy, April 7. [His death was greatly regretted, for his personal qualities appear to have excited very general attachment. Commynes says of him—"He was the mildest and courtoousest prince that ever lived, for I think he never gave a foul word to any man." Charles died in his 29th year.] Louis XII. (the duke of Orleans) succeeds. He bribes the pope to grant a divorce from his spotless wife Jeanne, and marries Anne of Bretagne, the widowed queen.

**Germany.**

- 1497 Birth of Melancthon the reformer. 1498 Brandt of Hamburg, chemist, &c., flourishes, (1458—1521.) Birth of Hans Holbein at Augsburg, celebrated for his excellent design and colouring. [He practised wood-engraving at Basle at the early age of 13; and, before his removal to Switzerland, was employed by the most respectable publishers of Basle, Zurich, Lyons, Leyden, &c. He lived in London from the year 1526.]

**Italy.**

- 1497 Denunciation of Ghinazzano, a Franciscan, against the Dominican Jerome Savonarola, who had boldly rebuked the papacy for the corruption of the church. Death of Aurelio Brandolini, the blind improvisator, at Rome, of the plague. [Bosso, his coteremporary, compares him to Plato, Aristotle, and Theophrastus; and informs us that Brandolini one day improvised all the subjects in thirty-seven books of Pliny's Natural History, without the omission of a single important particular.] Antonio Maria, engraver, &c., fl. Brescia. 1498 Machiavelli commences his public career, as secretary of the "Ten" at Florence. Execution of Jerome Savonarola (b. 1452);

**Italy.**

- he is burnt to death, with many of his adherents, in the market-place of Florence. 1498 Death of Pollajuolo, a Florentine goldsmith, eminent in painting, sculpture, and engraving (born 1426.) Birth of Giulio Campagnola at Padua, an improver of the art of engraving, and the reputed author of the dotted method of engraving, which formed the foundation of the modern *stipling*, or "chalk manner." (See 1490.) Birth of Giulio Bonasone at Bologna, historical painter, engraver, &c. (d. 1570.)

**Bohemia**

- 1498 The nobles of Silesia first summoned to form themselves into a diet.

**Spain.**

- 1497 Death of John, prince of Asturias. 1498 Third voyage of Columbus; he sails from San Lucas de Barrameda with six ships, May 30.

**Portugal.**

- 1497 Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, (Nov. 20,) and sails to the East Indies. 1498 Da Gama lands at Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, May 22. The Venetians, being jealous of the maritime ascendancy of Portugal, instigate the Mamelukes to attempt the destruction of the Portuguese colonies on the Red Sea (1509.)

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1497 Coronation of John in Sweden. University of Copenhagen founded.

**Netherlands.**

- 1498 Burgundy virtually surrendered to France: By treaty with Louis, Philip engages not to attempt the recovery of that duchy and its dependencies during his own life or that of his ally, except by "humble requête et voie amiable." Birth of J. Henskerk, painter. (d. 1574.) From three to four hundred Dutch ships are engaged in the Baltic trade, and an equal number trade with England, France, and Spain. ["The government of Holland," says Mr. Lowe, "never listened to the false doctrine of endeavouring to raise or manufacture at home articles which they could obtain at a moderate price from abroad. They considered it no disadvantage to part with money to buy corn in Germany, &c., nor did they ever stimulate a home manufacture by bounties. The trade in corn was always free."]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1498 Foundation of the Khan of the Usbeks by Shaibek Khan in Bokhara. Expulsion of sultan Babur, who escapes into India.

**America.**

- 1497 St. John's Island (Prince Edward's) discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 24; he also discovers Florida. 1498 Third voyage of Columbus. (See Spain.) The Western Continent discovered by Columbus, Aug. 2. New Granada, Trinidad, mouths of the Orinoco, coast of Paria, and the Cabigua and Margarita islands, discovered by Columbus. The Caraccas are discovered.

**Britain.**

- 1499 Discovery of a new conspiracy btw. Warbeck and Lord Warwick in the Tower. Execution of Warbeck, Nov. 16. Young earl of Warwick executed, Nov. 28. [In Edward Plantagenet perished the last prince of the House of Anjou, which had exercised the sovereign power in England not less than four hundred years, with no small fame, though with very varied fortune.]  
 Wilford, an impostor, the dupe of friar Patrick, hanged as a rebel.  
 Birth of bishop Cox, one of the translators of the Bible, (died 1581.)  
 Terrigiano, an Italian sculptor, decorates the chapel of Westminster Abbey.
- 1500 Warbeck's adherents in the counties fined. A pound of silver coins into 40 shillings. Friar Patrick banished for life. Canary-birds first brought into England.

**France.**

- 1499 Louis invades Italy; he conquers Milan. Josquin de Prez, chapel-master to Louis, founder of the French school of music, according to some. (See 1513.)
- 1500 Iniquitous treaty of Granada, between Louis and Ferdinand of Aragon, for the partition of Naples, Nov. 11. Calpini's dictionary published.

**Germany.**

- 1499 Civil war with the Swiss; defeat of the imperialists at Dornach. Birth of John Carion, historian, (d. 1538.) Mair, to whom the Germans ascribe the invention of engraving in chiaroscuro, fl.
- 1500 Germany divided into circles—Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine. The Aulic Council first formed. Birth of Camerarius, philologist, (d. 1574.)

**Italy.**

- 1499 Invasion of Louis XII. of France. Fall of the Milanese duchy into his hands. Death of Marsilius Ficinus of Florence. Pisa unsuccessfully besieged by the Florentines, under Paolo Vitelli. Execution of Vitelli by his employers. War of Venice with the Turks. Leonardo da Vinci, painter, leaves Florence for Milan, where he establishes a school of design. [This celebrated artist subsequently left Milan (in 1515.) Died at Paris in 1520.] ["The Florentine School of Painting stands first in the catalogue of schools, as much on account of its claim to antiquity of origin, as of the splendour it derives from the peculiar greatness of style which characterizes the works of its chief professors."—*Dr. James.*]  
 Birth of Giacomo Battista Franco at Venice; who, with Francesco Brizzio, were the two best pupils of M. Ludovico, engraver (died 1561.)
- 1500 Naples partitioned between France and Spain. [It became independent in 1735.] The Turks capture Lepanto, and ravage Friuli and Carinthia (1499.) Restoration of Ludovico Sforza to Milan. Alliance of Florence with France, June 12. Second unsuccessful attempt of the Florentines on Pisa. Modonn and Durazzo fall to the Turks.

**Italy.**

- 1500 Birth of Nicolas Tartaglia (the stammerer) at Brescia (1534.) Benedetto Montugna, engraver, at Verona, fl. Birth of Caraglio at Parma (1488.) A wood engraving of Christ's entry into Jerusalem by Mocetto (1454.)

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1500 The code "Jus Consuetudinarium Hungariae" published. The Polish nobles demand that the "cup" in the eucharist should no longer be withheld from the people.

**Spain.**

- 1499 The Moors permitted by Ferdinand to expatriate themselves to Africa.
- 1500 Ferdinand's treaty with Louis, of France, for the partition of Naples. Disputes respecting the succession, Castile, Francisco Bobadilla is sent to supersede Columbus in the New World, July.

**Portugal.**

- 1499 Return of Vasco da Gama to Lisbon. [To this voyage is to be attributed the ascertaining, in conjunction with the expedition of Covillan, the real form of the African continent, and the origin of the maritime trade with India from the European nations.]
- 1500 Isle of France discovered by Portuguese.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1499 Christopher, son of John, is promised the succession in Denmark; he receives the allegiance of great part of Sweden.
- 1500 Desperate battle, in which many of the Danish nobles are slain by Dittmarsh.

**Netherlands.**

- 1500 Philip inaugurated at Luxemburg. Great prosperity of the Netherlands—the result of peace; trade and commerce fl. Birth of Cornelius Antonisse, landscape and architectural painter, engraver, &c.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1499 War with Venice; naval victory of Borrák Keis over Armenia and Loredan.
- 1500 Conquest of the Morea from the Venetians

**India.**

- 1500 A magnetic needle (tehi nan) seen in India by Ludo Vertomanus. A pilot direct his course by it.

**America.**

- 1499 Exploring expedition of Alonzo Hodej and Amerigo Vespucci, May 20. The coast of South America explored. ["Amerigo made skilful use of the admiral's maps and charts, which the boys of Burgos had put from hatred to Columbus into his hands."] Canada discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot.
- 1500 Vincent Torres de Pinçon, having fitted out four ships at his own expense, sails from Spain in January on a voyage of discovery. Bobadilla arrives at Hayti from Spain. Columbus and his brother Diego sent home in chains by Bobadilla. Pinçon crosses the line (the first Spaniard who had that honour); discovers San Cruz, and the river Maranon in Brazil. The coast of Brazil accidentally discovered by Don Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, Portuguese, who was driven thereon by tempest during a voyage to India.

**Britain.**

- 1501 Incorporation of the Coopers' Company.  
 Marriage of Arthur prince of Wales with  
 Katharine of Aragon, Nov. 6.  
 John Skelton, the poet, fl. (died 1529.)  
 [Skelton was Poet Laureate.]  
 Death of bishop Morton.
- 1502 Marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry  
 VII. with James IV. of Scotland, by  
 proxy, Jan. 29.  
 Final cession of Berwick to England.  
 Death of Arthur Prince of Wales at Lud-  
 low castle, aged 15 yrs. and 6 mos., Ap. 2.  
 Gradual improvement in the political and  
 social condition of the country.  
 The adoption of four meals a-day (instead  
 of two, which was the Norman fashion)  
 becomes general.

**France.**

- 1501 War with Ferdinand in Naples.

**Germany.**

- 1501 Treaty of Maximilian with Louis XII.,  
 through the mediation of Philip, regent  
 of Spain.  
 Imperial police first enrolled.  
 Martin Luther enters the university of Er-  
 furth as a student.
- 1502 Threatened dangers from the Turks;  
 meeting of the electors at Gelnhausen  
 in July; mutual bickerings, which  
 occasion the abandonment of the in-  
 tended campaign against the Turks.  
 Birth of Albert (? Henry) Aldegraef, one  
 of Durer's pupils, Westphalia, (d. 1562.)  
 Universities of Wittenberg and Wurtem-  
 burg founded.

**Italy.**

- 1501 Pietro Perugino, (Raffaello's master)  
 painter, fl. at Rome, (b. 1446, d. 1524.)  
 Frederic III. of Naples dethroned by Fer-  
 dinand (the Catholic) of Spain.  
*End of the Aragonese dynasty of Naples.*  
 Naples annexed to Spain till 1713.  
 Three State-Inquisitors (selected from the  
 council of ten) appointed in Venice.  
 Cæsar Borgia invades Tuscany; fall of  
 Piombino and capture of Faenza.  
 Murder of Manfredi at Rome.  
 Romagna erected into a duchy for Cæsar  
 Borgia.  
 Marriage of Lucretia Borgia, sister of  
 Cæsar Borgia, to Alfonso, eldest son of  
 the duke of Ferrara.  
 [For the acquisition of certain fiefs in Ro-  
 magna, the papal support, and 1000 du-  
 cats—all forming the dowry of Lucretia  
 —the noble house of Este admitted, as  
 the bride of its heir, a woman sullied  
 with the infamy of murder, incest, and  
 adultery.]  
 Urbino conquered by Cæsar Borgia.  
 Louis of France forbids Borgia making  
 any attempt on Florence (1500.)  
 Gentile Bellini, a Venetian painter of  
 historical subjects, dies, (born 1421.)
- 1502 Attempt of Florence to restore Pietro Me-  
 dici, suppressed by the French; a gon-  
 faloniere for life appointed in Florence.  
 Revolt of the lords of Romagna against the  
 papal chains; they are treacherously  
 murdered by Cæsar Borgia at Sinigalia,  
 Dec. 31.  
 Death of Antonio Benivieni, of Florence,  
 physician.

**Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.**

- 1501 Alexander, king of Poland.  
 Diet of the nobles of Silesia first summon-  
 ed. (Bohemia.)  
 The code "Jus Consuetudinarium Hun-  
 garia" published.  
 Alliance of Hungary with Venice; defeat  
 of the Turks in Bosnia.

**Spain.**

- 1501 Death of Antonio del Rincon, father of the  
 Spanish school of painting.  
 Fernando del Pulgas, biographer of Fer-  
 dinand and Isabella, flourishes.  
 Ferdinand violates his treaty with Louis  
 XII. respecting Naples; war in Naples  
 with France.
- 1502 Victories of Cordova in Naples.  
 Revolt of the Moors, arising from religious  
 persecution.  
 Fourth voyage of Columbus; he sails for  
 the isthmus of Darien with 4 vessels and  
 150 men, May 9.

**Portugal.**

- 1501 Great influx of wealth into Portugal, owing  
 to the successes of her navigators; great  
 national prosperity.  
 [This period may, with truth, be said to be  
 the meridian of Portuguese fame.]  
 St. Helena discovered by the Portuguese.
- 1502 Cortereal discovers Greenland.

**Sweden and Norway.**

- 1502 The Danes expelled Sweden by Sten Sture.  
 The power of the Norwegian nobility  
 abridged by king John, after the battle  
 of Opslo.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1502 The rise of the Suffavean, or Soofi dynasty,  
 in Persia, revives the spirit of sectarian  
 bigotry among the Moslem nations.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1502 The Turks of the White Sheep expelled  
 Persia by the victorians  
*Ismaël Shah Soofi*, 18 years old, who  
 establishes in Persia

*The Soofi Dynasty.*

[Ismaël was stimulated at the early age of  
 14 years to seek revenge on the Usbek  
 princes, for the murder of his elder bro-  
 thers; hence, in the year 1499, he took  
 the field at the head of an army of parti-  
 zans, by whom the king of Shirwan was  
 defeated, and in the succeeding three  
 years the other princes of the White  
 Sheep tribe. The Suffavean monarch  
 claimed descent from Ali, son-in-law of  
 Mahomet, hence their great popularity.  
 The partizans of Ismaël were descendants  
 of Turkish tribes taken captive by  
 Timour, brought to Persia, and liberated  
 on the request of Sadder-ed-din, a re-  
 tired devotee of Ardebil, and head of the  
 Suffavean family.]

**India.**

- 1502 War between the king of Cochin and the  
 Zamorin of Calicut.  
 Deleat and deposition of the k. of Cochin.

**Africa.**

- 1501 *Kansu Ghori* sultan of Egypt.

**America.**

- 1501 Voyage of Roderic de Bastidas, who had  
 fitted out two ships at his own expense.  
 He discovers Carthage and Magdalena.
- 1502 Fourth voyage of Columbus; he suffers  
 shipwreck on the island of Jamaica.

**Britain.**

- 1503 Death of queen Elizabeth, in child-bed, in the Tower, Feb. 16.  
Treaty with Scotland, preceding the Consummation of the marriage of Margaret with king James.  
Dr. John Colet, flourishes (died 1519.)  
English writers who flourish about this time—Richard Croke, who taught Greek in Leipsic, Sir Thomas More, bishops Fisher, and Latimer, &c.  
The dramatists, T. Lupton, W. Wager, Fulwell and Skelton, flourish.

**France.**

- 1503 Reverses of the French at Séminara, April 29; and at Cerignola, April 28.  
["These battles were lost by the French on two consecutive Fridays, whence some have derived the evil omen supposed to attend that day."] The French are compelled to evacuate Naples, Oct. 31.  
Birth of Robert Stephens, the philologist.

**Germany.**

- 1503 Death of George (the Rich) duke of Bavaria-Landshut. Followed by War between three competitors for the vacant duchy—Albert, Wolfgang, and Robert (son-in-law of the decessd. duke.) Lucas Kranach, engraver, and famed as a portrait painter, flourishes, (1470—1553.) [He executed portraits of Luther and Melancthon.]

**Italy.**

- 1503 ["The sixteenth century, destined as it was to witness the subversion of the papal power, opened with but few symptoms of the approaching crisis. On the contrary, most of the clouds, which in the commencement of the preceding century disturbed the repose of the Eternal City, had dispersed, and left but little apprehension of the returning storm. . . . In the preceding century a new world had been discovered; but the discovery of ten thousand worlds was not half so incredible, as that an obscure monk in Germany should shake the very foundations of the papacy, and by his single-handed intrepidity, effect such wide and permanent reformation, as princes and general councils, and the whole christian world combined, had never yet had the hardihood to contemplate."]

Pope Alexander poisons the cardinal d' Orsini at Rome, Feb. 22; France and Venice declare themselves protectors of the survivors of the family.

Borgognone, of Milan; Francesco Morene and Girolamo da Libri, of Verona; and Andrea Mantegna, painters, flourish.

Giovanni Maria of Breseia, goldsmith, painter, engraver, and ecclesiastic of the order of the Carmelites, flourishes.

Andrea del Sarto (1488—1530), Fr. Bartolommeo (1493—1517), Mariotto Albertinelli (died 1512), and Rosso—*Maitre Roux* (died 1541), artists, painters, &c., fl.

Pope Alexander poisoned at a banquet. [Alexander, whom Mosheim calls "the Nero of Pontiffs," expired, after an entertainment, in which he had inadvertently drank of poison, which his aban-

**Italy.**

- done son, Cæsar Borgia, had prepared for four rich cardinals.]  
1503 Pius III. (card. Francis Piccolomini o Sienna, nephew of Pius II.) pope.  
Battle of Cerignola; defeat of the duke de Nemours, April 28.  
Naples finally wrested from France.  
Julius II. (card. Julian della Rovere) pope.  
Under the pontificate of Julian the papacy assumes a most warlike character.  
Tetzel appointed vendor of indulgences.  
Baldassare Peruzzi, architect and painter, flourishes (born 1481, died 1536.)  
Peace of Venice with Bajazet; Cephalonia and the Ionian Islands surrendered by the latter.  
Rimini added to the Venetian territories, on the extinction of the Malatesta family.  
A work on "The Formation of the Fœtus" published this year, is dedicated to Lucretia Borgia. (See 1492.)

**Hungary.**

- 1503 Frequent insurrections in Hungary, owing to the oppression of the nobles.

**Spain.**

- 1503 Battle of Cerignola; Cordova victorious. Ferdinand annexes Naples to Spain. [The idea of one universal monarchy takes possession of the Spanish mind. Rivalry with France, &c.]

**Portugal.**

- 1503 Francisco and Alfonso Albuquerque (cousins) command an expedition to China; Cochin China conquered.  
Coimbra University enlarged.

**Sweden.**

- 1503 Death of Sten Sture, administrator of Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1503 Sigismund Holbein, wood-engraver, fl.  
Death of Israel Van Mechem, engraver.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1503 Revolt in Karmania; hence Peace is concluded with Venice; by which Bajazet obtains the Venetian dependencies on the mainland of Greece.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1503 The Usbeks expel the descendants of Timour from Transoxiana.

**India.**

- 1503 The Albuquerque establish the kingdom of Cochin on his throne, for which he gives them permission to build a fort—which is the beginning of the Portuguese dominion in the East.

*Praptapa Rudra Deva* succeeds *Puru hottama Deva* in Orissa.

[He too was a warrior. He defeated the Afghans, who had invaded Orissa.]

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

*Supposed Discovery of New Holland.*

- 1503 Paulmyer de Gonnevill sails from Hottentot for the East Indies, but is driven by a storm into an unknown sea. Observing birds flying from the south, sails southward, and falling in with land, he names it Southern India: afterwards called *New Holland*.

[It is now generally believed that the land seen by the French captain was Macassar.]

See general Note on Australasia and Polynesia on next page.

**Britain.**

- 1504 Dudley, speaker of the Hou. of Commons, Benevolences, or forced loans, introduced; Henry being eager to amass wealth. The "horse-leeches," Empson and Dudley, act as the king's instruments in illegally and oppressively raising money. Negotiations between Henry and Ferdinand, for the marriage of prince Henry with Katherine of Arragon. A chapel at Westminster built. £30,000 voted the king for the expenses of knighting his son and marrying his dau.

**France.**

- 1504 Peace of Blois with Spain; betrothment (according to queen Anne's wish) of Claude of France to Charles of Luxemburg, Sep. 22. Illness of the king; the queen unpopular. The queen procures the condemnation to banishment of the vigilant Marechal de Gie, by the parliament of Toulouse.

**Italy.**

- 1504 Michael Angelo is called to Rome by pope Julian—who gave princely encouragement to the great artists of his age. Agriculture in Italy declines. Naples left under the Spanish dominion, by the truce of Blois. Quarrel between the papacy and the Venetian States for Romagna (1508.) [The ambition of the papacy for the aggrandizement of its territory, by the addition of Romagna, (long encouraged by the rivalry of Pisa and Florence,) is, by the defenceless condition of Sienna and Lucca, placed within its reach.] Caesar Borgia betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards; he is immured in the fortress of Medina del Campo. Attempts of Ferdinand to introduce the Inquisition into Naples unsuccessful.

**Spain.**

- 1504 Death of Isabella; having bequeathed the throne to Joanna, and the regency to Ferdinand. Joanna and Philip (of the Netherlands) proclaimed sovereigns of Castile. Arrival of Columbus in ill health at San Lucas, Nov. 7.

**Sweden.**

- 1504 Swante Nilsson-Sture, marshal, elected administrator of Sweden. King John vainly endeavours, by negotiation and war, to re-establish his authority in Sweden.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1504 Victorious career of Ismaël till 1508—during which period Baghdad, Mesopotamia, Kerman, and other districts, are reduced.

**Africa.**

- 1504 Alliance of the sultan of Egypt (1501) with the king of Calicut against the Portuguese in India.

**America.**

- 1504 Columbus returns to Europe. Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1504 "On the discovery of the New World, it became a favourite theory with European geographers that there must exist in the Southern Hemisphere a vast continent, which should counterbalance the

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

land of the Northern Hemisphere. . . . The existence of such a country, even at this early period, was beyond conjecture; for, previous to Da Gama's discovery of the Cape route, a chart was in existence, which had been drawn up by Marco Polo, and in this was indicated the position of a 'Great South Land,' of the existence of which he had been informed during his sojourn among the Chinese, to whom, no doubt, belongs the honour of the first discovery of Australia, there being not only tradition to this effect amongst the aborigines, but circumstantial evidence of the most conclusive kind. . . . In addition to the chart of Marco Polo, another chart—now in the British Museum, and bearing date 1542—was in the hands of the scientific. This indicates, unmistakably, a previous knowledge of Australasia, as on it is marked an extensive country to the southward of the Moluccas, which country is named "Great Java." The outlines of this chart so far agree with the north and north-west coast of Australasia, as to render it certain that the knowledge thus imparted, however it might have been acquired, was the result of actual experience rather than theory."—Earp.

Within the limits of Australasia several distinct groups of islands are included, the aggregate surface of which is supposed to exceed the whole of Europe. For the sake of perspicuity, these islands may be classed under the following heads, viz.:—1. New Holland and the adjacent isles. 2. Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania. 3. Papua, or New Guinea. 4. New Britain and New Ireland, with some smaller contiguous islands. 5. New Hebrides. 6. New Caledonia. 7. New Zealand and the neighbouring islands. 8. Numerous Coral Reefs spread over the Australian seas.

The whole area of Polynesia may be subdivided into four distinct portions differing in extent, and denominated from the relative number or magnitude of the island contained by each:—1. The Eastern part or "Polynesia Proper," comprehending the Sandwich, Society, and Friendly Islands, with New Zealand and several smaller groups, such as the Marquesas, Dangerous Archipelago, and Navigator's Island;—inhabited by the fairer and more civilised branch of the swarthy race of the Eastern Islanders, connected in origin, if not immediately derived from the Malays. 2. The Northern portion, or Micronesia, i.e. "The Small Islands," comprehending King's Mill, Gilbert and Marshall's group, the Caroline, Marian, and Pelen Islands, with Anson's Archipelago;—inhabited by the darkest and least civilised branch of the tawny race. 3. Mesonesia, or "The Islands of Mean Magnitude"—the Western division of the whole Archipelago of Borneo containing the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, and Philippines;—occupied almost exclusively by the Malayan race.

**Britain.**

- 1505 Protest of prince Henry respecting the above project of marriage, June 28.  
Duke of Suffolk's conspiracy.  
The duke becomes an exile (1506.)  
Shillings first coined (? 1488.)  
Spinning by distaff introduced.
- 1506 The archduke Philip and his duchess (king and queen of Castile) land at Weymouth, being driven on shore by a storm, Jan.  
Marriage contract (which was never consummated) between Henry and the rich duchess of Savoy (widow) sister to the archduke Philip.  
The earl of Suffolk delivered up by the archduke Philip to Henry.  
The Hebrides annexed to Scotland.  
Order of the Thistle established.

**France.**

- 1505 Meeting of the States-General at Tours, Oct. 12; the treaty of Blois rejected—on the ground that the cession of Burgundy and Bretagne as a marriage portion with the princess Claude to Charles would be a dismemberment of the French kgdm.  
[Scarcely any political measure could be devised which more heavily menaced the future independence of France, by increasing the already overgrown hereditary prospects of the heir of Austria.]
- 1506 Marriage of the princess Claude and the Count of Angouleme, heir presumptive (both children) May 22.

**Germany.**

- 1505 Diet of Cologne; war for the Bavarian duchy terminated by the division of the territories between the belligerents.  
Martin Luther takes the degree of M.A., or Doctor of Philosophy.  
Sudden change of decision as to his future life occasioned by terror.  
Luther joins the Augustines, July 17.
- 1506 University of Frankfort-on-Oder founded.  
Tetzel is convicted of adultery, &c., at Innspruck; the emperor commands that he should be thrown into the river; but the elector of Saxony obtains his pardon.

**Austria.**

- 1506 Philip, by marrying the heiress of Arragon and Castile, brings the ample dominions of Spain under the Austrian sceptre.

**Italy.**

- 1505 By the marriage of Ferdinand of Naples, with Germaine de Foix, the French claim on Naples is surrendered.  
War betwn. Pisa and Florence continued: Third unsuccessful attempt of the latter to storm and capture the former.  
Titian produces a wood-engraving of the marriage of St. Catherine.
- 1506 Perugia conquered by pope Julius.  
Triumphal entry of pope Julius into Bologna, Nov. 10, at which time he modifies its republican constitution.  
St. Peter's Church at Rome commenced by Bramante, the original designer.  
[This edifice, built on the site of the church which had been dedicated by Constantine to the same apostle, may fairly be considered as the most magnificent building in the world, and the noblest monument of the science of the Italian architects. It was finished in 1614, at a cost of 70,000,000 dollars.]

**Italy.**

- 1506 Death of Andrea Mantegna, founder of the Mantuan school of painting, (b. 1430.)  
[Among the followers of Mantegna were Carlo del Mantegna, Francesco Monsignorini, (1455-1519); Giovanni Carotti, (1470-1546); and Girolamo Monsignorini.]
- Poland and Hungary.**
- 1505 The Poles at war with Russians and Tartars.  
Annexation of Alsace to Hungary.
- 1506 Final re-union of Lithuania to Poland.  
Defeat of the Tartars by the Poles.  
*Sigismund I.* (the Great) king of Poland.  
[He was brother of Alexander.]  
Escape of Gliniski into Russia—hence War of Poland with Russia. (See Russia.)

**Spain.**

- 1505 Ferdinand (regent) marries Germaine de Foix, a niece of Charles VIII. of France.  
Columbus at Segovia; he is refused redress by the Spanish Court.
- 1506 Disputes between Ferdinand and Philip; Ferdinand resigns; Philip demands permission of the Cortes to imprison Joanna; popular disgust.  
Madagascar discovd. by Lorenzo Almeida.  
Death of Philip, Sep. 25; on which event Seven regents are chosen; but the kingdom virtually falls to Ferdinand, who is now in Italy.  
Cathedral of Seville commenced.  
[Completed in 1512.]

**Portugal.**

- 1506 Lisbon made the capital of Portugal.  
Dissensions between the old and new Christians; admission of the latter to full civil privileges.

**Russia.**

- 1505 *Wasilei* (*Vasili* or *Basil*) IV. czar of Russia.  
He represses the power of the nobles.  
Russian expedition against the Tartars; unsuccessful.
- 1506 Gliniski, palatine of Lithuania, escapes into Russia; hence War between Russia and Poland.  
Attempt of the pope to bribe Ivan of Russia into the Catholic church, by the title of king.

**Netherlands.**

- 1506 The Netherlands under Margaret of Austria, widow of Phillibert II. of Savoy, as regent for her nephew, Charles, 6 yrs. old.  
William de Kroij, (of Chievres) *governor*.  
Public affairs managed by the senate—at Ghent.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1505 Rebellion of the Shiites (Sheahs) in Anatolia under the dervish Shaitan-Kuli.  
Increase in the order of dervishes.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1505 The rebellious Shaitan-Kuli, leader of the Sheahs of Annotolia (driven by Bajaze from his home) takes refuge with Ismael

**India.**

- 1505 Baber conquers Cabul. (See Persia.)  
Ceylon re-discovered by the Portuguese.  
[It was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius Cæsar, A.D. 41.]  
Agra destroyed by an earthquake.

**America.**

- 1506 *Death of Columbus* at Valladolid in Spain May 20, aged 58.  
Cultivation of the sugar cane first introduced into Hispaniola from the Canaries

**Britain.**

- 1507 Henry renounces his marriage alliance with the duchess of Savoy, and commences negotiations for archduke Philip's widow. Cruelty of the king to several of the civic authorities of London, for the purpose of extorting money—realises about £5000. Stephen Hawes, the poet, flourishes. The Hyacinth first cultivated in England.
- 1508 Wolsey, the "Boy Bachelor," created dean of Lincoln, Feb. 2. The second Great Harry, a four-masted line of battle ship, built. N. O., clockmaker, the first who made clocks which kept good time, flourishes. [One of his workmanship is in Hampton Court Palace.] The king's health sinks rapidly. [The memory of Henry VII. cannot justly be charged with the imputation of revenge or blood-thirstiness. The principal stain on his character was occasioned by his insatiable love of money, which he used all means to gratify, whether by parliamentary grants or extortion. His chief agents in oppressing the people were Dudley and Empson, both lawyers and privy councillors. Henry was at all times more desirous of money than of martial fame. He preferred the more solid advantages of peace, to the danger and glory of war; identifying his honour as the ruler of a divided people, with the success of his foreign negotiations, and a rigid economy at home. The sum amassed by Henry, and left at his death, amounted to the almost incredible sum of £1,800,000, equal in value to about £10,000,000 of the present currency. The effect of his measures as a legislator, was to exalt the commercial and manufacturing interests, and to depress the power of the nobles. To these last, as also to the higher gentry, he granted permission to break the ancient entails, and to alienate their estates; a privilege which was used by some of them to such an extent, as gradually to give birth to that middle class, yeomen, and small owners of the soil, who have added so much to the strength of the country and the stability of our institutions." Much improvement in the state of the law, in the extension of navigation, in the promotion of the fine and useful arts, and in the general prosperity of the country, took place during this reign.]

**France.**

- 1508 *League of Cambray* concocted by Louis and pope Julian II. against the independence of Venice, Dec. 10.

**Germany.**

- 1507 The oldest letter of Luther extant, is of this date—addressed, April 22, to "John Braun, holy and venerable priest of Christ and Mary," vicar of Isenac.
- 1508 The emperor proceeds to Italy to receive coronation from the pope. The Venetians refuse to let him pass through their territories. (See Italy.) The emperor joins the league of Cambray. Luther reads lectures on theology and philosophy at the recently founded university of Wittenberg.

**Austria.**

- 1507 Margaret, sister of the archduke, succeeds to the Netherlands.

**Italy.**

- 1507 Revolt of the Genoese commonality against the aristocracy; the families of Doria, Spinola, Fieschi, and Grimaldi, the chief objects of popular vengeance. Paolo de Novi elected doge. The king of France, in person, suppresses the revolt; execution of the doge; restoration of the nobility; fortress on the Lanthorn erected, &c. Escape of Cæsar Borgia from prison. He commands an army, for the king of Navarre, against the count of Lerino, by whom Borgia is defeated and slain. Ferdinand of Naples crowned. Great discontent in Naples on account of oppressive taxation. Flourishing period of R. Accolti, the historian (1455-1532), Leonardo da Vinci, the painter (1452-1520), G. Ruceclai, (1475-1526), Alexander (1461-1523), Sanazar (1458-1530), Berni (died 1530), Ariosto (1474-1533), and M. Boiardo, poets. The anatomist Ant. della Torre (d. 1512), the physicians A. Acchillini (1472-1519), and G. Ambrosi, the astronomer, also fl. Pontorno, (Jacopo Carucci) of the Florentine school, scholar and rival of Andrea del Sarto, flourishes.
- 1508 Venice (at war with the emperor Maximilian) acquires Trieste and other Adriatic ports. Bull of dispensation granted by the pope to prince Henry of England to marry his brother's widow. (England, 1509.) Cardinal d' Amboise and the duchess of Savoy sign the league of Cambray. The French and Spanish kings basely sell the cause of Pisa to their enemies—the Florentines. Birth of Antonio da Trenta, wd-engraver. Michael Angelo Buonarotti, the most celebrated architect and painter of his day, and under whose direction a considerable part of St. Peter's Church at Rome was carried on, flourishes. [Ascanio Condivi, Pietro Urbano, Antonio Minni, were among his scholars.]

**Spain.**

- 1507 Ferdinand returns from Italy, and is appointed regent by Joanna. The universities of Alcalá and Compostella established. "Council of the Indies" established.
- 1508 Ferdinand joins the league of Cambray. War of Castile with Africa, undertaken at the expense of cardinal Cisneros. Cuba colonized by Spaniards.

**Portugal.**

- 1507 Almeida discovers Ceylon.  
1508 The Portuguese settle Mozambique.

**Netherlands.**

- 1507 The senate of Ghent holds the main authority in the Netherlands.

**India.**

- 1508 Alfonso Albuquerque again in India; he is imprisoned by Almeida the governor, whom he had come to supersede.

**America.**

- 1507 Spanish Board of American trade established at Seville.

**Britain.**

- 1509 Death of Henry VII. April 22, aged 52.  
[See Note on Henry VII. last page.]  
Henry VIII. succeeds, aged 18.  
[During this reign the royal prerogative attained, in England, its greatest height. The creation of new and unheard-of treasons also characterized it. Also the emancipation of the English church from papal dominion.]  
Bishop Fisher, king's adviser.  
Band of Gentlemen Pensioners appointed.  
The pope's Bull of dispensation to Henry VIII. for marrying the widow of his brother, prince Arthur, produced; hence first marriage of Henry VIII. to Katherine of Aragon, June 3.  
[It was generally believed, both in Spain and England, that Katherine's first marriage had never been consummated.]  
Coronation of Henry VIII. June 24.  
Erasmus teaches at Oxford till 1516.  
Gardening introduced from the Nethrlds.
- 1510 Treaty of alliance between Henry and Ferdinand of Spain, May 24.  
Dudley and Empson beheaded, Aug. 18.  
Earl of Surrey the king's favourite.  
King Henry appoints Wolsey his almoner.  
Scotch ship of war, "Great Michael," built.  
Hais first made in England by Spaniards.  
St. Paul's School, London, built.

**France.**

- 1509 Louis victorious at Agnadella, May 14.  
He returns to France, Oct. 3.  
1510 The league of Cambray renounced by the pope through jealousy of Louis.  
War in Lombardy renewed by Louis.

**Germany.**

- 1509 Luther takes the degree of "Bachelor in Theology," in March.  
Execution of four Dominicans at Berne in Switzerland, for impious attempts, by means of images of the Virgin, to impose upon the populace.  
[Some Franciscans exposed the trick.]  
1510 The Swiss join the pope against France.  
Death of Frederic duke of Saxony, grand master of the Teutonic order, at Koehltitz; Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, succeeds.

**Italy.**

- 1509 Battle of Aignadal, gained by the king of France over the Venetians, May 14.  
Fall of Pisa after a struggle with Florence for about fifteen years, June 8.  
1510 Venice submits to the pope, having lost all its Italian provinces in one campaign.  
[History does not afford a sublimer instance of the courage of true patriotism than that which Venice exhibited, when she relieved her provincials, whom she was unable to protect, from their oaths of allegiance, and collected herself to endure a siege within her own *Lagune*.]  
Sanguinary campaign of the Germans and French in Italy; horrid sacrifice of life at the Grotto of Longaro.  
Dissolution of the league of Cambray, by the withdrawal of the Spanish king and the pope.  
The Jews expelled Naples.  
Ferdinand again makes an unsuccessful attempt to establish the Inquisition in Naples.

**Italy.**

- 1510 Birth of Francesco Salviati, of Florence, painter, &c., (d. 1563.)  
The Cartoons of Raphael commenced.  
[They were designed in the chambers of the Vatican at Rome.]  
Marcello Fogolino, of Verona, engraver, celebrated as "a master of rare and almost unrivalled skill."  
Birth of Vicentino, (Guiseppe Nicola Rossigiani) at Vicenza, wood-engraver.  
**Poland and Bohemia.**  
1509 Peace between Poland and Russia.  
Louis, (3 years old) king of Bohemia.  
Crowned at Prague.  
1510 Sigismund of Poland subsidizes the Tartars against Russia.

**Spain.**

- 1509 Cardinal Ximenes takes Oran and Bugia. The Algerines made tributaries.  
[A Spanish kingdom may be said to have now been founded, by the enterprising cardinal, on the north coast of Africa.]  
1510 Ferdinand abandons the league of Cambray on receiving the papal investiture of Naples.

**Portugal.**

- 1509 Victory of the Portuguese over the combined fleets of Guzerat and Egypt (1498)  
1510 Albuquerque takes Goa in India; which becomes the principal seat of Portuguese power in the East Indies.  
Growing prosperity of Portugal; magnificent palaces, private mausions, and villas, rise on every side; temples, colleges, and hospitals, testify to the increasing prosperity, and communicate to the people the refined taste and liberality of their accomplished sovereign.

**Russia.**

- 1509 Peace between Russia and Poland.  
1510 Russia invaded and devastated by the Tartars, who are subsidized by Poland.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1510 Rebellion of Selim, son of Bajazet.  
**Persia and Tartary.**  
1510 Defeat and death of Shahibek Khan Usbek by Ismaél; who reduces Khorassan, and extends his conquests to the city Balkh.

**India.**

- 1509 The grand master of Portugal rescues Albuquerque.  
Unfortunate attack on Calicut; the grand master is killed, and Albuquerque receives a desperate wound.  
Unsuccessful attack of the Portuguese on Sumatra.  
1510 Calicut again attacked by Albuquerque, Jan 2; under whom  
The Portuguese capture Goa, Feb. 17.  
Goa lost to the Portuguese, Aug. 15.  
Albuquerque again takes Goa, Nov. 25.  
The Portuguese empire in India founded.

**America.**

- 1509 Diego Columbus, son of the navigator, governor-general of the Spanish colonies  
Juan Ponce de Leon enters on the conquest of Porto Rico (1493.)  
The natives first make the discovery that the Spaniards are not immortals.  
First Spanish settlement in Jamaica attempted by John de Esquibel.  
1510 Settlement at Darien; being the first established on the main land.

**Britain.**

1511 Henry VIII. joins the "Holy League."  
[Henry was anxious for military glory; and himself and council were cajoled by the king's father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, into the coalition agst. France.]  
Fairfax takes the degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge.

Musicians who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.: Ashton, Kasar, Norman, Shepherd, Dr. Christopher Tye, (author of *Laudate Nomen*,) Johnson, Parsons, and several others.

1512 Supplies for the war against France freely voted by Parliament, and cordially seconded by the people, who generally desired war with that country.

An "Income Tax" of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, levied for the war.

Fruitless expedition against France.

Naval victory of Sir Edward Howard.

The Scottish privateer Barton taken by the English, and punished.

Government annuities first granted, St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrews, Scotland, founded by Prior Hepburn.

First royal dock at Woolwich built.

First royal navy (so called) established.

Wolsey a favourite of the king.

Parliament grants Henry a large subsidy.

"Poll Tax" imposed for raising it.

*Continued next page.*

**France.**

1511 *Holy League* against France. (See Italy.)

1512 Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, sent against the army of the Holy League.

Death of duke de Nemours at Ravenna, on Easter Sunday, April 11.

*Continued next page.*

**Germany.**

1511 Maximilian (who had assumed the title of "Emperor Elect of the Romans" since 1508) now aspires to the honour of being appointed coadjutor and successor to the pope.

[Maximilian is esteemed as the least favourable of all the German emperors to the papacy; and the fact that he had entertained for some time the idea of seizing the papal chair, has led many to conclude that he, as well as Luther, was disgusted with the corruptions of the church. His enthusiastic patronage of men of letters and science, not only served as an example to the princes of the empire, but greatly subserved that spirit of inquiry, and research, and desire for knowledge, which at this time was so widely extending.]

Luther goes to Rome; he is shocked and disgusted with the jocularly, impiety, and gross sensuality of the priests, &c.

["If there is a hell," said he, "Rome is built over it; it is an abyss whence issue all kinds of sins."]

1512 The *Republic of Geneva* founded.

Diet at Cologne; four additional circles added to the empire, viz., Austria, Burgundy, a second Saxon, and the Rhenish (or electoral.)

Philip Melanethon (Schwarzerd) enters Tubingen university.

*Continued next page.*

**Italy.**

1511 Pope Julius forms a "Holy League" with Ferdinand of Aragon and the Venetian States against France, Oct. 4.

Council of Pisa convened under the patronage of the French king for limiting the "usurpations" of the papacy.

Decline of the native school of painting at Siena; foreign artists invited.

1512 XIX. *General Council*; 5th Lateran, (convened in opposition to that of Pisa of 1511) commenced, May 3; pragmatic sanction of France abolished; papal resumption of first-fruits in France; a concordat, giving the king the nomination to benefices, conceded.

[The French clergy reject the concordat.]

Battle of Ravenna; Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, slain on the point of victory.

["A more bloody battle than that of Ravenna is not recorded by the chroniclers of those ages; many of the personages slain were of illustrious birth, and their number has been variously computed from ten to twenty thousand."]

*Continued next page.*

**Poland.**

1512 War between Poland and Russia renewed, chiefly owing to the machinations of the emperor Maximilian.

**Spain.**

1511 Ferdinand joins the "Holy League" against France.

War between Navarre and Castile.

1512 Defeat at Ravenna.

*Continued next page.*

**Portugal.**

1511 Discovery of Malacca and Java.

**Russia and Sweden.**

1512 Russia instigated to war with Poland by the German emperor.

*Sten Sture II.*, administrator of Sweden.

**Turkish Empire.**

1511 Defeat of Selim; he saves himself by flight. Coffee in partial use in Constantinople.

Unsuccessful rebellion of Ahmed.

Recall of Selim; the Janissaries and Sipahis dethrone Bajazet and proclaim

*Selim I.* Sultan of the Turks.

Murder of the brothers and nephews of Selim, surnamed Yauz "the ferocious."

Excessive donations to the avaricious Janissaries, and consequent exhaustion of the public funds.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1511 War between Persia and Turkey—partly arising from Turkish jealousy of Ismaél's success, and partly from the spirit of sectarian rivalry and hate.

[In derision of the Turkish creed Ismaél kept a hog in his court, which he called by a Turkish name.]

**India.**

1511 Java visited by the Dutch.

**Africa.**

1511 League of the Egyptian sultan with the knights of Rhodes, Shah Ismaél of Persia, and the ruler of Armenia, agt. the Turks.

**America.**

1511 Conquest of Cuba by Diego Velasquez. Struggles of Hojeda, John de la Cosa, Pizarro, &c., with the natives of the continent.

Bravery of Vasquez Nunez de Balbao.

**Britain.**

- 1512 *Continued* from p. 325.  
Robert Whittington receives the laurel at Oxford, the last instance of a lauded degree at that university.  
[Skelton was lauded at Oxford in 1489, and at Cambridge in 1493. Skelton usually styled himself "Orator Regius."] Chapel at the eastern end of Westminster Abbey built.  
Death of R. Fabyan, author of *Chronicles of England and France*.  
1513 Sir Edward Howard slain, and his fleet repulsed, near Brest.  
Henry endeavours, but in vain, to conciliate the Scottish king.  
Henry invades France with a large army. Execution of the duke of Suffolk.  
Battle of Spurs; the English victorious. Scottish alliance with France agt. Engl. James IV. (Scot.) invades Northumberland, Aug. 22.  
Norham Castle besieged; surdms., Aug. 29. Battle of Flodden; defeat and death of James IV. of Scotland, 10,000 Scots slain, Sep. 9.  
James V. (Scot.) 18 months old, under the Regency of queen Margaret.  
Tournay surrenders to Henry, Sep. 29. Margaret (Scot.) marries the earl of Angus. The duke of Albany regent, (Scotland.) Henry arrives in England, Oct. 22.  
Medical men first exempted from serving on juries.  
[There were only thirteen medical men in London at this time.]  
Abolition of the "Benefit of Clergy," as it regards murderers.  
The claim of "Sanctuary" abolished.

**France.**

- 1512 *Continued* from p. 325.  
The French evacuate Italy.  
Birth of Solomon Bernard, engraver at Lyons.  
1513 Repulse at Novara by the Swiss; La Tremouille compelled to return home. English campaign in Picardy. Siege of Therouanne commenced. Battle of the Spurs, Aug. 16; and fall of Therouanne.  
The Burgundian frontier invaded by the Swiss and Germans; Dijon besieged. La Tremouille purchases their retreat, Sep. 13.  
Surrender of Tournay to Henry VIII. Henry elated with success returns to Engl. Anthony Brumel (cotemporary of Josquin and scholar of Ockenheim) professor of music, flourishes.  
[He is considered by some as the founder of the French school of music.]

**Germany.**

- 1512 *Continued* from p. 325.  
Invasion of the Milanese by the Swiss; they restore Maximilian Sforza.  
The Aulic council and functions of the imperial chamber finally settled.  
Tribunals for settling disputes between the smaller states and individuals established.  
Luther becomes doctor in theology.  
A controversy between Reuchlin and the German monks excites attention.  
1513 The "Pennyless" emperor hires himself to Henry VIII. of England for 100 crowns

**Germany.**

- a-day; and serves as a volunteer in the invasion of Picardy in France.  
1513 Defeat of the French at Novara; invasion of Burgundy, and siege of Dijon by the Swiss.

**Italy.**

- 1512 *Continued* from p. 325.  
The French, though victorious over the Spaniards, are expelled Genoa and Milan.  
The Medici gain Florence: Machiavelli expelled, subsequently imprisoned and put to torture.  
Julian, son of Lorenzo de Medici, rules at Florence.  
Birth of Giorgio Vasari, painter and historian of the Florentine school of painting (died 1576.)  
Birth of Niccolò Abbati, historical painter, at Modena. (See France 1572.)  
Death of the Venetian historical painter Giovanni Bellini (born 1422.)  
Birth of Prospero Fontana of Bologna, historical painter, &c. (died 1597.)  
Birth of Ænea Vico at Parma (1545.)  
Andrea del Sarto, painter at Florence. [He resided for a short time at Paris, where he was extensively patronised.]  
Francesco Granacci, Florentine painter, fl. (1477-1544.)  
1513 Leo X. (card. John de Medici) pope. [The patronage which Leo X. afforded to letters and the arts has shed a lustre over his pontificate; and the times during which—

"A Raffaele painted and a Vida sang,"

are deservedly held in most honourable remembrance.]  
Battle of Novara; repulse of the French by Maximilian Sforza.  
Palermo becomes the capital of Sicily.  
The Inquisition established in Sicily.

**Spain.**

- 1512 *Continued* from p. 325.  
Conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand; flight of John to France; retreat of the French army.  
*Navarre incorporated with Castile.*  
1513 Peace of Blois with France.  
Cathedral of Salamanca built by the architect Hontanon.

**Denmark.**

- 1513 Christian II. (the Wicked) succeeds his father, John, king of Denmark and Norway.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1513 Treaties sold to Venice and Ragusa. Peace concluded with Hungary.  
Jealousies, political and religious, between Selim and Shah Ismael, result in war.

**India.**

- 1513 Albuquerque's fruitless attack upon Aden. The Red Sea navigated by the Portuguese, the first European fleet that ever sailed upon its waters.

**America.**

- 1512 Florida explored by Ponce de Leon. Expedition of Nunez to Darien; he founds the settlement of Maria.  
1513 Vasquez Nunez and Francis Pizarro first behold the great south sea from the American shore, Sep. 25.

**Britain.**

1514 Peace with France; cession of Tournay to England.

Marriage of princess Mary with Louis XII. Anne Boleyn, now a girl—a maid of honour to the princess Mary—accompanies her to France.

Rise of bishop Wolsey, he is presented to the See of York, Aug. 5.

Hampton court commenced.

1515 Return of the duke of Albany to Scotland from France (Lord Home having joined the Englh. party); he is appointed regent.

[Albany's mother was a French woman, so was his wife; his chief estates were in France, and he had spent most of his life in that country.]

Duke of Albany introduces French troops into Scotland, to check the anarchy which prevails; he becomes unpopular.

Wolsey created cardinal and chancellor.

Courts of requests established.

Invention of the Camera Obscura.

**France.**

1514 Death of queen Anne of Bretagne, Jan. 9. Truce signed at Orleans; Louis marries Mary sister of Henry of England, Oct. 9.

1515 Silk manufacture at Lyons commenced.

Death of Louis XII., Jan. 1.

Francis I. (duke of Valois and son of Charles of Angoulême) aged 20, succeeds. The French arms victorious in Italy:—invasion of the Milanese;

Victory at Marignano, Sep. 13 and 14.

Conquest of Milan Oct. 4.

Alliance with eight of the Swiss cantons; Francis lavishes 700,000 crowns upon them.

Treaty of Bologna with pope Leo X., Dec. 10; his holiness accedes to an ecclesiastical concordat.

The number of marshals increased.

[Before this time there were but two marshals in France. "*Marsale*," says Verstegan "from which our now name of Marshall cometh, was with our ancestors (as also with the other Germans) *curator equorum*, that is, he that had the charge of horses. The French, who (as we in England) very honourably esteeme of this name of office, doe give unto some noblemen that bear it, the title of 'Grand Mareschal de France.' And yet notwithstanding they doe no otherwise terme the smith that cureth and smueth horses, than by the name of *mareschal*."]

Leonardo da Vinci comes into France; he is patronised by the king.

**Germany.**

1514 Birth of Virgil Solis, painter, illuminist and engraver, at Nuremberg, (d. 1562.)

1515 Treaty with France at Milan.

**Austria.**

1515 Treaty of double intermarriage concluded between the house of Austria and the family of Ladislaus, king of Bohemia, &c.

The "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed at Paris, Sept. 26.

**Italy.**

1514 Andrea Marone, Latin improvisatore of Brescia, and a host of inferior professors, are attracted to the court of pope Leo X.,

**Italy.**

among the literati which that pontiff so magnificently patronised.

1514 Death of Bramante d' Urbino of Milan, architect, graver, fresco-painter, (b. 1444.)

1515 French invasion of Italy.

Battle of Marignano, Sep. 14, and loss of the duchy of Milan: the Swiss lose most of their bravest men.

Milan and Genoa re-occupied by French. Lorenzo, son of Pietro de Medici, succeeds Julian at Florence.

The cartoons of Raffaele finished (1510.)

The first printed edition of Ptolemy's "Almagest" at Venice.

Magdalene convent established at Rome; which the pope endows.

Death of Porta, author of "Magia Naturalis" (1445.)

**Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**

1514 Smolensko taken by the Russians.

The Poles rout them on their retreat.

Crusade in Hungary proclaimed against the Turks; levies are made.

The levies revolt against the Magnates.

1515 Peace of Hungary with the Turks.

Treaty of Vienna, between Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.

**Spain.**

1514 Sheep-breeding flourishes in Spain, under the patronage of cardinal Ximenes.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

1514 Victory and defeat of the Russians at Smolensko, in Poland.

Dissension between Troll, abp. of Upsala, and Sten Sture of Sweden.

1515 Christiern of Denmark aims at making the regal power absolute, which produces much discontent.

Christiern of Denmark marries Isabella, sister of Charles V.

**Netherlands.**

1514 The archduke, Charles, inaugurated in Brabant, Flanders, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland.

Antwerp again walled (1501.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1514 Victory at Shaldiran (Kalderoon.)

1515 Successful progress of Selim's army in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan; insurrection of Kurds in favour of the conqueror.

Battle of Karghandede; Ismaël defeated.

Fall of Mardin, Nisibis, and other places.

Mesopotamia and Kurdistan subdued.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1514 Parts of Persia conquered by Selim.

Albuquerque recovers Ormuz (1622.)

Terrible defeat at Kalderoon, on the frontiers of Azerbijan, Aug. 17, by the Turks, who take Tabreez, Kurdistan, &c.

[Selim deemed the conquest of Egypt of greater importance than that of Persia—hence he soon withdrew his forces and marched against the Mamelukes.]

**India.**

1515 Death of Albuquerque, Dec. 16, aged 63. [His remains were interred at Goa.]

**America.**

1514 Pedro Arias d'Avila (accompanied by bp. John de Queveda, and having 2,000 troops under command in 15 ships), arrive at Maria to supersede Nunez.

1515 Buenos Ayres discovered by Juan Diaz di Solis.

**Britain.**

- 1516 The Queen of Scots visits London, May 3. Arrogant demand of Henry that the Scottish parliament should dismiss Albany. The parliament manfully refuse, July. *Modern Period of Civil Jurisprudence* commences abt. the time of Reformation. [A new impulse having been given to learning, the science of jurisprudence underwent from this time a complete revolution. See France, 1529.]  
Rebellion in Scotland of the earl of Arran, Lennox, Glencairn, &c.; suppressed by the regent Albany.  
Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded.  
1517 The duke of Albany departs for France to obtain French assistance.  
*Continued on page 329.*

**France.**

- 1516 Havre de Grace founded.  
Peace of Fribourg with Switzerland.  
Treaty of Noyon with Spain, Aug. 13.

**Germany.**

- 1516 Maximilian invades Milan: desertion of his Swiss mercenaries: peace with France. The treaty of "perpetual peace" betw. the Swiss and French renewed at Fribourg.  
Rebellion of Ulric duke of Wurtemberg: he is placed under the imperial ban, and deprived of his dominions.  
Erasmus returns from England to Basle, where he publishes his first edition of the New Testament.  
Luther hearing of Tetzel's doings in Wurzen threatens to "make a hole in his drum."  
"Letters of some obscure men" (by Crotus, Robianus, Hutten, and others) publ.  
1517 *Rise of Lutheranism.*  
Tetzel continues to sell "Indulgences" throughout Germany.  
Luther denies absolution to those of the Wittenburghers who refuse to abandon their sins, on account of the liberty to offend which Tetzel's indulgences had conferred; Luther also writes against the erroneous view of "Indulgences" propagated by this agent of the papacy: he affixes his celebrated "Theses" to the door of the church of the castle of Wittenberg, Oct. 31; these propositions are reproduced in thousands, and circulated with amazing rapidity throughout Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1516 Treaty of Noyon, Aug. 13; and conclusion of the wars of the league of Cambray. Troubles and revolts in Sicily. Charles (emperor) king of Naples. Published at Venice "Anatomy of the Human Body," by Achillinus (reprinted in 1522.)  
1517 General peace concluded in Italy. Disturbances in Palermo suppressed. Flourishing condition of Rome. [This was the most brilliant epoch in the existence of modern Rome. The profuse bounty of Leo has been eulogised by the artists, the poets, and the historians who basked in his favour.]  
Council of Lateran closes its sittings, March 16.  
Death of Giulio da Sangallo, architect.  
*Continued on next page.*

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1516 Louis II. to Hungary and I. to Bohemia, succeeds, under the guardianship of the king of Poland and the emperor.  
1517 Revolts and much disquiet in Bohemia and Hungary, owing to the minority of the king; jealousy of the increasing power of the ecclesiastics by the Vayvodes and Palatines.

**Spain.**

- 1516 Death of Ferdinand; according to his will Charles I. (son of Philip and Joanna) is proclaimed king. He reigns in conjunction with his mother (an idiot.)  
[With Ferdinand the history of Aragon, as a distinct and independent nation, is closed; for, at his decease, after a separate existence of rather more than four centuries and a-half, it became permanently incorporated with Castile.]  
Administration of cardinal Ximenes, during the absence of Charles in Flanders. He forms a corps of burgher militia in Castile, 30,000 in number, for keeping the nobles in check.  
He suppresses revolts, and repels an invasion by the ex-king of Navarre. Madrid made the seat of the Spanish court.  
Peace of Noyon with France, which opens the way for Charles to arrive in Spain, and provides for the surrender of Navarre to France.  
1517 The Universities of Seville and Compostella founded.

**Portugal.**

- 1516 Private trading speculations of the officers of the crown—a serious evil.  
1517 Treaty of commerce with China. [Portugal took the lead in the commerce of the East; and it pursued its new career with an ardour both commercial and military, beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who knew her circumstances wholly at variance with the modern Portuguese character.] Macao settled.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1517 Invasion of Sweden by Christiern, supported by the rebellious abp. Troll.

**Netherlands.**

- 1516 Charles succeeds to the Castilian throne. Lucas Van Leyden, graver, fl. (1494-1533).

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1516 War with the Egyptians in Syria. Battle of the Darik near Aleppo; Ghor of Egypt, defeated and slain, Aug. 17.  
1517 Victories of Selim over the forces of Tuman Bey, partly by valour, partly by artifice and bribery.  
*Continued on next page.*

**China.**

- 1517 First arrival and settlement of European merchants at Canton, China.

**Africa.**

- 1516 Terrible defeat near Aleppo: fall of the sultan of Egypt.  
1517 Cairo taken by storm by the Turks. Defeat of Tuman, and final overthrow of the Mameluke dynasty.

**America.**

- 1516 Solis discovers the La Plata. Further explorations of Ponce de Leon from Hispaniola in Florida (1512.)  
1517 *On next page.*

**Britain.**

- 1517 *Continued from p. 328.*  
 Queen Margaret comes to Edinburgh; she and her husband quarrel.  
 The "Pastime of Pleasure," by Stephen Hawes, published.
- 1518 Wolsey appointed papal legate, June 29.  
 Reconciliation of Margaret (Scotland) and her husband, Angus.  
 League with France; Tournay restored.  
 Princess Mary affianced to the dauphin.  
 The College of Physicians, London, fndd.  
 St. George's Chapel, Windsor, founded.

**France.**

- 1518 Restoration of Tournay to France, Oct. 11.  
 Dauphin affianced to the princess Mary, daughter of Henry of England, Oct. 4.

**Germany.**

- 1518 Luther is alarmed at his own success: he is disposed to withdraw from the controversy—but  
*The Era of the Reformation* having already advanced, there is no going back.  
 Luther writes a letter of submission to the pope from Heidelberg, May 30.  
 Cajetan, cardinal legate, cites Luther before a diet at Augsburg; Luther arrives Oct. 7; stays 10 days, and then escapes.  
 Knipstrow defeats Tetzel and Wimpina in controversy: Knipstrow is flung into prison.  
 Riot at Wittemberg: Tetzel's papers burnt.  
 Fire-engines manufactured by Anthony Blanter, a goldsmith at Friedberg.  
 [Note on Fire-engines, p. 330.]  
 Death of Maximilian, Dec. 3.  
 [Some records have Jan. 12, 1519.]  
 Francis I., Henry VIII., and Charles of Spain, compete for the empire.

**Italy.**

- 1517 *Continued from p. 328.*  
 Conspiracy to poison the pope by cardinal Petrucci: the latter is degraded and strangled.  
 Sale of indulgences by pope Leo X. to replenish his exhausted treasury.  
 Sentence of condemnation against Luther for preaching agt. the sale of indulgences.  
 Machiavelli's "Practice of Politics, &c."  
 ["Machiavelli, with very little reflection on the intrinsic merit of virtue, or the natural deformity of vice, was a shrewd and attentive observer of both, as they presented themselves to him in the course of a very busy life, and amidst political changes of great frequency and variety. He abounds, perhaps more than any other writer, in practical rules, fitted for the conduct of men with a view to their own interest, or that of their faction or country, as separate and distinct from the great interests of mankind."—*Sir John Stoddart*. The principles known as the "Machiavellian" are laid down in the above work. Different opinions have been formed as to their value or importance. The first English edition appeared in 1761.]  
 Leo appoints 31 new cardinals in order to strengthen himself against the opposition of the older members of the consistory.  
 Death of Fr. Bartolomeo Baccio di san Marco, historical painter, at the convent of St. Mark, (born 1469.)

**Italy.**

- 1518 Alessandro Benedetti of Padua, opposer of the Arabian system of medicine (d. 1525), and Nicolaus Leoniceus renewer of the system of Hippocrates (d. 1524) flourish.  
 Camillo Querno, the buffoon, flourishes at the court of pope Leo X.  
 Birth of Palladio, the architect, contemporary for several years with Peruzzi, San Michele, Vignola, Serlio, and Seamezzi.  
 [Palladio is to be considered as having done more than almost any other architect for the advancement of his profession and the embellishment of his country; though it cannot be denied that the basis of his practice is to be found in the works of the Italian artists of the 14th and 15th centuries.]

**Spain.**

- 1518 The Spanish silk and stuff manufactures flourish; at Seville alone there are 16,000 woollen looms, chiefly owned by Moors.  
 Juan Boscán, father of Castilian poetry, writer of sonnets—after Petrarch, flourishes, (died about 1541.)  
 Ximenes, backed by the remonstrances of Maximilian, entreats Charles to return.  
 University of Toledo founded.

**Portugal.**

- 1518 Aden, on the Red Sea, settled.

**Netherlands.**

- 1518 Charles departs for Spain, having first confirmed his aunt, Margaret, in the administration.  
 Arbitrary conduct of Charles, from this time, towards the inhabitants of the Netherlands.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1517 *Continued from p. 328.*  
 Battle of Cairo; a victory gained by the treachery and cruelty of Selim.  
 Battle of the Pyramids; final defeat of Tuman Bey. (See Africa, p. 328.)  
 Egypt added to the Ottoman empire.  
 1518 Selim obtains the sovereignty, and the title of Protector of the two holy cities—Mecca and Medina.

**India.**

- 1517 *Ibrahim Lodi* succeeds Sekander at Delhi.  
 1518 Bejapore invaded by Kristna Rai, rajah of Beejanuggur in the Dekkan, with 600 war elephants, &c.

**Africa.**

- 1518 Disturbances along the coast occasioned by the jealousy of the native princes against the Portuguese.  
 Settlement of the Corsairs—Horuc, and Hayraddin Barbarossa, at Algiers.

**America.**

- 1517 Nunez, unjustly accused of treason by Pedro Arias, is beheaded, aged 42.  
 Campeache discovered by Hernandez de Cordova; he touches at Florida.  
 First patent for the importation of negroes.  
 1518 The shores of the Mexican gulf explored by Grijalva, and named by him New Spain.  
 Conquest of Mexico:—Cortez sails from St. Jago de Cuba in November.  
 He lands at Havana.  
 The discovery of the use of cochineal as a dyeing material, made in Mexico by the Spaniards.

**Britain.**

1519 Henry proposes an interview with Francis of France, to take place in July—postponed in consequence of the death of the emperor of Germany.

[The proposed interview had been previously concerted by Wolsey for a reward of 7,000 ducats.]

The emperor promises Wolsey to further his views with reference to the next vacancy in the Holy See.

Unpopularity of Wolsey.

[“He disoblged not only the inferior sort by his pride and haughty behaviour, but by laying his hands upon the rights, privileges, and profits of the gentry and clergy, he made them his implacable enemies too.”—*Strype*.]

Court masquerades in this reign:—

Dramatic character given to the amusement of the mask for the first time at court—ambassadors from France being present.

Royal edict, making the study of Greek and Hebrew indispensable in colleges.

Lucas Cornelii, painter in water colours, fl. [He came to England soon after 1509.]

Theodore Bernardi, another Flemish artist, arrives in England this year.

**France.**

1519 Francis a candidate for the empire.

Condemnatory decree of the University of Paris against Eckius's doctrine.

Ant. Brumel, J. Monton Pierre de la Rue, and Loyset, professors of *music*, flourish. Anthony Favin of Orleans, and John Monton (? a Fleming) professors of *music*, also flourish.

**Germany.**

1519 Fire-engines in general use in Germany. See 1518.

[“The invention of the fire-engine appears to be nearly coeval with that of the pump, both being attributed to Ctesibus, who lived in Egypt in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Ptolemy Evergetes; at all events, Hero, who was a pupil of Ctesibus, expressly describes a forcing pump with two cylinders as a machine for extinguishing fires, but it does not appear that it was very generally adopted. . . . It is remarked by Von Stettin, that in the building accounts of the city of Augsburg, fire-engines are first mentioned in the year 1518. They are called there ‘Instruments for Fires,’ or ‘Water Syringes’ used at fires; and these names seem to announce that the machine was then in its infancy.”—*Barlow*.]

*Charles V.* (of Spain) elected emperor, June 28; aged 19.

First capitulation with the electors signed by the emperor: the electors, princes, and free cities, to retain their ancient privileges; no war without the consent of the states: foreign troops not to be admitted.

Dispute between Miltitz and Luther at Leipzig—opened by Eck and Carlstadt. [All moderate men began now to feel alarm at the rapid widening of a breach which it was fancied was about being healed. The discussion was in June.]

**Germany.**

1519 Zuinglius preaches the doctrines of the Reformation at Zurich.

Mission of the papal chamberlain to Germany; he degrades Tetzel; endeavours to reconcile Luther to the church.

**Italy.**

1519 *Charles V.* emperor and king of Italy.

War between the emperor and the king of France in Italy.

Cardinal de Medice rules at Florence.

Death of Leonardo da Vinci (1444, 1481.)

Domenico Campagnola of Padua, engraver, &c., flourishes.

[“One of the best of the early scholars of Titian.”]

Baldazzare Peruzzi, engraver, fl. (d. 1481.)

[Three blocks were generally used at this time; the first for the outline, the second for the deep shadows, and the last for the lighter tints.]

**Poland.**

1519 War of Poland with Prussia.

**Spain.**

1519 Arrival of Charles in Spain; he treats Ximenes with cold ingratitude.

Death of the minister Ximenes.

Sale of state offices commenced.

Taxation increases from this time.

The archbishopric of Toledo conferred upon William of Croy—a ground of discontent.

Charles's Flemish ministry unpopular.

The cortes of Castile acknowledge Charles.

Intractability of the cortes of Aragon, &c.

Magelhaen, the first circumnavigator, sails on a voyage of discovery; he passes the straits called by his name.

Charles elected emperor under the title of Charles V.; he is compelled to declare Spain independent of the empire.

Rebellion of the clergy of Castile.

Insurrection of the comuneros in Castile, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Felippa de Borgona, sculptor, flourishes.

**Portugal.**

1519 Colombo, in Ceylon, colonized.

[Magelhaen, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, was the first circumnavigator who entered the Pacific Ocean.]

**Netherlands.**

1519 Justus Negher, of Nordlingen, a clever wood-engraver, flourishes.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1519 Georgia conquered by Ismael.

[No compensation for the defeat of 1514.]

**India.**

1519 Baber approaches the Indus.

**America.**

1519 Conquest of Mexico; Cortez sails from Havana, Feb. 19; lands at Yucatan and proceeds against the natives.

The extremity of South America doubled by Magelhaen; by whom the Ladrones and Philippines are discovered (1520.)

[“The Brazilians, at Magelhaen's visit in 1519, were accustomed to make their beds of a vegetable down, so that it cannot be doubted that the cotton, as well as the indigo plant, are indigenous to America as well as to India; their art of manufacture is also, in all probability, equally original, and it is impossible to say it is not as ancient.”—*Barlow*.]

**Britain.**

- 1520 Interview of Henry of England and the emperor Charles at Dover, arranged by cardinal Wolsey, May 26.  
 Meeting of Henry and Francis I. of France at Ardres, the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," June 7.  
 [The extravagant expenditure of this pageant caused the ruin of many of the French and English nobility.]  
 Civil war in Scotland between the Hamiltons and Douglases of the Angus branch.  
 First Map of England, by George Lilly.  
 Literary stops (punctuation) first used.  
 Birth of Adm. Sir John Hawkins (d. 1595).  
 Death of Henry Stevens.  
 The term "Troy-weight" first occurs in a statute of this year.  
 [The pound Troy is said to have derived its name from the town of Troyes, where a celebrated fair was held, and this weight used. See 1532.]  
 The art of knitting takes its rise about this period.  
 [Up to the time of Henry VIII. the hose or stockings were made of milled cloth by tailors. It is probable that the first knit stockings were of silk, although the same process soon became common with other materials.]  
 The cathedral service first set to music, by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor.

**France.**

- 1520 Conference of Francis and Henry VIII. at "the field of the cloth of gold"—between Ardres and Guines; Francis has Wolsey as his proctor.

**Germany.**

- 1520 Coronation of the emperor Charles at Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 23.  
 "Address to the nobility of Germany," &c., published by Luther, in June.  
 Luther burns the papal bull, of June 15, at Wittenberg, Dec. 10.  
 Erasmus's love of literary ease, and dislike of discussion, prevent him from taking a prominent part in the intellectual struggle now going on.  
 The duchy of Wittenberg conferred by the emperor on his own brother.  
 Ulrich von Hutten, author of the satire "Trias Romana," compelled to take refuge from the vengeance of pope Leo, in company with Francis of Sickingen.  
 Hans Schauflein, the younger, and Hans Sebald Beham, xylographers, flourish.

**Italy.**

- 1520 Victories of Prospero Colonna and Pescara over Lautrec.  
 Birth of Girolamo Porro at Padua, engraver on wood at Venice.  
 Death of Mariotto Albertinelli of Florence, an historical painter, (b. 1475.)  
 Rise of the *Roman School of Painting*.  
 [The Roman school comprises an extensive variety of styles, as all the painters of eminence, from all parts of Italy, were attracted, in succession, by papal patronage to the Eternal City. But the Roman manner, properly so called, is that of Raffaele and his followers.]  
 Giulio Romano, pupil of Raffaele, teaches the Roman method at Mantua.

**Italy.**

- 1520 Death of Andrea del Sarto, painter (1502.)  
 Il Garofalo, pupil of Raffaele, teaches the Roman method at Ferrara.  
 Gaudenzio Ferrari, pupil of Raffaele, teaches painting at Milan, (d. 1550.)  
 Pellegrino of Modena, pupil of Raffaele, teaches painting at Milan, (d. 1530.)  
 Bagnacavallo, pupil of Raffaele, teaches painting at Bologna, (d. 1542.)  
 Penni, (Il Fattore) steward of Raffaele, (1488-1528); Polidoro Caravaggio, (1495-1543) and Perino del Vaga (1504-1547) teach the Raffaellesque style of painting at Naples.

**Spain.**

- 1520 Charles goes to Germany.  
 Further progress of the revolt in Valladolid; Padilla unites the discontented in a "Holy Junta."  
 Erection of the palace of Medina Celi at Seville.

**Portugal.**

- 1520 Pegu and Siam discovered.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1520 Battle of Bogesund; Sten Sture defeated and killed, Oct. 8.  
 Christiern of Denmark acknowledged as king of Sweden by the diet of Upsala; he promises an amnesty.  
 Massacre of Stockholm, Aug. 11; 94 of the Swedish clergy and nobility put to death in the market-place, by order of Christiern, the father of Gustavus Vasa among the number.  
 Escape of Gustavus Vasa from prison to the mountains of Dalecarlia.  
 Preparations of Gustavus Vasa at Raltwik for driving Christiern from the throne of Sweden.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1520 Death of Selim of fever.  
 [During the reign of Selim, and the reigns of his two immediate predecessors, the Ottoman power was progressive.]  
*Solyman II.* (the Magnificent), sultan.  
 Having been born in the first year of the tenth century, and being the tenth sovereign of the House of Othman, high expectations were formed of his future glory—the number ten being held in superstitions regard by the Ottomans.]  
 Liberation of 600 Egyptian captives.  
 Reimbursements of losses to merchants for breaches of official regulations.  
 The laws and finances of the empire regulated by a fixed code.  
 Appointment of the Bostanjis, a domestic corps, intended to keep the Janissaries in check, and to serve as a protection to the person of the sultan.

**India.**

- 1520 The Ladrone islands (*i.e.* the islands of Thieves) discovered by Magelhaen.

**America.**

- 1520 Montezuma, emperor of Mexico, acknowledges the kg. of Spain as his vassal lord.  
 Revolt of the natives against Cortez, who is compelled to retreat; many of his soldiers made prisoners, and sacrificed to propitiate the Mexican idols.  
 Cabot sails up the Rio de la Plata, and discovers Paraguay.  
 Campeachy bay discovered.

**Britain.**

- 1521 Wolsey issues orders to all the bishops for the seizure of heretical books, May 14.  
 Duke of Buckingham, charged with having meditated crimes against the government, is beheaded, May 17.  
 [The real crimes of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham were:—he was of the royal Plantagenet line; he was very wealthy; he was frank, generous, and popular; he was the son of the judicially murdered Buckingham (see 1483); the king had no sons; on which account it was hinted that the duke's son would inherit after Henry.]  
 Henry writes to Louis of Bavaria, calling on him to exterminate heresy, May 20.  
 Title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred upon Henry by the pope; bull dated Oct. 9.  
 [It was while the blood of Buckingham was fresh upon him that Henry set himself up as defender of the holy Roman Catholic Church.]  
 League at Calais against France, between Henry, pope Leo, and the emperor Charles, Nov. 19.  
 Act for restraining inclosures.  
 Albany returns to Scotland on the invitation of Margaret; her husband and brother having been discarded by her.  
 Bishop Gawain Douglas "a better poet than politician, and who had more genius than morality and patriotism," becomes the medium of communication between Angus and king Henry.  
 Death of John Skelton, poet laureate.  
 Thomas Glyot, philologist, and (bishop) H. Latimer (1475—1555) sermon writer, fl.

**France.**

- 1521 The constable of Bourbon rejects an offer of marriage by Louisa of Savoy.  
 War with Spain; Navarre invaded.  
 Invasion of the Netherlands; indecisive.  
 Louis affronts the constable Bourbon near Valenciennes.  
 The French driven out of Spain.  
 The Milanese and Genoa lost to France.  
*First Public Debt*; Francis borrows from the citizens of Paris 200,000 livres.
- Germany.**
- 1521 Diet of Worms: Luther outlawed.  
 [At this justly celebrated diet, Luther boldly acknowledged all his published opinions, notwithstanding the violence of Alexander.]  
 Luther leaves Worms, April 26; he is conveyed to the castle of Wartberg.  
 Erasmus settles at Basle.  
 The Swiss form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France.  
 Violence of Carlsstadt at Wittenberg, Dec.

**Italy.**

- 1521 Excommunication of Luther at Worms.  
 Occupation of Milan by the Spaniards; expulsion of the French.  
 Parma and Placentia annexed to the papal territories (1545.)  
 Death of Pope Leo X. Dec. 1.  
 Wolsey aspires to the papal chair.  
 Death of Luca Signorelli, painter, &c., remarkable for the anatomical accuracy of his figures, and the expressiveness of his subjects.

**Hungary and Bohemia.**

- 1521 Louis of Hungary and Bohemia marries Mary, daughter of the archduke, Philip War of Hungary with the Turks.  
 Fall of Belgrade; Bajazet takes it by storm; also Salankaman and other fortresses.

**Spain.**

- 1521 Magellan determines the globular form of the earth by sailing round it.  
 Suppression of the revolt; Padilla executed [The nobles exercised the *rights* of conquest and retaliation with extreme severity.]  
 Charles returns to Spain, and by his merciful policy reconciles the rebels, and consolidates his authority.  
 [The nobles soon found that the chain which they had been forging for themselves were intended for themselves.]  
*First war with France*: for Navarre.  
 Siege of Pampeluna, at which Loyola is wounded in both legs; from this time he devotes himself to a life of devotion.  
 Charles still continues to retain Navarre.  
 Navarre overrun by the French.  
 Spanish infantry organized by the general Ferdinand, Charles V., Gonsalvo, d Cordova, Pescara, Alva, and others.

**Portugal.**

- 1521 Sudden death of the king, aged 52.  
 [The most glorious compliment, perhaps ever paid to a reigning potentate, was that from the lips of a grateful people that he had banished poverty and distress from his dominions.]  
 John III. (son) succeeds.  
 He selects wise and able ministers.  
 Earthquake at Lisbon; nearly 30,000 persons destroyed.

**Russia and Sweden.**

- 1521 The Crim Tartars besiege Moscow; tribute is promised them, and they retire.  
 The Crim Tartars defeated at Rezanov.  
 Gustavus Vasa raises an army of 15,000 Dalecarlians, &c.

**Netherlands.**

- 1521 The Netherlands (being included among the dependencies of Burgundy) form part of one of the circles of the German empire.  
 Congress of Bruges, at which Wolsey concludes a treaty betw. Spain and England.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1521 The Hungarians discontinue their tribute.  
 Solyman besieges Belgrade; it capitulates.  
 Solyman violates the terms of surrender.

**India.**

- 1521 Magellan discovers the Philippine Isles.  
 Murder of Magellan by the natives of the Philippines; he is succeeded by Cano.

**America.**

- 1521 Death of Montezuma king of Mexico.  
 Surrender of Guatimozin king of Mexico.  
 Conquest of Mexico complete.  
 Barbarous execution of Guatimozin—the last of the native emperors of Mexico.  
 Cotton mantles of various colours, waist coats, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, tapestries, and carpets, sent home by Cortez to king Charles of Spain.  
 ["Cotton formed the principal article of clothing amongst the Mexicans, as they had neither hemp nor silk, nor had they wool, except that of rabbits and hares and a fibrous plant called the maguei."]

**Britain.**

- 1522 The earl of Shrewsbury invades Scotland without any declaration of war having been made by Henry.
- Second visit of Charles V. to Henry, May 26; treaty between them against France; Charles pledges to marry the princess Mary, and to indemnify Henry for his loss of the French pension—while each sovereign undertakes to begin the war against France with 40,000 men.
- The earl of Surrey escorts Charles to the Spanish coast, and on his return his fleet ravages the coast of France.
- A forced loan of £20,000 raised by Wolsey from the citizens of London.
- Wolsey demands a supply from the House of Commons; and is offended with Sir T. More, speaker, because of his reply.
- Wolsey aspires to the pontificate, but fails. Silver farthings first coined.
- Tonstall, bp. of Durham, publishes the first English work on arithmetic.
- The duke of Albany invades England, but Dacre's crafty negotiations prove successful in causing him to disband his army.
- Henry expels all Scotchmen from Engl. Surrey marches against Albany, but returns without a blow being struck.
- Death of Gawain Douglas.
- "The Nut-brown Maid," a ballad by an anonymous writer, published.

**France.**

- 1522 War with England: Wolsey, cajoled by Charles, induces Henry to declare war against France; the coasts of Normandy and Bretagne ravaged by earl Surrey.
- Descent of Surrey upon Picardy; unproductive.
- Process against Bourbon; his property confiscated.
- Foundation of the new (now old) Louvre.
- Orlando di Lasso, Claude le Jeune, Josquin de Prez, &c., musicians, fl.
- [During this sovereign's reign there existed as many celebrated musicians in France as in Italy, Germany, Flanders, and England. The three musicians above named were of the Flemish school; for the French, owing to their proximity to, and intercourse with the Flemings, patronised and invited composers and professors from that country, and thus acquired their musical taste.]
- Rise of the French School of Painting.
- [The *French School of Painting* is formed on the model of the Italian schools. In composition and design it excels.]

**Germany.**

- 1522 First war of Charles with France, Mar. 22. Luther recalled to Wittenberg by the elector Frederic.
- Ferdinand, brother of the emperor, is appointed president of the council of regency, during Charles's absence in Spain.
- Diet of the empire at Nuremberg, in Nov.; pope Adrian's address to the electors laid before them; the diet publishes a list of one hundred grievances, which they present to the legate Chiericati.
- Heinrich Aldegrever, painter and engraver, fl. till 1563 (born at Soest, 1502.)
- Luther prepares a form of religious worship to which Frederic assents.

**Italy.**

- 1522 Giulio Romano, favourite of Raffaele, (1492-1546); Giov. da Udine, (d. 1542); Benvenuto da Garofala, (1481-1559) fl.
- [The Roman school excelled in ideal beauty; its design was founded on the antique: its composition was sober.]
- Corregio, the founder of the Lombard and Parmesan schools of painting, fl. (1494.)
- [The *Lombard and Bolognese Schools of Painting* are regarded as one, Corregio, the head of the Lombard painters, having imitated the works of those of Bologna. It has been said, that Corregio's distinguishing characteristics are—"a seducing and voluptuous, though perhaps somewhat affected, grace in his figures and attitudes, and a magic harmony in his colouring.?"]
- Adrian VI. (cardinal Florent, bishop of Tortosa,) pope.
- 1523 [The lovers of the fine arts, whom the deceased pope had gathered around him, were painfully reminded of their loss, when the new pope, turning with horror and disgust from (what he esteemed) the impious and shameless exhibition of naked figures in the masterly group of the Laocoon, veiled his eyes with his hands and exclaimed—"These are the gods of the Pagans."]
- Machiavelli's "Arte della Guerra" publ. Victory of the Spaniards over the Swiss and French at Bicocca; expulsion of the French from Italy.

**Spain.**

- 1522 The constable Bourbon espouses clandestinely the cause of Spain.
- The "Complutensian Polyglot"—the first Polyglot Bible ever published, issued from the press of card. Ximenes at Alcalá.
- [Complutum the ancient name of Alcalá.]

**Portugal.**

- 1522 Portugal, though still in the zenith of her power, begins to exhibit incipient causes of decline:—inability to preserve her vast acquisitions, extravagant scale of the royal establishments, increasing power, wealth, and insolence of the clergy and nobility, gradual introduction of luxury and depravation of manners among all classes, the steady consolidation of the sanguinary inquisition, the vile oppression of foreign agents, and the consequent wars with the natives of India and Africa—all contribute to her decline.
- Damian Goetz, the historian, &c., fl.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1522 Great complaints of the Danish nobility agt. the arbitrary conduct of the king.
- Victorious career of Gustavus Vasa.
- Lutheranism introduced into Sweden by Olaus Petri.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1522 Conquest of Rhodes from the knights of St. John, who then retire into Candia and Sicily.
- The Ottoman navy formidable to Europe.

**America.**

- 1522 Cano (1519) performs the *First Circuit of the Globe*.
- [Cano took charge of the ships which had been under the care of Magellan, after his death at the Philippines.]

**Britain.**

- 1523 Duke of Albany returns to France. Angus is made regent.  
The duke of Suffolk takes the command of the English troops at Calais, Aug. 24; and commences a campaign against the French, Sep. 4.  
Wolsey again fails at Rome, Nov. 18.  
Supply of £800,000 refused by the commons.  
The ryal (noble) rises in value to 11s. 3d., the sovereign to 22s. 6d., and the angel to 7s. 6d. The George noble first coined.  
[After a few years the noble and its parts were no longer struck; the double ryal received the appellation of "pound sovereign," and was ordered to pass for 20s.; the angel rose in value to 8s., and the quarter angel was first struck; lastly, to supply the place of the half and quarter noble, crowns and half crowns were struck in Gold. Crowns were struck in this metal down to the reign of George III.—*Benj. R. Green.*]  
Defeat and second expulsion of the Douglases from Scotland.

**France.**

- 1523 Bourbon, in revenge for the injury inflicted upon him, conspires against his country with the emperor and Henry of England. Bourbon's interview with Francis.  
Flight of Bourbon to Germany.  
The Landsknechts repulsed in Burgundy. Attack on the Spanish frontier frustrated. Repulse of the duke of Suffolk, who had advanced within eleven leagues of Paris. The Lutherans persecuted.

**Germany.**

- 1523 George duke of Saxony strenuously opposes the Reformation: he prohibits the use of Luther's Bible, &c., &c.  
Death of Francis of Sickingen in a private war with the archbp. of Treves.  
Death of Ulrich of Hutten.  
Hans Holbein (the elder, 1498—1554) of Basle, an eminent painter of history and portraits, fl. (In London from 1526.)  
Campaign of the emperor in Italy.  
Outrages of the "Levellers" under Munzer and Storek.  
First liturgy of the German Lutheran Church, published.

**Italy.**

- 1523 Baraballi of Gaieta, and Gazoldo, Latin improvisatori, flourish.  
[The coronation of the former was actually designed by pope Leo X., but the ceremony was frustrated by the superior sagacity of an elephant, upon which the buffoon was mounted.]  
The Spaniards storm Genoa.  
Francis Sforza (brother of Maximilian) rules in Milan.  
League of Italy agt. Francis I. of France. Bonivet commands the French army.  
Constable Bourbon joins the enemy.  
Cardinal Wolsey a candidate, the second time, for the papal chair. The Italians reject *barbarian* (ultramontane) candts.  
Clement VII. (cardinal Julius de Medici, illegitimate son of Julian de Medici,) elected pope, Nov. 18.  
[He wished to retain his name Julius (Giulio,) but being reminded that no pope who had retained his proper name

**Italy.**

- had lived a year after his election, he consented to a change.]  
1523 Alexander, illegitimate son of Lorenzo de Medici, rules at Florence in connexion with the pope.  
Insurance policies first in use—in Florence.  
Death of P. Colonna at Milan, Dec. 30.  
Death of Pelegrino da Modena, painter, one of Raffaelle's pupils.  
Death of John Fran. Frasc. Russiccia, a Florentine artist (1446.)  
St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, flourishes (dies 1552.)

**Poland.**

- 1523 Peace of Poland with Russia (1512.)

**Spain.**

- 1523 Measures for increasing the produce of cochineal in Mexico ordered by the Spanish government.  
Francisco á Victoria, "The restorer of theological learning in Spain," fl. at Valladolid.  
[In his "Prelectiones Theologicae" he discusses the general right of war—public war, reprisals, just and unjust causes of its end, and *the right of subjects to examine its grounds.*]

**Russia, Sweden, Denmark, & Norway**

- 1523 Peace between Russia and Poland.  
Rebellion of the Swedes; also Revolt of the nobles of Jutland, who elect Christiern's uncle,  
Frederick I. (the Peaceful) duke of Sleswig-Holstein, king of Denmark and Norway—hence their union.  
Flight of Christiern with his queen, &c. from Copenhagen to the court of Charles V., his brother-in-law.  
Gustavus Vasa, son of the duke of Gripsholm, acquires the sovereignty of Sweden.  
The union of Calmar, between Denmark and Sweden, is therefore finally dissolved (1397.)  
Vasa finds the treasury empty, the income far below the expenditure, the debts the nation large, and the creditors impatient.  
Gustavus declines the title of king; he elected stadtholder.  
The nobles of Denmark obtain a capitulation from Frederick, granting them the lands lately taken by the crown, and giving them the power of life and death over their vassals; the clergy obtains concessions; and Norway is rendered elective kingdom.  
Expulsion of the Danes from Sweden.  
Russia at war with the Tartars of Kasan, the latter successful.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1523 Death of Ismaél while on a pilgrimage to the tomb of his father.  
Tamasp I., son of Ismaél, succeeds 10 yrs. c.  
[The tribes of Turkomans who had supported Ismaél, were the chief military strength of Persia. They were called Kuzel-bashes, or "Golden Heads" name which has descended to the posterity.]

**America.**

- 1523 French voyage of discovery, under Vesputi, a Florentine. He visits St. John (Prince Edward's) Island.

**Britain.**

524 Soap first made in London and Bristol.  
First parliamentary act for repair of roads.  
Great alarm of a second general deluge, it having been predicted that one would occur this year.

Hops first brought into England—imported from the Netherlands (? 1428.)

[A well-known ancient distich says,  
"Turkeys, Carp, Piccarel, and Beer,  
Came into England all in one year."

On this Mr. Smedley remarks:—"Until, however, it be clearly ascertained that turkeys, carp, piccarel, Reformation, bays, and beer, all date in England from 1524, we do not see that much is gained towards the chronology of hops."]

Combat of Horner the armourer and his man Peter, the former defeated, then hanged and beheaded at Tyburn.

1525 Disagreement between Henry VIII. and the emperor Charles.

Usurpation of power in Scotland by the Douglasses.

King Henry concludes a peace with the court of Francis of France, Aug. 30.

Hampton Court palace built by Wolsey.  
Dover fortified. (The castle built in 47.)

Fig-trees brought into England from Italy—by cardinal Pole.

Rise of the "Liberlines"—leaders Corin and Quintin—from which time the word libertine is understood in a bad sense.

**France.**

1524 Bonnyvet in Italy; he is compelled to retreat upon the lower Valois.

Bayard succeeds; he is killed, April 30.

Provence invaded by Bourbon by permission of the emperor.

Death of queen Claude at Blois, July 2.

[“This event united Bretagne to the French crown.” See 1532.]

Bourbon lays siege to Marseilles, Aug. 19.  
Repulse and retreat of Bourbon, Sep. 25.

Flavel and Faber preach at Meaux.

1525 Francis made prisoner at Pavia, Feb. 24.  
Escape of the king of Navarre.

Francis is removed to Madrid.

Francis proposes to abdicate, but afterwards abjures his professed intention.

Jacques Povent, the first Protestant martyr in France, burnt at Paris. (See 1559.)

A degree of the meridian northward from Paris, taken by M. Fernelius, measures 687634 English miles.

**Germany.**

1524 *Second Diet* at Nuremberg, Jan.; Campeggio, papal legate, fails in securing the co-operation of the estates.

Catholic alliance at Ratisbon, April 18.

The peasantry throughout Germany rise in rebellion against their nobles.

1525 Treaty of Cracow, April 8, by which the territories of the Teutonic order are secularized—converted into a temporal dukedom under Albert of Brandenburg—  
*The First Duke of Prussia.*

Lutheranism established in Prussia.

Death of Frederic (the Wise) elector of Saxony, May 5.

Defeat of the Levellers by the landgrave of Hesse, May 15; 7,000 are killed; Munzer and Pfeifar escape, but are soon after taken and beheaded at Mulhausen.

**Germany.**

1525 Luther marries Catharine Bora, a nun.  
Meeting of catholic princes at Dessau.

**Italy.**

1524 Bonivet raises the sieges of Milan and Arona. He is wounded in Lower Valais.

Bonivet is succeeded by Bayard.

Lombardy delivered from the French by Bourbon; death of Bayard.

Milan falls before the French—fifth time.

The revenues of Naples mortgaged by the viceroy, Lannoy, to raise money for war.

Pavia again besieged by Francis, Oct. 28.

Naples unsuccessfully invaded by the French, under Stuart, duke of Albany.

The Order of Theatines confirmed.

Death of Girolamo Alibrandi of Sicily, one of Da Vinci's pupils, (b. 1470.)

1525 Battle of Pavia, between the French and Spaniards (imperialists,) Feb. 24.

Francis I. made prisoner, &c.; hence Spanish ascendancy in Italy.

The emperor expels the French fr. Milan.  
The Capuchin Order of Friars, founded by Matthew Baschi, confirmed.

**Poland.**

1525 Peace of Poland with Prussia (1519.)

**Spain.**

1524 Concordat with the pope; the dependence of the Spanish clergy on their king recognised.

1525 King of France prisoner at Madrid.

**Portugal.**

1524 Tyranny of the viceroys in India.

[In Malacca and the Moluccas, in Calicut, at Cochin, and at Ormus, honour and justice were made a regular traffic of to the highest bidder, by the unscrupulous viceroy, Dom Duartes de Menezes, and by all the subordinate authorities.]

**Denmark, Sweden, Russia, & Norway.**

1524 Treaty of Malmo, betw. Denmark and Sweden, Gotthland retained by the former.

Gustavus Vasa aims at repressing the power and insolence of the Swedish clergy, who, in return, excite the peasantry to rebellion.

Great defeat of the Russians (150,000,) by the Tartars, on the Volga.

Lutheranism opposed in Norway.

**Persia and Tarary.**

1525 Civil distractions during the minority of Shah Tamasp; the chiefs of the Kuzelashes contend for place and power.

**India.**

1524 Victorious progress of Baber; he besieges and takes Lahore, &c.

Dowlut Khan Lodi joins Baber.

1525 Battle of Paniput; victory of Baber; defeat and death of Ibrahim.

The sultan Baber founds the Mogul dynasty in India, on the ruins of the native (Affghan) govts. Cabul his capital.

*The Mogul Dynasty.*

*Zelir-Eddin Baber*—first emperor.

**America.**

1524 Discovery of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro.

Oath of confederation of Francis Pizarro, Almagro, and the priest Luques, against the independence of Peru.

Pizarro's expedition of 114 adventurers sails from Panama in November.

Pizarro discovers Lima—named by him Ciudad de los Reyes, or city of the kings.

**Britain.**

- 1526 Wolsey presents Hampton Court palace to king Henry.  
 1527 Union with France against the empire. Anne Boleyn returns home and becomes one of the maids of honour to Katharine. Henry commences proceedings for the divorce of queen Katharine. He is offended at the pope's hesitation. First voyage for the discovery of a North-West passage.

**France.**

- 1526 Treaty of Madrid; release of Francis, March 18. Francis agrees to restore Burgundy.  
 Holy league of France, Italy, Venice, and Milan, against the emperor, May 22.

**Germany.**

- 1526 Meeting of protestant princes at Torgau. Marriage of the emperor with Isabella of Portugal.  
 The veteran George Frundsberg commands the German army in Italy.  
 1527 Junction of the German and Spanish troops under Bourbon and Frundsberg in Italy, in January.  
 University of Marburg founded (1626.) [This was the first protestant university.]

**Austria.**

- 1527 Great augmentation of the possessions of the house of Austria; Ferdinand acquires the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia, acquired about the same time.

**Italy.**

- 1526 Fruitless invasion of Naples by the pope. Ronie pillaged by the Colonnese. Clement makes a treaty with them; they depart. The ex-constable Bourbon made duke of Milan by Charles.  
 Death of Giov. Rucellai, author of "Le Api" (1501.)  
 1527 Rome threatened by the ferocious and motley host of adventurers under Bourbon. The pope makes peace with the viceroy of Naples, and solicits his aid—but too late to save his capital.  
 The imperialists, under the ex-constable de Bourbon, sack Rome; great destruction to works of art, &c.; the constable killed; the pope made prisoner, June 6. [The Germans, heated by the theological controversy raging in their own country, were bent on the destruction of the mystical Babylon; hence, after the first heat of the battle had subsided, they abstained from slaughter, and turned their destructive powers against those works of art, which, like pope Adrian (1522), they believed were connected with idolatry. The Spaniards, on the other hand, persevered in butchery and pillage.]  
 Alliance between France and England against the imperialists in Italy, and for the liberation of the pope, Aug. 18.  
 The French, under Lautrec, invade Italy; they overrun Naples, retake Genoa, &c.  
 Escape of pope Clement, Dec. 9.  
 Birth of Ulysses Aldrovand, the naturalist, at Bologna (1605.)  
 Death of Machiavelli, "the first of modern classical historians" (1469.)  
 Expulsion of the Medici from Florence by the democratic party.

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1526 Battle of Mohatz; defeat by the Turks; Louis drowned—(the last of the Jagellons in Hungary.)  
 Buda, "the key of Christendom," taken by Solyman; at which time The library of Mathias Corvinus is burnt.  
 John (I.) Zapolski is nominated by Solyman king of Bohemia and Hungary, at a diet at Pesth.  
 [Zapolski was Vaivode of Transylvania.]  
 Union of Masovia to Poland.  
 1527 Zapolski deposed by diet of Presburg.  
 Ferdinand of Austria (emperor) obtains the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, on surrendering his hereditary claims. [He had claimed the throne in right of his wife; this claim was not, however, recognized by the diet which elected him.]  
 Civil war between the Turkish nominee and the sovereign chosen at Presburg.  
 Battle of Tokay; defeat of Zapolski.  
 Zapolski offers to hold Hungary as a fief of the Ottoman empire. (See Turkey.)

**Spain.**

- 1526 Treaty of Madrid, which acknowledges the supremacy of Spain in Italy, &c.  
 1527 *Second war with France*; now in Italy—the French violate the treaty of Madrid. The Cortes of Castile refuse to grant supplies for foreign war.

**Portugal.**

- 1526 The Inquisition established in Portugal, followed by the persecution and expulsion of the Jews, &c.  
 [The nobles had for a long period successfully opposed the introduction of this fearful tribunal into Portugal.]

**Sweden.**

- 1527 *Gustavus Vasa* accepts the title of king; he is crowned king of Sweden.  
 [Continuation of 1527 next page.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1526 The Spaniards introduce the Inquisition.  
 1527 Utrecht and Overysseel re-united.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1526 The Austrian and Hungarian territories invaded by Solyman on the urgent solicitation of the king of France.  
 Victory at Mohatz; Buda taken; 200,000 Hungarians made captives.  
 1527 Alliance, offensive and defensive, with Zapolski (the Usurper of Hungary).

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1526 War with the Usbeks of Transoxiana. [The Usbeks had seized the advantage which the civil disorders of the Kuzelbash chiefs afforded, to endeavour to regain dominion.]

**India.**

- 1527 Victory of Baber over Rana Sanka.

**America.**

- 1526 California discovered by Herman Cortez.  
 1527 Pizarro returns to Spain.  
 Joao Bermudas, a Spaniard, discovers the islands known by the same name (1609.)  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
 1526 The Papuan Islands discovered by Don Jorge de Menezes on a voyage from Malacca to the Moluccas.  
 Alvarez de Saavedra also falls in with the Papuan Isles, which he names "Isla del Oro," from an idea that the country abounded with gold.

**Britain.**

- 1528 Petitions to the legislature from physicians against the use of hops as "a wicked weed"—its use is accordingly prohibited. (?) (See 1428 and 1524.)
- Commencement of the Scotch Reformation. Incendiaries denied benefit of clergy.
- Martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton at St. Andrews—*protomartyr* of Scotland.
- Turkeys first imported into England.
- General heraldic visitation of counties. [From this period to the early part of the 18th century, the practice of heraldic visitations of counties took place every 20 years.]
- J. Ball, author of "Lives of British authors," flourishes (1495—1563.)
- Hans Holbein, John de Mabeuze, and other foreign painters, fl. in England.
- [The *English Painters* follow, in general, the masters of the Flemish and Italian schools; their portraits and landscapes are excellent, animals also good, and they stand unrivalled in water colours.]

**France.**

- 1528 War with the emperor Charles V., who is assisted by the Genoese, under Doria. Surrender of the army.
- Fernel publishes, at Paris, an account of an attempt to measure an arc of the meridian; result, 56,746 toises.
- [Abulfeda relates, that Abdalla Almamoun (814) having fixed on a spot in the plains of Mesopotamia, ordered one company of astronomers to go northward, and another to go southward, measuring the distance by rods till each should find their alteration of latitude, or alteration in the altitude of the pole, to be one degree; result, 56 $\frac{2}{3}$  miles of 4000 cubits.]
- Serlio, architect, author of seven books on architecture, flourishes.
- [He first measured and described correctly the ancient edifices of Italy.]

**Germany.**

- 1528 Flourishing condition of trade in Augsburg; affluence of the Fugger and Welser families.
- [\* The Fuggers and the Welsers were the greatest capitalists and speculators of their age. When the discovery of the south-west passage began to act injuriously upon the old and beaten line of commercial intercourse with India, they opened an establishment in Antwerp for trading to the East, and joined with some merchants of Florence and Genoa, in the outfit of three vessels to Calcutta. The notorious Tetzl drew a considerable salary, and had constant employment from the Fuggers—his talents as vendor of indulgences having commanded their attention.\*]
- Successful labours of Zuinglius and Ecclampadius—six Swiss cantons renounce "the old religion."
- Disputes respecting the eucharist in Switzerland.
- Zuinglius denies the Lutheran notion of consubstantiation, and maintains it to be only a commemorative ordinance.
- Schools and institutions for the poor established in Saxony and Hesse from the proceeds of ecclesiastical confiscation.

**Austria.**

- 1528 Theophrastus Paracelsus, Doctor of Medicine, alchemist, &c., fl. (b. 1493, d. 1541.) [The branch of alchemy which aimed at the discovery of an universal medicine, was maintained with great zeal and boldness by Paracelsus, who succeeded in healing many diseases which the imperfect science of the age deemed incurable. He did not hesitate to profess that he had found out the "Elixir of Life," and to promise longevity to his patients, which, however, proved most injurious to the interests of his pretended art. His writings did not so much advance chemistry as defend the recent introduction of calomel and antimonial preparations into the *materia medica*. He sank at an early age under the consequences of a life of irregularity, and is buried at Saltzburg.]

**Italy.**

- 1528 Naples besieged by Lautrec: he retreats. Capitulation of Lautrec.
- Andrea Doria of Genoa rescues his country from foreign domination:—his withdrawal from the French service produces a revolt in Genoa; bloodless expulsion of the French from the city; an aristocratical republic is established; a *doge* to be elected every two years.
- Doria retains the post of admiral.
- Death of the Florentine historical painter Ghiberti (born 1454.)

**Hungary.**

- 1528 Zapoyla, or Zapolski, at the court of Solyman in Constantinople, incites the sultan to an expedition against Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1528 Great tumults in Spain, arising from the oppressive measures adopted against the Moors.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1527 *Continued from page 336.*
- Diet of Westerhaus:—complete humiliation of the Swedish clergy, and elevation of a new order of nobles; Lutheranism encouraged in Sweden; the diet to consist of nobles, clergy, deputies from the cities, and deputies from the peasants. The confession of Augsburg solemnly adopted by the king and people, June.
- [At this diet the peasantry were recognised as the fourth estate; they act as a counterpoise to the nobles.]
- Diet of Odensee, August:—liberty of marriage to the Danish priests, universal toleration, &c. in Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1528 Neutrality of the Netherlands, in the war between France and Spain, secured by a Commercial treaty with England.
- Persecution of the heretics, by fines and imprisonment, rigorously prosecuted by the agents of the Inquisition.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1528 Ofen in Hungary surrenders to Solyman; terms of capitulation violated.

**India.**

- 1528 Attempts to discover a north-east or north-west passage.

**America.**

- 1528 Cortez returns to Spain, and is rewarded with the fertile valley of Oaxaco. Cortez marries; then returns to Mexico.

**Britain.**

- 1529 Campeggio and Wolsey (papal legates) hear and adjourn the question of the queen's divorce, May, June, July.  
[The queen pleaded her own case before them and the king, June 21.]  
Whitehall palace seized by king Henry from cardinal Wolsey (1698.)  
Rise of archbishop Cranmer.  
Disgrace of Wolsey; he is deprived of the great seal, Oct. 17.  
Sir Thomas More lord chancellor.  
Embassy of Cranmer to pope Clement.  
Thomas Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith at Putney, promoted.  
Pinks first cultivated in England.  
Tuberose introduced into England.  
[Brought from India to Europe in 1524.]  
Wolsey college, Ipswich, founded.  
[The priory of St. Peter, Ipswich, had been surrendered to Wolsey in 1527 for this purpose.]
- 1530 Wolsey is arrested at York for "high treason" by the earl Northumberland., Nov. 4.  
He dies at Leicester abbey, Nov. 29.  
Parochial registers established.  
St. James's palace, London, built on the site of St. James's hospital.  
Illegal and oppressive taxation occasions popular discontent.  
*Continued on next page.*

**France.**

- 1529 Second campaign; St. Pol surprised and made prisoner, June 20.  
Peace of Cambrai—*La Paix des Dames*.  
*Modern period of Civil Jurisprudence*:—  
Alciatus, an Italian civilian, who had settled at Avignon, is removed to Bourges by Francis, who was ambitious of promoting the study of civil law in his dominions. (See England, 1516.)  
[The attempt of Francis completely succeeded; for the French became the most illustrious of modern schools. See 1570.]  
The *Erudita Jurisprudencia* fd. by Alciatus.
- 1530 Francis registers in his parliament a protest against the articles of Cambrai.  
Friendly negotiations with England.  
The Louvre commenced; several palaces erected; general improvements in Paris.  
A brilliant assemblage of artists, of men of wit and letters; Italian refinements, &c.  
*Continued on next page.*

**Germany.**

- 1529 Diet of Spire, opened March 13; the Reformers condemned; protest of the Reformers, Apr. 19; hence the Lutherans are first called Protestants. The bearers of the protest are thrown into prison.  
Melanethon draws up  
*The Saxon Confession of Faith*.  
Invasion of Germany by the Turks.  
Treaty of the emperor with the pope, July 7, which is followed by the Peace of Cambrai, Aug. 5.  
[Both the emperor and the king of France were unable for further exertion; the former, owing to his critical position with reference to the protestants and the Turks, and the latter, from the utter destitution of his country.]  
Ecolampadius regulates the church of the reformed at Basle.
- 1530 *On next page.*

**Austria.**

- 1529 Solymán lays siege to Vienna, Sep. 23; noble heroism of the governor, count Salm; approach of an army under the landgrave.  
Retreat of Solymán, after a siege of three weeks, towards home.  
[The sultan had lost his battering train in the Danube on his advance to Vienna.]  
Zapolski crowned at Buda by order of Solymán—the former having consented to reign as a vassal of Turkey.

**Italy.**

- 1529 Defeat of count St. Pol at Landriano.  
Pope Clement makes a separate peace with the emperor Charles at Barcelona.  
Restoration of Francis Storza to Milan.  
Embarrassment of Clement respecting the application of Henry of Eng. for a divorce.  
"Letters of Health" (introduced in 1527) begins to engage public attention.
- 1530 The emperor Charles V. having effected the complete subjugation of Italy, is crowned at Bologna, Feb. 22 (154.)  
[This was the last instance of an imperial coronation in Italy.]  
Fall of the *republic* of Florence before the imperial army; forcible restoration of the Medici, Aug. 12.  
The Siennese painters—Jacopo Pacchiartotto (he left Sienna in 1535), Domenico Beccafumi (Mecherino—d. 1549), Giannantoni Razzi (died 1554), and Baldasare Peruzzi (1481-1536) flourish.  
Domenico Campagnola, the best early scholar of Titian, and Boldini of Vicenza, another of Titian's pupils, wood engravers, &c. flourish.  
Interest on money at Venice varies from 5 to 12 per cent.  
Birth of Alfani Orazio, artist (died 1583.)  
Cesare Vecelli, brother of Titian, fl. (1505.)  
*Continued on next page.*

**Hungary.**

- 1529 Hungary overrun by the Turks.  
1530 Copernican system written at Thorn.

**Spain.**

- 1529 Flanders ceded to Spain.

**Portugal.**

- 1529 Portugal acquires the Moluccas.

**Netherlands.**

- 1529 By the treaty of Cambrai, Charles virtually renounces his claims on Burgundy.  
Heresy made a capital offence.
- 1530 Inundation, occasioned by the giving way of some of the dykes; 400,000 persons lost.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1529 Solymán invades the Austrian territories. He besieges Vienna, but is repulsed.  
1530 Desultory war in Hungary till 1533.

**Persia and Taryary.**

- 1530 Battle of Herat; defeat of Obeid Khan Usbek by the Kuzel-bashes.

**India.**

- 1529 Bengal invaded by Baber; conquered and made tributary.  
1530 Death of Baber, the Mogul emperor.  
*Hunayun* (his son) succeeds.  
[The reign of this sovereign was a troublesome one, as he had to contend with turbulent nobles and ambitious relations.]
- Austrasia and Polynesia.**
- 1529 Alvarez de Saavedra again visits and explores the shores of the Papuan Isles.

**Britain.**

- 1530 *Continued from p. 338.*  
A pound of silver coins into 62 shillings.  
Death of William Dunbar, poet.  
First patent under which the existing office of poet-laureate is held, is of this date.—*Smedley.*
- 1531 Post offices first established.  
The king's supremacy commanded to be acknowledged by the clergy, May 4.  
Katharine and Henry separate at Windsor; the queen proceeds to Ampthill.  
Thos. Bilney, a heretic, burnt at Smithfld.  
Court of Session, consisting of 15 judges, established in Scotland.  
Thomas Wyatt (died 1541) and Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, first English writers of sonnets and blank verse, fl.

**France.**

- 1530 *Continued from p. 338.*  
Maitre Roux (Rosso) is appointed painter to the king. (See 1522.)  
[Rosso and Primaticcio were the founders of the French school of painting.]  
Death of Louisa of Savoy, Sep. 29.  
1531 Royal printing office established.  
Private printing presses forbidden.  
Cousin, reputed (by some) as the founder of the French school of painting, fl. (1522.)

**Germany.**

- 1530 Diet of Augsburg, for adopting conciliatory measures, and for forming a league against the Turks.  
*Confession of Augsburg*, presented June 25.  
Fruitless attempts at union; departure of the landgrave of Hesse, Aug. 6, &c.; breaking up of the diet, Nov. 16.  
Meeting of the protestant party at Smalkalde; adjourned till Feb. 1531.  
The knights of Rhodes (1522) obtain the isle of Malta from the emperor Charles; hence called "Knights of Malta."  
1531 Ferdinand elected king of the Romans, January 5.  
*League of Smalkalde*, between nine protestant princes and eleven cities, for the mutual defence of their religious opinions and political independence, Feb.  
Death of Zuinglius at the battle of Cappel.  
Death of the civilian Haloander, distinguished chiefly for his learned edition of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.  
The Italian method of book-keeping first published in Germany (Gottlieb.)

**Italy.**

- 1530 *Continued from p. 338.*  
Cranmer visits Rome on the subject of queen Katharine's divorce.  
1531 Complaints of the Florentines against Alessandro de Medici dismissed by the emperor.  
*The Hereditary Ducy of Tuscany* created by the emperor for the Medici family; Alessandro de Medici—the first duke.  
Rhidolfo Ghirlandaio of Florence, painter, flourishes (born 1485, died 1560.)

**Poland.**

- 1531 Victory of the Polish palatine Tarnouski over the Wallachians.

**Spain.**

- 1530 Father Francis Victoria flourishes at Valladolid (born 1494, died 1560.)  
[To him belongs the honour of being the first writer who condemned the African

**Spain.**

slave trade. "It is hard for any man of the present age," says Macintosh, "to conceive the praise which is due to those excellent monks, who courageously asserted the rights of those whom they never saw, against the prejudices of their order, the supposed interest of their religion, the ambition of their government, the avarice and pride of their countrymen, and the prevalent opinions of their time." This Dominican father was the confessor of Charles V. and the oracle of the council of Trent; to whom that assembly were indebted for much of the precision, and even elegance, for which their doctrinal decrees are commended.]

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

- 1530 Siege of Kasan by the Russians; they are repulsed.  
Peace between the Russians and Tartars.  
Mathieson, a Swede, introduces the art of printing into Iceland (? 1528.)  
1531 Lutheranism established at Upsala by Olaus Petri.  
Ineffectual attempt of Christiern, aided by the catholics, to regain the Danish throne. He is imprisoned for life.

**Netherlands.**

- 1531 The Netherlands under the regency of Mary of Austria, dowager queen of Hungary, and sister of Charles V.  
Antwerp and other places oppose the inquisition.  
Modification of the bloody code against heretics; the name *Inquisition* abolished.  
Lucas Achtschelling, of Brussels, landscape painter, &c. flourishes.  
Peter Koeck, of Alost, engraver, &c. fl.  
Bernard Van Orley, one of Raffaele's pupils, (1490–1560) and Michel Coxis of Mechlin, Flemish painter formed in Italy, flourish.

**India.**

- 1530 Nanuk, the celebrated "Sikh" reformer of the Khutree race, flourishes.  
[Nanuk was born in the year 1469, in the neighbourhood of Lahore. On coming to years of maturity he exhibited a pious disposition and a reflecting mind. Not satisfied with the sects by which he was surrounded, nor with the Koran and Pooran, he at length began to preach the worship of the One Invisible God—the "Timeless Being, the Creator, the Self-Existent, the Incomprehensible, and the Everlasting." The rise of the church and nation of the Sikhs date from this period.]  
1531 Victories of the Portuguese in India; Silveira sacks Surat, and Da Cunha, the viceroy, takes the fortress of Diu.

**Africa.**

- 1530 The Portuguese lose ground in Africa.

**America.**

- 1530 Viceroyalty of New Spain established:—Mendoza the first viceroy.  
Pizarro returns to America with six friars, his four brothers, troops, stores, &c.  
First commercial intercourse of England with Brazil; through captain William Hawkins of Plymouth.  
Military successes; cruelty and treachery of Pizarro to the Peruvians.

**Britain.**

- 1532 Written appeal of queen Katharine to the pope, Jan 25.  
The seal resigned by Sir T. More, May 16, who retires to solitude and to poverty.  
Sir Thomas Audley succeeds, June 4.  
Death of archbishop Warham, Aug. 23.  
He is succeeded by Cranmer in 1533.  
Richard Swineshead teaches at Oxford.  
Punishment of boiling to death inflicted on Rouse, steward of the bp. of Rochester, for poisoning seventeen persons.  
First English work on agriculture—by Sir A. Fitzherbert—published.  
Revival of husbandry from this period.  
The apricot first brought into England fr. Italy, by Wolfe, the king's gardener.  
Statute enjoining that meat, &c. be sold by lawful weight—"Haber-de-pois."  
["The term *aver-du-pois*, which was originally made use of to designate every description of heavy merchandise, was afterwards transferred to the *weight* itself, by which they were most commonly estimated."—*Peacock*.]
- 1533 Henry's second marriage:—to Anne Boleyn (privately) by Dr. Lee, Jan. 25.  
He divorces Katharine; Cranmer being the agent by whom the sentence of divorce is pronounced, May 23.  
Katharine's rank is reduced to that of Princess Dowager of Wales.  
Henry and Anne Boleyn publicly declared married by abp. Cranmer, May 28.  
Birth of the princess Elizabeth, Sep. 7.  
Hemp and flax (for making fishing nets), and currants, first planted in England.

**France.**

- 1532 Formal and final annexation of the ducal fief of Bretagne, by solemn vote of the states.  
Alliance with the Lutherans of Germany.  
Meeting of Francis and Henry VIII. Oct. 20-24, at Boulogne.
- 1533 Preaching of Calvin at Angoulême (1535.)  
Marriage of the duke of Orleans with Catharine of Medici, Oct. 28.

**Germany.**

- 1532 Treaty of Nuremberg btw. the protestants and the empr. July 23, rendered necessary by the approach of danger fr. the Turks.  
Diet of Ratisbon, after the retreat of Solyman; renewed disputes; violence of Philip of Hesse hardly restrained by Luther.
- 1533 Dissolution of the Suabian league.  
The Elements of Euclid first edited and printed by Simon Grynaeus, at Basle.  
Extravagances of the Anabaptists at Münster; leaders—John Matthias, John Bockold, and Knipperdoling.

**Austria.**

- 1532 Immense Turkish army arrives at Belgrade, after a march of 56 days, April.  
Seventy-six thousand men are assembled near Vienna under the elector palatine.  
The navigation at Presburg stopped by the imperialists, so that the Turkish flotilla is unable to advance.  
Gunz in Styria unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks—siege commenced Aug. 1.  
Hussein Aga defeated in Austria, Sep. 19.  
Retreat of the Turks homeward.

**Africa.**

- 1533 War btwn. the emperor of Fez in Morocco and the princes along the western coast.

**Italy.**

- 1532 Defence of Naples by the viceroy Toledo against the French.  
Ancona subjected to the papacy.  
Clement promises to bestow all the benefices that should become vacant for six months on his nephew.  
Etching on copper with aqua fortis discovered by Francis Mazzouli, or Parmagiano.
- 1533 A beautiful edition of the Florentine copy of the Pandects published by Lælius Taurellius.

**Bohemia.**

- 1532 The Bohemians, disgusted with the attempts of the archduke to destroy civil and religious liberty, evince much dissatisfaction.

**Spain.**

- 1532 Penal ordinances of Charles.  
The Arfe family, sculptors and workers in gold and silver, flourish.
- 1533 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.  
[The Spanish peasants now began to boast that they were subjects of a sovereign "on whose dominions the sun never sets."]  
Palace of Charles in the Alhambra erected by Machuca.  
Death of Perez de Oliva, ethical writer.

**Denmark, Norway, Russia, & Sweden.**

- 1532 Denmark and Norway reunited.
- 1533 Ivan IV. (the Terrible) czar of Russia.  
Regency of Chwofski—the czar 4 yrs. old.  
Death of Frederic I. of Denmark, &c.  
Interregnum for nearly two years.  
Religious dissensions prevail; the catholics declare for prince Charles, second son; the Lutherans desire his elder brother Christian.  
Church property in Sweden confiscated.  
The "Grafenkrieg"—reviving the claims of the captive Charles.

**Netherlands.**

- 1532 Food-riots in Brussels; concessions of the queen regent revoked by the emperor.
- 1533 Capitulation at Mons; meeting of deputies of Charles and those of Brussels; extraordinary humiliation of the burghers.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1532 Solyman repulsed in Austria.
- 1533 Peace with Hungary and Austria.  
War with Persia; fall of Tabriz.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1533 War with Turkey; Azerbaijan invaded by sultan Suleiman.  
The Turks take several cities.

**India.**

- 1532 Humayun defeats Mohammed Khan Lodi in Joonpoor.
- 1533 Guzerat partially reduced.

**America.**

- 1532 Second trading voyage of capt. Hawkins (father of Sir John Hawkins) to Brazil.  
Spanish colony of San Miguel—the first in Peru—founded by Pizarro.  
Dissensions among the Incas of Peru.  
Atahualpa treacherously made prisoner by the Spaniards; he pays a large ransom, (value about £500,000) but is basely put to death.  
Carthagen and Porto Bello founded.  
Discovery of the gold mines of Zacotecas.
- 1533 Quito and Cuzco conquered by Pizarro.  
Conquest of Peru completed.

**Britain.**

- 1534 Parliament legalises Cranmer's acts.  
Abrogation, by parliament, of the papal supremacy, from which event the *Separation of the English from the Romish Church*, takes its rise from Henry's final quarrel with the pope.  
Augmentation court established.  
The first-fruits of the clergy transferred to the king by act of parliament (1316.)  
Execution of the "Holy Maid of Kent."  
Thomas Cranmer created earl of Essex.  
Bp. Fisher and Sir Thomas More (opponents of the divorce) refuse to take the new oath in its integrity.  
John Frith and Andrew Hewitt burnt at one stake in Smithfield for heresy.  
Rebellion of Fitz-gerald in Ireland (1537.)  
Wales governed by English laws.  
Robert Stevens completes the division of the chapters of the Bible into verses.
- 1535 Nine clergymen, who refuse to admit the spiritual supremacy of Henry, are hanged and quartered at Tyburn—six on May 5, and three on June 18.  
Beheading of the aged bp. Fisher, June 22; Sir Thomas More beheaded, July 6.  
Universal horror is produced at home and on the continent by these murders.  
The pope draws up a form of excommunication against Henry, but suspends its execution.  
Cromwell created vicar-general.  
Translation of the Bible by Tindal and Coverdale published at Oxford, Oct. 4.  
The king's *conge d'elire* for the election of bishops introduced.  
James V. (Scot.) marries Magdalene of Fr.
- France.**  
1534 The army organised into seven legions of 6,000 men each.  
Calvin retires to Switzerland.  
Persecution of protestants in Meaux.  
Andrea del Sarto and Primaticcio, painters, are patronised by Francis.
- 1535 Savoy invaded and seized by Francis; and Obsolete claims on Milan advanced.  
Negotiation of the emperor with Francis.  
Calvin's "Institutes" first published.
- Germany.**  
1534 Publication of Martin Luther's Bible.  
Unsuccessful attempt of the duke of Savoy to recover Geneva.  
Conference of Reformers at Cassel.  
The bishop of Geneva expelled, and Roman catholicity proscribed.  
Berne and Savoy at war.  
University of Lausanne founded.
- 1535 Münster besieged and captured, June 24; Knipperdoling and Bockold executed, &c.
- Austria.**  
1534 Battle of Lauffen on the Neckar; defeat of the Austrian government by the landgrave, Philip of Hesse, and his ally the king of France; consequent Restoration of Ulrich to the duchy of Wirtemberg—whose folly, licentiousness, and cruelty had occasioned his expulsion in 1504 by the duke of Bavaria, aided by the Suabian league.  
Treaty of Cadan in June; the duchy of Wirtemberg declared a fief of Austria; stipulations for the abandonment in future of all processes agst. the protestants.

**Italy.**

- 1534 Paul III. (Alex. Farnese, bp. of Ostia) pope.  
Loss of England to the popedom—Henry VIII. having thrown off his allegiance.  
Tartaglia settles at Venice as professor of arithmetic. Celebrated for his important discovery of the method of solution of cubic equations.  
Death of Nicolo Leonicensio, a physician and improvisatore.
- 1535 Extinction of the house of Sforza; hence Milan becomes a Spanish province.  
New war in Italy btw. France and Spain.  
Maraviglia, k. Francis's spy, exctd. in Milan.  
The French seize Savoy.  
Valais and Geneva join the Italian confederacy against France.  
Birth of Alessandro Allori of Florence, historical portrait painter (died 1607.)  
Birth of Giuseppe Salviati of Venice, painter, &c. (died 1585.)
- Poland and Hungary.**  
1534 Hostilities of a desultory nature between Poland and Russia, and between Poland and the Tartars.
- 1535 Ferdinand cedes Hungary to Zapolski, on condition that the succession is to revert to Ferdinand on the death of the former.
- Spain.**  
1535 Charles reduces Tunis, the stronghold of Barbarossa; rescue of 20,000 Christians; dreadful outrages of the Spanish soldiery.
- Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.**  
1534 *Christiern III.* k. of Denmark and Norway.  
War of religion: the nobles side with the Lutherans, the clergy with the catholics.  
The Swedish nobles extort extravagant concessions from the king.  
Civil troubles in Russia, owing to the tyranny of the regent.
- Netherlands.**  
1535 Disturbances and excesses of the anabaptists in the Netherlands.
- Turkish Empire.**  
1535 Friendly relations, for the first time, between France and Turkey.
- Persia and Tartary.**  
1534 Battle of Sultanah; the Persians totally rout the Turks, and recover Armenia.  
1535 The Persians take Kandahar.
- India.**  
1534 First English trade with Bengal.  
Chittore conquered by Bahadr Shah.  
1535 The Portuguese visit the island of Japan.  
The Afghans of Bengal rebel.
- Africa.**  
1534 Barbarossa seizes Tunis, and deposes its kg.  
1535 Charles V. invests and reduces Tunis, and restores its deposed king. Release of 20,000 Christian captives from Tunis.
- America.**  
1534 Lima founded by Pizarro.  
Lower California discovered by Grigalon, a Spaniard, from Mexico.  
The coast of Newfoundland visited by the French navigator Jacques Cartier.  
He enters the gulf; names it St. Lawrence.  
1535 Jacques Cartier explores the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelega (Montreal); he calls the country New France.  
Diego de Almagro disco, and invades Chili.  
Revolt of the natives of Peru; Cuzco besieged; the natives subdued.  
Pedro Mendoza fds. the ep. of Buenos Ayres.

**Britain.**

- 1536 Death of Katharine at Kimbolton, Jan. 8. Henry is reconciled to the princess Mary. Anne Boleyn loses Henry's favour. She is committed to the Tower, May 2. Condemnation of Norris, Smeaton, Breton, and Weston, for treason, May 12. The queen and her brother, Lord Rochford, condemned, May 15. Lord Rochford, &c. beheaded, May 17. Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded, May 19. St. James's park made. Birth of Jasper Heywood, poet, (d. 1597.) The Bible first translated by the king's authority, after much hesitation. John Heywood, inventor of "Interludes," and author of "Spider and Flie," fl. (died 1565.) [The first attempt in this country to extend the sphere of the mysteries and moralities, appear to have been made by this writer.] Third marriage of Henry:—to Jane Seymour, one of the late queen's maids of honour, May 20. Parliament meets June 6; they invest Henry with several important privileges. The lesser monasteries suppressed; and the Black Book appointed. Incorporation of Wales with England. Popular insurrection in Lincolnshire to prevent the suppression of monasteries. Cardinal Pole encourages the disaffected. "Pilgrimage of Grace" under Robert Aske. The English tongue, dress, and manners, introduced into Ireland. Bible, Creed, Decalogue, and Paternoster, set forth and placed in churches to be read in English.

**France.**

- 1536 New war with Charles V.; Chabot invades and conquers Piedmont. Alliance with the Turks. Piedmont reconquered by the emperor. He besieges Marseilles—retreats. Sudden death of the dauphin, Aug. 10.

**Germany.**

- 1536 Charles again at war with France. Renewal of the league of Smalkalde for 10 years by the dukes of Mecklenburg and Wittenberg, three princes of Anhalt, and eleven cities, in April and May. The emperor publishes terms of union to the protestants in June. General depression of the ecclesiastical orders; seizure of much of their property by the protestant electors.

**Austria.**

- 1536 Ferdinand succeeds in forming an alliance for the peace of the empire—which prevents the formation of a general alliance among the protestant estates of Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1536 The papal bull "In Cæna Domini" issued—for the assertion of the spiritual authority of Rome. Unsuccessful attempts of the pope to summon a general council at Viacenza or Mantua. Terrible eruption of Mount Ætna, April 25; melancholy death of the celebrated physician Francis Negro de Piazza of Lentini. Marriage of Margaret, natural daughter of Charles V. to Alexander de Medici.

**Italy.**

- 1536 Raffaello del Colle, Timotheo della Vite, Vincenzio da S. Gimignano, Vincenzio Paganì of the Raffaelesque school of painting, flourish. Pietro Afesa (Della Basilicata) a Neapolitan painter, flourishes. Berno, the poet, poisoned. Francesco Mazzanola (Il Parmegiano) fl. Camillo Boccacino, (d. 1546); Giulio Campi, (d. 1572); and Bernardino Gatti, (d. 1575) of the Cremonese school of painting, flourish.

**Spain.**

- 1536 *Third war with France*; the second in Italy. Death of Garcilaso de la Vega, writer of eclogues, &c.

**Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1536 Copenhagen taken. Peace with Lubeck. Episcopacy and catholicism abolished in Denmark. Norway reduced to a province, and its diet abolished for having assisted Christiern; the king joins the league of Smalkalde. Confiscation of church property in Denmark and Sweden, and overthrow of ecclesiastical supremacy in these countries. Lutheranism established in Denmark. The Hanseatic league loses its privileges in Sweden (1478, 1536.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1536 Union of 17 provinces of the Netherlands. The anabaptist extravagances suppressed. The duchy of Guelderland and countship of Zutphen pass to the house of Austria.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1536 Solymán joins alliance with Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V. Alhassan, the Arabian historian, author of "Description of Africa," flourishes. Babacushî the moralist flourishes (d. 1566.)

**India.**

- 1536 The rebellion of the Affghans against Humayun is strengthened by the defection of the sultan's own brothers—hence Civil war in India. Cheitun, a Brahmin of Nuddea, and Vullubh Swamee, a Brahmin of Telingress, preach religious reforms in Bengal and elsewhere.

[“Thus in the beginning of the 16th century,” says Lieut. Cunningham, “the Hindoo mind was no longer stagnant or retrogressive; it had been leavened with Mahometanism, and changed and quickened for a new development. Ramanund (who established a sect at Benares about A.D. 1400) and Gorukh (cotemporary with Ramanund) had preached religious equality, and Cheitun had repeated that, ‘faith levelled caste.’”]

**America.**

- 1536 Conquest of New Granada by Spaniards. California explored by Cortez; by whom Grigalon had been sent out in 1534. Bull of pope Paul III. declaring that the natives of America are rational beings. War between Almagro and Pizarro. Gonzalo Hernandez, gov. of St. Domingo. [In the previous year his History of America was published at Seville, in which the pine-apple is first mentioned.]

**Britain.**

- 537 Aske, Lord Darcy, and other leaders of the insurrection, executed. (See 1536.)  
 Suppression of the rebellion in Ireland by the execution of the family of the Fitzgeralds in the Tower, Feb.  
 Death of Magdalene, queen of James V. of Scotland.  
 James marries Mary of Guise.  
 Birth of Edward, prince of Wales, Oct. 12.  
 Death of Jane Seymour, queen, Oct. 21.  
 The "Pilgrimage of Grace" suppressed.  
 [The multitude under Aske's leadership insisted upon the suppression of heretical books, the deprivation of heretical bishops, the restoration of papal authority, &c. &c.—in a word, they required that the Reformation should be renounced, and that the path pursued by the government for the last four years should be retraced.]  
 Dissolution of the greater monasteries.  
 [The revenues of 193 suppressed monasteries amounted to £2,653,000. The abbey lands were confiscated among Henry's courtiers.]  
 Revision of Coverdale's transl. of the Bible. The "Bishops' Book" published.  
 "The Godly and Pious Institution of a Christian Man" first published.  
 [[It was re-published in 1540.]  
 538 Conference of Henry with the Saxon protestant missionaries, Aug. 5.  
 Incorporation of the City of London Companies of Archers—title "Fraternity of St. George."  
 Parish registers establd. by lord Cromwell.  
 John Bale, author of religious plays, and the first who applied the terms "Tragedy" and "Comedy" to English dramatic pieces, fl. (born 1495, died 1563.)  
 Two baptists burnt at Smithfield, Nov.  
 Lambert, a schoolmaster, executed.  
 "Schools-of-Anatomy" laws first passed.

**France.**

- 538 Truce of Nice for 10 years, June 18.  
 Personal interview of Francis and the emperor Charles at Aigues Mortes.

**Germany.**

- 537 Friendly relations established by the zealous labours of Melancthon and Bucer, between the disciples of Luther and Zuinglius, Dec. 1.  
 Sebastian Haydn, prof. of music, &c. fl.  
 538 Truce of Nice; peace with France.  
 [In this treaty, the sects which had caused so much disturbance in Münster and other places, were excluded by name.]  
 Truce of Frankfort between the emperor and the protestants for 15 months.  
 Antinomianism preached by Agricola.  
 University of Strasburg founded.  
 The Germanic catholic league, opposed to that of Smalkalde, formed and set on foot by Held, vice-chancellor of the empr.

**Italy.**

- 537 Murder of Alessandro de Medici by his cousin, Lorenzino, Jan. 6.  
 Cosmo de Medici (the Great), son of Giovanni, succeeds to the *duchy* of Tuscany.  
 Eruptions of Mount Ætna in April and May.  
 War of Venice against the Turks; the latter instigated by the king of France.

**Italy.**

- 537 Corfu ravaged by the Turks; their fleets also ravage Apulia.  
 Two thousand refugees from Florence advance towards Tuscany, under Filippo Strozzi, husband of Clarissa de Medici.  
 Through the treachery of Cosmo, and their own want of military skill, the emigrant troops are dispersed, and sixteen of their noble leaders are taken and executed.  
 [Owing to popular discontent, Cosmo desisted from sacrificing the remainder of the leaders, but he sent them to various places of confinement, where they passed the rest of their lives.]  
 1538 Truce of Nice for 10 years, between the king of France and Charles V. Each party to retain his acquisitions.  
 League of Venice with the emperor and the pope against the Turks.  
 The Turks raise the siege of Corfu.  
 Suicide of Filippo Strozzi in the citadel of Florence after a year's imprisonment.

**Hungary.**

- 1537 Defeat at Gorla by Solyman, and seizure of Croatia.

**Spain.**

- 1537 Groatia and Avaloradi circumnavigators. University of Granada founded.  
 1538 A diving bell is exhibited at Toledo, in which two Greeks descend under water, in the presence of the emperor Charles and thousands of wondering spectators.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1537 Truce of Sweden with Russia for 70 years.

**Netherlands.**

- 1538 A subsidy of 400,000 francs is levied on the merchandise of Flanders, to defray part of the expenses of Charles's war with France.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1537 War with Venice; Corfu besieged. Invasion of Naples.  
 1538 Defeat of the Hungarians at Gorla; Croatia conquered.

**India.**

- 1537 Design of Solyman, the Magnificent, to expel the Portuguese from India.  
 [He accordingly directed Soliman the pasha of Egypt, and admiral of the Sublime Porte, to co-operate with the king of Cambay (the first to commence hostilities agt. the Portuguese colonists), and to employ his whole force against the Christians in that quarter.]  
 1538 The pasha of Egypt sails down the Red Sea with a vast armament; hence Siege of Diu by a Turkish force; noble defence by the governor Silveira with only 700 men; the king of Calicut abandons the siege from a supposed affront of Solyman; hence Abandonment of the siege by the Turks, after considerable loss.  
 Da Noronha (successor of Da Cunha) approaches with a large army.

**America.**

- 1538 Almagro made prisoner and strangled. Ulloa further explores California (1536.)

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1537 Spanish navigators explore the islands of Papua.  
 1538 Spanish navigators again visit Papua; some of them are imprisoned.

**Britain.**

- 1539 Sir E. Nevil, Lord Montacute, and the marquis of Exeter, beheaded, Jan. 9.  
The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Colchester, deny the king's supremacy, for which they are hanged and quartered. Parliament summoned to settle the affairs of religion for the nation, April.  
Sanguinary statute of the "Six Articles," passed in May. [The ancient opinions were still so generally favoured by the people, that the execution of this penal statute, though accompanied with the most revolting circumstances, was far from being unpopular.]  
Thomas-à-Becket's bones taken up and burned as those of a traitor (1220.)  
Sir Adrian Fortescue and Sir Thomas Dingley beheaded for "treason."  
Cranmer sends his wife to Germany.  
Holbein paints Anne of Cleves' picture.  
Persecution of Reformers in Scotland: seven burnt for heresy.  
The king's proclamations voted by parliament to have the force of law.  
Total dissolution of the religious houses. [Number of religious houses suppressed in England and Wales:—643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals.]  
Sir A. Fitzherbert's work on surveying. Hurst castle, Hampshire, built.
- 1540 Henry's 4th mar. :—to Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6. Clock set up at Hampton court; the first accurate time-keeper in England.  
Authority given by act of Scottish parliament to Lords of Session when *sitting* in judgment, to make "Acts of Sedermit."  
Westminster erected into a bishoprick.  
Parliament dissolves Henry's 4th marriage.  
Divorce of Anne: she is pensioned.  
The order of knights Hospitallers dissolved and their property seized.  
Cromwell is accused of "treason;" beheaded, July 28. Hungerford also beheaded.  
Fifth marriage of Henry:—to Katharine Howard, Aug. 8.  
Order of St. Andrew revived by James V., Scotland. (Some say *founded*. See 809.)  
Nicholas Udale, master of Eton College, publishes his "Ralph Roister Doister."
- France.**
- 1539 Misunderstanding with England.  
1540 Charles magnificently entertained by Francis in Paris, from 20th to 28th Dec. Birth of the mathematician Vieta (d. 1603.) University of Besançon founded.
- Germany.**
- 1539 University of Geneva founded by Calvin, the head of the church at Geneva.  
Death of two of the chief opposers of the reformation—Joachim of Brandenburg, and George of Saxony.
- 1540 Fruitless conferences for the promotion of union at Spire, Haguenau, and Worms, from May to October.
- Italy.**
- 1539 Butrinto burned by the Turks; they also conquer Paxo.  
First outline of the "Institutes of the Order of Jesus," submitted to pope Paul by Ignatius Loyola—objected to.  
1540 The investiture of Milan conferred by the emperor on his son Philip.

**Italy.**

- 1540 Venice compelled to conclude peace with the Turks, by the surrender of their possessions in Morea and Westrn. Greece. Regular taxation in the papal states commenced by pope Paul.  
The new "Order of Jesus" confirmed by papal bull—Loyola having added to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth vow—unreserved devotion to will of the holy father, Sep. 27. [This bull limited the number to sixty.]  
Academy of sciences at Rossano, Naples.  
Birth of Andrea Andreani at Mantua, wood-engraver and painter.  
Birth of Silvio Antoniano, the celebrated reformer of the art of improvising (1598.)
- Poland.**
- 1539 Birth of John, son of Zapolski, which induces him to break his treaty with Ferdinand of 1535.
- Spain.**
- 1539 Charles deprives Castile of its liberties; he dismisses the cortes, excludes the nobles and clergy, &c.; 36 deputies of towns are alone convened, who tamely obey the wishes of their sovereign.  
Revolt in Ghent, and subsidy refused.  
Milan acquired by the death of Sforza.  
Death of J. Luis Vives (b. 1492), philosophical and theological writer.  
Birth of Joseph D'Acosta at Leon, a Jesuit missionary to the South American Indians from 1571 to 1588 (1590.)
- Portugal.**
- 1539 Don Estevan da Gama appointed viceroy in the African colonies.  
[This excellent governor established a college for the sons of noble Hindus, checked the assaults of the Turks on Abyssinia, and drove from the Indian seas the fierce pirates wh. infested them.]
- 1540 The Jesuits instituted as an order.  
University of Lisbon transf'd. to Coimbra.  
Canary birds first brought into Europe.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 1539 Enlargement of Copenhagen university.  
1540 Diet of Orebro; the crown of Sweden made hereditary in the male line of Gustavus by The "Act of Hereditary Union."
- Netherlands.**
- 1539 Great commotion in Ghent; the burghers resist the levy; concessions of the regent. The emperor revokes the concessions, and hastens to punish the burghers.
- 1540 Charles appears before Ghent; abject humiliation of the burghers; 26 are beheaded, hundreds are banished, and the city is deprived of its ancient rights and privileges, Feb. 24.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1539 South of Arabia subdued by the Turks.  
1540 Peace with Venice on advantageous terms. Extended political sway of the Ottomans.
- India.**
- 1539 Humayun and family driven into exile by *Shehr Khan* (the Afghian) who (chiefly by treachery) gains the throne of Delhi.
- America.**
- 1540 Roberval and Jacques Cartier arrive from France in Newfoundland.  
They are unsuccessful, and soon return.  
Daring expedition of Orellana down the river Maragon (Amazon) to the sea.

**Britain.**

- 1541 The venerable dowager countess of Salisbury, Margaret, daughter of George duke of Clarence, and last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, May 27.  
[She refused to lay her head on the block, scorning to die like a criminal, as she was not conscious of any guilt. The executioner pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, which at length he took off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in the most horrifying manner.]  
Apricots introduced from Epirus.  
Navigation act modified and extended.  
Margaret Davie, a young woman, boiled to death for poisoning (1532.)  
Dancing by cinque paces introd. fr. Italy.  
The bishopricks of Peterborough, Oxford, and Gloucester, founded.  
The statute of 1532 repealed, upon a petition of the butchers, who declare they shall all be ruined if this custom of selling provisions by weight, which had never been the case before, should continue to be enforced.  
Culpepper and Deneham hanged, Dec. 10. Watches of this date known.  
1542 Queen Katherine Howard and lady Rochford beheaded, for "treason," Feb. 13.  
First assumption of the title "king of Ireland," by English sovereigns.  
[Henry VIII. was the first English sovereign to assume, on his coins, the title of king of Ireland; hitherto the English kings styled themselves lords of Ireland.]  
War with Scotland—Norfolk heads the English army.  
Defeat of the Scotch at Solway Moss, Nov. 25. James sinks into despair.  
Death of James V. of Scotland, Dec. 14.  
Mary, (Scotland) a week old, under the Regency of the earl of Arran, Dec. 22.  
Bishopricks of Bristol and Chester found.
- France.**
- 1541 Murder of the French envoy, Rincon, while crossing Lombardy.  
1542 Francis's campaign against the emperor.  
First alliance with Denmark and Sweden.
- Germany.**
- 1541 Diet of Ratisbon commenced April 13; the emperor is present (the first time he was in Germany since 1532); Melancthon and cardinal Contarini carry on fruitless debates for three months; indignation of the catholics with the emperor.  
"Interim" of Ratisbon, July 29.  
Calvinist church of Geneva established.  
[The reformed are henceforth divided into Calvinists and Lutherans.]  
Interview of the emperor with pope Paul at Lucca; the emperor and his general Del Guasto assert their innocence of all participation in the murder of the ambassadors of the Fr. k.—Rincon and Fregoso.  
Maurice of Saxony (born at Freiberg, March 21, 1521) marries the daughter of Philip, landgrave of Hesse.  
1542 The war against France renewed.  
Champagne invaded.  
War with Henry duke of Brunswick; Henry is driven from his duchy.  
Maurice of Saxony quits the league.  
Amsdorf made bp. of Naumburg, June 20.

**Italy.**

- 1541 Ludovico Ariosto, author of "Orlando Furioso," &c. fl. (1474—1533.)  
1542 Summonses for a council to be held at Trent issued.  
Cardinals (whose rise dates from 853) first receive red hats.
- Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.**
- 1541 The Turks again sack Buda; the inhabitants are massacred; Hungary under Turkish domination.  
Death of John Zapolski, leaving only one son, Stephen, 14 days old, under the gurdinship of Martinuzzi, bp. of Waradin.  
Ferdinand assumes the sovereignty of Hungary, according to the treaty of 1535.  
The seven years' war begun.  
Transylvania recognised a separate state, by the terms of a treaty between the Vaivode and Ferdinand of Austria.  
John (II.) Sigismund Zapolski, sovereign, by the will of Solyman.

**Spain.**

- 1541 Charles's expedition against Algiers.  
1542 *Fourth war with France*, being the last struggle between Charles and Francis.  
Philip declared regent of Spain.  
Popular discontent with the taxation for foreign wars continues.  
Conference at Valladolid before the emperor; Las Casas defends the oppressed American Indians; Sepulveda is the champion of the Spanish colonists.

**Portugal.**

- 1542 Commercial treaty with Japan.  
Alfonso de Souza succeeds Da Gama as viceroy in India.  
Souza is assisted by the celebrated San Francesco de Xavier, the apostle of the Indians, the adviser of Ig. Loyola, the chief founder of the order of the Jesuits.

**Russia, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1541 Invasion of Russia by Salihb Gherai, khan of Crim; he is completely routed.  
1542 Treaty of Fontainebleau; Norway, Sweden, and France, unite against Charles V.

**Netherlands.**

- 1541 Birth of Gerard de Jode, wood-engraver, &c. at Antwerp, founder of a celebrated family of artists.  
Flourishing condition of trade and commerce, and spread of the principles of liberty and independence in the Netherlands.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1541 Repulse of Charles V. in his expedition against Algiers, chiefly owing to tempestuous weather.  
War resumed in Hungary; Turkish army successful, sack of Buda, &c.  
Buda, &c. annexed to the Ottoman emp.  
1542 Friendly relations with Denmark and Swdn.

**India.**

- 1542 Birth of Akbar, son of the emperor Humayun, at Amercote, Oct. 14—while his father is in exile at the court of Ajmir.  
[Another account is given next page.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1542 Humayun of India received by Tamasp with the utmost hospitality and kindness.

**Africa.**

- 1541 Unfortunate attempt on Algiers by Charles.  
1542 The Portuguese power on the western coast greatly reduced.

**Britain.**

- 1543 Proposal of Henry for a marriage between his son, Edward, and the infant Mary, queen of Scots. Favoured by Angus, &c. Opposed by cardinal Beaton, the Scottish priesthood, the earl of Arran, and others. Cardinal Beaton (Scotland) becomes obnoxious to Henry VIII.  
Treaty with Charles; war with France.  
Sixth marriage of Henry:—to Katharine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, July 12. The queen, discovered to be a heretic, dexterously wards off danger.  
Religious satirical dramas suppressed.  
Pins brought from France.  
Iron (cannon) first cast in England, in Sussex, by Flemish workmen—Peter Baude and Ralph Page.  
Grammar school of Abergavenny founded.  
The Italian method of book-keeping known in England; Hugh Oldcastle's Treatise on Double Entry published.  
The first English Litany commanded to be used in churches by royal authority.  
[Bishop Newton says, that Litanies were first used in processions and other devotions about the year 400, and that Litanies to the Virgin were introduced by Gregory I. in 595. Litanies are expressly recognised by the Council of Orleans in 511 as peculiarly solemn supplications; and other councils subsequently appointed them at a variety of sacred seasons besides that of Pentecost, when they were much used. The Council of Toledo, 694, decreed that they should be used once a-month. By degrees they were extended to two days in each week, viz. Wednesday and Friday. A service called "Litania Septiformis"—because it included a procession consisting of clergy, laymen, monks, virgins, married women, widows, and children, or poor persons—was appointed by Gregory the Great, in consequence of a pestilence which desolated Rome. Processions accompanied Litanies in the early church.]  
The "King's Book" published.  
Cardan, chemist, flourishes (1501-1576.)  
Medical legislation:—act for protecting irregular medical practitioners, viz. apothecaries, &c.

**France.**

- 1543 Failure of the expedition agt. Charles, Jan. War with Henry of England in the North. Nice captured by the count of Engheim and the Turks.  
Insurrection in Rochelle, Dec. 31.  
Pierre Woeriot (of Bar le Duc) xylographer, &c. flourishes at Lyons.

**Italy.**

- 1543 Rheggio besieged by the Turkish fleet under Barbarossa of Algiers.  
Withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Tuscany—150,000 gold crowns having been paid to the emperor.  
Nice besieged both by Turks and French.  
Investiture of Milan conferred by the emperor on his son Philip.  
The numerical restriction on the Jesuits removed by papal bull, March 14 (1540.)

**Austria.**

- 1543 The archduke appoints Anne, duchess of Bavaria, his heir—in the event of failing heirs male.

**Hungary.**

- 1543 Further victories of Solymán.  
Copernican system of astron. first pub.

**Spain.**

- 1543 Blasco de Garay's experiments in steam for propelling vessels, at Barcelona. (?)

**Portugal.**

- 1543 Tyranny of Fonseca in the Moluccas; persecution of the native princes.  
[The reign of each petty despot in the Portuguese colonies was so short, that he was eager to leave as little as possible to be reaped by his successor. In short, wherever the Portuguese succeeded in raising a fort, or forming a settlement, disastrous effects were sure to follow; nor did unhappy experience on their side check the rapacity and violence of succeeding rulers.]

**Sweden.**

- 1543 First standing army in Sweden; Gustavus Vasa holds in pay 18,000 German troops. Olaus Magnus, of Sweden, author of Customs of Northern Nations, flourishes.

**Netherlands.**

- 1543 Luxemburg taken and pillaged by the Fr.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1543 10th camp. of Solymán; agr. invades Hun. Conquest of Gran and Stuhlweissenberg.

**Persia and Taryary.**

- 1543 Tamasp promises to aid Humayun in an attempt to recover his kingdom.

[The country through which Humayun and his few select followers had to pass, in their flight from India to Persia, was a desolate waste; their sufferings from want of water were dreadful; some of the party ran mad, others fell down dead, &c.: at length water was obtained. During this calamitous retreat, prince Akbar was born, and Humayun was compelled to leave his wife and infant son in his camp, where they were seized by the rebellious prince Askerry, who carried off his nephew to Kandahar.]  
Humayun offends Tamasp by refusing to wear a *taj*, or Persian tiara.

Tamasp threatens to make a funeral pile of Humayun and his friends, unless they become shiahs; from which he is with difficulty deterred by the Persian princes, on the ground of its being a breach of hospitality.

**Africa.**

- 1543 Terrible ravages by Barbarossa on the coast of Italy.

**America.**

- 1541 Assassination of the tyrant Pizarro, by twelve officers of Almagro.  
Almagro, the younger, proclaimed govnr  
Arrival of Vaca de Castro, the new governor sent by Charles V.  
Civil war between the two governors.  
1542 Cortez finally returns to Spain.  
Defeat of Almagro, Sep.  
He is made prisoner and executed.  
1543 Spanish vice-regal court established in Peru  
Gonzalo Pizarro occasions much discontent and rebellion in Peru.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1543 Ruy Lopez de Villabos ranges along the coasts of the Papuan Isles, which he names "New Guinea," having thought it to be opposite the coast of Guinea.

**Britain.**

- 1544 Birth of Sir Philip Sydney, author of a pastoral romance, entitled "Arcadia," "Defence of English Poesy," (d. 1586.)  
 Invasion of Scotland, and capture of Edinburgh by the earl of Hertford, May.  
 Henry invades Fr. with 30,000 men, in July.  
 Person, Testwood, and Filmer burnt for heresy before Windsor castle.  
 Henry captures Boulogne, Sep. 14.  
 Treaty of Crespi, Sep. 18. Henry excluded.  
 Henry returns "sorely impoverished."  
 Abortive siege of Coldingham by the earl of Arran. Treachery of Scotch nobles.  
 Lord Wriothesley the king's adviser.  
 Iron cast at Blackstead in Surrey.  
 The cavalry first carry pistols.  
 Cruel extortion of Henry.  
 Silver raised from 3s. 9d. to 4s. the oz.  
 John of Padua, architect, &c. arrives in England, and is appointed "Deviser of His Majesty's buildings."  
 [From this event is dated the introduction of regular architecture in England.]
- 1545 Lord Lisle drives the French fleet from the English channel, July 19.  
 Plot for the assassination of cardinal Beaton submitted to Henry VIII.  
 False accusers to be branded with the letter F. in the face.  
 Needles made in Engl. by an East Indian.  
 Tonnage at this time 12,455 tons; mariners and soldiers 7,730.  
 The "King's Primer," containing a form of prayer for morning and evening, &c.

**France.**

- 1544 Battle of Cerisolles; French victorious. [Twelve thousand of the enemy lay dead, and about 2,000 French.]  
 Peace of Crespi; Italy surrendered, Sep. 18.  
 Henry of England takes Boulogne.  
 Siege of Montreuil by Henry; raised, Sep. 30. Henry returns to England.
- 1545 Maritime war with England; naval victory off the Isle of Wight.  
 The Vaudois persecuted; dreadful massacre at Cabrieres and Mernidol.  
 Death of the duke of Orleans, Sep. 9.

**Germany.**

- 1544 Diet of Spire in Feb.; difficulties of the emperor from all sides.  
 University of Konigsberg, Prussia, fnded.  
 Defeat at Cerisolles, April 14; followed by Diet of Worms in March; the protestants positively refuse any assistance for maintaining war against the Turks, until the establishment of a religious peace on a lasting footing.  
 Fruitless attempt of Henry of Brunswick to recover his duchy.

**Austria.**

- 1545 Ferdinand compelled to close a disadvantageous treaty with the Turks.

**Italy.**

- 1544 Battle of Cerisolles gained by the French.  
 Peace of Crespi:—French excluded Italy.  
 Birth of Jacopo Palma Giovane, painter, at Venice (died 1628.)  
 Birth of Torquato Tasso (d. 1595.)  
 Period of the sculptors Baccio Bandinelli, Guglielmo della Porta, the Ammanati, Rustici, the Monte Lupi, Sansovino, Benvenuto Cellini, Giovanni di Bologna, Francavilla, &c.

**Italy.**

- 1544 Fran. Berni, poet, &c. (d. 1536), Folengo of Mantua, writer of burlesque poetry (died 1544), Giov. Giorg. Trissino, author of "Italia Liberata," (died 1550), Luigi Alamanni, author of "Della Coltivazione," &c. (died 1556), Pietro Bembo, historical and lyrical writer—after the style of Petrarch (died 1547), and Jac. Sannazaro, author of pastoral romances, flourish.
- 1545 Parma and Piacenza alienated from the domains of the church by pope Paul, and erected into a *duchy* by the papal house of Farnese, viz.—for Pietro Luigi, the pope's own son (1521.)  
 [This pope was distinguished for the zeal with which he laboured to aggrandize his own family.]  
 XX. *General Council*, held at Trent; first session commenced Dec. 13.  
 Renewed attempts to introduce the inquisition into Naples unsuccessful.  
 Death of Andrea Sabbatini, Neapolitan painter, scholar of Raffaele.  
 Aeneas Vico presents the empr. Charles, at Florence, with a wood-engraved portrait of that sovereign executed by himself.

**Hungary.**

- 1544 Solyman again victorious.

**Spain.**

- 1544 Peace of Crespi; favourable to Spain.  
 Negotiations for a marriage between Philip, son of Charles, and Mary, queen of England.  
 Death of Antonio de Guevara, ethical and epistolary writer.  
 Dominic Soto, author of "De Justitia et Jure," and the strenuous opposer of the slave trade, flourishes.  
 [See note under "Father Francis Victoria," A.D. 1530—p. 339.]

**Portugal.**

- 1544 San de Miranda, writer of lyrics (1495—1558), Gil Vincente, writer of comedies (died 1557), and Bernardo Ribeyro, writer of elogues, flourish.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

- 1544 Peace with the empire; the navigation of the Baltic opened to the Flemings.  
 Diet of Westerhaus: Division of the kingdom among the sons of Gustavus—to Eric, the throne; to John, Finland; to Magnus, East Gothland; and to Charles, Sudermania, &c.; "Act of Hereditary Union" confirmed (1540.)  
 Death of John Magnus, Swedish historian.
- 1545 Translation of the Bible into the Danish language.  
 Ivan of Russia crowned by the patriarch; he assumes the title of czar (? 1472.)  
 [This was the first public coronation by a patriarch in Russia.]  
 Birth of Arn Jonas, historian of Iceland (d. 1640.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1544 The Spaniards re-take Luxemburg.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1544 Acquisition of Wessegrad, &c.

**India.**

- 1545 *Selim Shah Soor* succeeds his father Shehr Shah Soor at Delhi (1539.)

**America.**

- 1545 Discovery of the mines of Potosi in Peru.

**Britain.**

- 1546 Wisbart executed in Scotland for heresy. Assassination of cardinal Beaton at St. Andrews, by Leslie and Carmichael, May 29. Peace with France, June 7, and Scotland. Henry raises the price of gold and silver, adulterates the coin, and enforces its circulation. Legal rate of interest fixed at 10 per cent. Henry obtains by statute the right to bestow his sceptre on whom he pleases. The upper classes allowed to use Bibles. Torture and execution of Anne Askew for heresy. John Lascelles, Nicholas Bealenian, and John Adams are burned with her, for rejecting transubstantiation, &c. Image worship suppressed. Earl of Surrey attainted of high treason.
- 1547 Surrey is beheaded, Jan. 19. Henry hastens the trial of duke of Norfolk. He is condemned to be executed on Jan. 29. Death of Henry VIII., Jan. 28, aged 56. [No English sovereign ever exercised a more despotic authority over his people than Henry VIII., and yet few were more popular among a large class of the people; many of whom admired his generosity and munificence, while they gloried in the spiritual independence which he had achieved for his country. Henry, in order to realize his own objects, invested the representatives of the people with a formidable power, which (although under his auspices, it was frequently used as an instrument of cruelty and oppression) proved in happier days the safeguard of liberty. He extended the benefits of the constitution to Wales, adding four new counties to the principality, and paved the way for the introduction of about thirty knights, citizens, and burgesses.]

*Continued next page.*

**France.**

- 1546 Distress of the French before Boulogne. Peace with England concluded, June 7. The revenue is about 16,000,000 livres. Certon, musician, master of the children of Sainte Chapelle of Paris, flourishes. Millers are forbidden to grind their corn twice—as being pernicious.
- 1547 Death of Francis I., March 11. [“Three of his acts have deservedly given him the title of *the Great*; the battle of Marignano, his patronage of letters, and his resistance, single-handed, to the combined efforts of all Europe.”] Henry II., husband of Catharine de Medici. Diana of Poitiers, Henry’s favorite, mistress. Montmorency, the Guises, and St. Andre, the king’s favourite advisers. Duel between Sieur de Jarnac and Sieur de la Chataigneraye.

**Germany.**

- 1546 Conference at Ratisbon, abortive, Jan. Death of Martin Luther, Feb. 17. [He died at his native town, Eisleben, in the 63d year of his age. Luther differs from other revolutionary leaders in this, that however much he was tossed by jarring prejudices, he never lost the high and commanding position secured to him.] Impending religious war; the emperor strengthens himself by alliances.

**Germany.**

- 1546 Maurice of Saxony joins the emper. Ju. 19. Protestantism under the imperial ban. The emperor at war with the protestants of the league of Smalkalde. The imperialists defeated by Schärtlin at Fussen, July 12; Charles escapes through the errors of the league in calling Schürtlin to Ratisbon, Aug. 3.
- 1547 The protestants disagree; many desert their cause. Charles defeats the protestants at Muhlberg, April 24; the elector of Saxony and landgrave of Hesse are deprived of their dominions. Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony, May 19. Siege of Magdeburg (1550.) Submission of Philip of Hesse, who is made prisoner, June 19.

**Italy.**

- 1546 Danielle di Volterra, one of the most successful of Michael Angelo’s imitators, fl. Death of Giulio Romano, scholar and heir of Raffaello, founder of a second school of painting at Mantua. The *Stapes* of the ear first discovered by John Philip Ingrassias, at Naples.
- 1547 Translation of the council holding at Trent to Bologna on account of the plague. Conspiracy of Fieschi at Genoa:— [The accidental death of Fieschi, count of Lavagna, frustrated a formidable conspiracy he had formed for becoming absolute in Genoa.] The cooling of liquors by placing them in a solution of saltpetre practised in Italy at this time.

**Bohemia and Hungary.**

- 1547 Ferdinand and Charles solicit peace from the Sultan. [Negotiations for peace protracted by the extravagant demands of Solyman and his viziers, and by the mutual distrust and suspicions of all parties, till 1548.] The diet of Bohemia refuse to make war upon the elector of Saxony. After the battle of Muhlberg, the “bloody diet” is held by Ferdinand.

**Spain.**

- 1546 Coaches first seen in Spain.
- 1547 First fleet of galleons to Seville. Birth of Miguel de Cervantes.

**Russia.**

- 1546 Publication of the Russian *Youdebnik*, or code of laws. The Russian corps of archers (*Strelitzes*) formed, 40,000 strong; being the first regular (standing) army in Russia. Birth of the astronomer Tycho Brahe (1582.)
- 1547 Unsuccessful attempt of Ivan to induce German artificers to settle in Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1546 Birth of Spranger, painter, at Antwerp. Dutch painters who flourish about this time—J. Schoreel, a pupil of Alber Durer in Italy (1495–1590), and J. Heinskerk, Schoreel’s pupil (1498–1574.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1547 Aderbijan defeated; Ispahan captured.

**Africa.**

- 1546 Dragut succeeds Barbarossa in Algiers.

**America.**

- 1547 Death of Cortez in Spain. The Caraccas formed into a kingdom.

**Britain.**

- 1547 Continued from p. 348.  
*Edward VI.* (10 yrs.) under the regency of Earl of Hertford—created dk. of Somerset. Chancellor Wriothesley (head of the catholic party) displaced by Lord St. John. The lieut. of the Tower declines to deliver the duke of Norfolk for execution. Sir Thos. Seymour marries qu. Katharine. Renewed hostilities with Scotland. Battle of Pinkey: the English victorious, 10,000 Scots slain, Sep. 10. John Knox heads the Scotch Reformers. Repeal of the six bloody articles; and of the act respecting royal proclamations. Palace for the protector, Edward, duke of Somerset, in London, commenced. Four loaves for a penny, and a cask of beer (cask included) for 6d. at this time. The English liturgy compiled, by commissioners appointed by Edward, viz.—archbishops Cranmer and Ridley and eleven other divines. The Lord's Supper administered in both kinds to the laity. The artichoke first seen in England.
- 1548 Mary queen of Scots conveyed to France. French troops arrive in Scotland. Death of queen Katharine Parr, wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, Sep. 30. The Book of Common Prayer ratified. Imprisonment of Dr. Gardiner. The practice of lighting candles in churches on Candlemas day abolished by law. Endive first cultivated in England; also tarragon, lavender, sweet basil, Winter cherry, shallot, parsley (from Sardinia), garlic, and orache (from Turkey), first introduced.
- 1549 Lord Sudely (Sir T. Seymour) impeached. Seymour convicted; beheaded, March 17. War with France for Boulogne. Popular insurrections in several counties. Lords-lieut. of counties first appointed. Suppression of Kett's insurrection by Dudley, earl of Warwick. Conspiracy against the duke of Somerset. The protector is sent to the Tower, Oct. 14. Warwick, now duke of Northumberland, succeeds as regent. Somerset house, Strand, built (1547.) The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in parliament. Coverdale's Bible appointed to be read in churches. Theatrical performances forbidden (1579.)
- France.**
- 1548 Arrival of Mary queen of Scots. The dauphin affianced to Mary queen of Scots, Aug. 13. Insurrection in Guienne. Henry plans the overthrow of the reformed religion in his dominions. D'Esse sent to Scotland with 6,000 troops.
- 1549 Coronation of Catharine; the festivities diversified by the burning of heretics.
- Germany.**
- 1548 Diet of Augsburg; the greatness and power of the emperor is felt. At the conclusion of the diet of Augsburg, Charles's despotic decree of the "Interim" is published May 15; having for its object the temporary regulation of theological and ecclesiastical affairs.

**Germany.**

- 1548 The wearing of furs limited to counts and lords. [First limitation in 1530.] Rejection of the "Interim" decree by most of the states—catholic and protestant. Leipsic "Interim" adopted by Maurice and Joachim of Brandenburg, Dec. 22. University of Greifswalde (formerly Griepswold) in Prussia founded. Birth of Lucas Kilian, engraver, &c. at Augsburg (d. 1637.) [He is denominated "the patriarch of a family of artists."] University of Jena founded.
- 1549 The Swiss cantons, except those of Berne and Zurich, renew the treaty of 1515 and 1516 with France.
- Italy.**
- 1548 Leghorn made a free port. Assassination of Pietro Lingi (Farnese), duke of Parma and Piacenza, Dec. 10. The pope annexes the vacant ducly to the papal territories. The art of boiling alum first practised in Italy; being its first introdtn. into Europe.
- 1549 Florentine academy of Belles Lettres fudd. Matteo Bandello, author of at least 140 novels, flourishes (d. 1562.) Taddeo Zuccaro (1529-1566), and Frederico Zuccaro, Siennese painters fl. (d. 1609.) [To the exertions of the latter the Romans are mainly indebted for the establishment of the celebrated academy of St. Luke, for the benefit of native artists.] [Italy from this time was "the only proper theatre in Europe for pictorial study, and a kind of mania prevailed among foreign artists, especially of the Dutch and Flemish schools, for visiting this nursery of genius, and for being rocked in the Italian cradle. The result was fortunate for the Italian school of engraving."—*Rev. J. Lindsay.*]
- Hungary and Bohemia.**
- 1548 *Sigmund II.* (Augustus) king of Poland. [The last of the Jagellons in Poland.] Truce for five years with Solyman.
- Spain.**
- 1548 The Flemings acknowledge Philip as heir. Luis de Vargas, founder of the Seville school of painting, fl. (b. 1502, d. 1568.) Cespedes, "the learned painter," founder of the school of painting at Cordova, flourishes (b. 1538, d. 1608.) Birth of Francesco Suarez the Jesuit, at Granada, Jan. 5 (d. 1615.)
- Portugal.**
- 1548 Orange trees first introduced. 1549 San Salvador founded by the Portuguese.
- Netherlands.**
- 1548 Birth of Charles Van Mander, painter, and author of the "Lives of the Dutch Painters," (d. 1603.)
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1548 Peace with Austria and Hungary.
- India.**
- 1548 Sedition of the Affghan nobles.
- America.**
- 1548 Final overthrow of the cause of Gonzalo Pizarro in Peru; he is executed by command of Gasca. 1549 De Souza arrives at Brazil from Portugal as the first governor-general. Jesuits in America; they first arrive in Brazil, with the governor De Souza.

**Britain.**

- 1550 Peace with France; Boulogne restored.  
Peace with Scotland.  
Re-admission of the duke of Somerset to the council, March 31.  
Deprivation of bps. Bonner and Gardiner.  
Treaty of commerce with Sweden for the importation of bullion.  
The liturgy printed in Dublin; the first book ever printed there.  
The cathedral service set to musical notes by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor.  
[Marbeck narrowly escaped martyrdom, through the intercession of Sir Humphrey Forster, because of his zeal in promoting the reformed religion.]  
Yeast for bread first used in England.  
The mystery of making starch imported from Holland by Mrs. Dingham (? 1552.)
- 1551 Marriage treaty between Edward and Elizabeth of France, July 19.  
Deprivation of bps. Day and Heath, Oct. 1.  
First regular comedy performed in Engl.  
Somerset arrested and tried for treason, Oct. Ale houses first licensed.  
[Ale booths were first set up in 728.]  
John, dk. of Northumberland., chief minister.  
Houses in Crutched Friars and the Strand, London, the first private houses of any importance in Engd. with glass windows.  
[Dr. Henry remarks, that although the art of glass-making was introduced in the seventh century, (Bede says, that Abbot Benedict in 674 sent for foreign artists to glaze his church and monastery at Wearmouth,) yet it was afterwards so much neglected, that no private house had glass windows till after the conclusion of the tenth century. Before this period the windows of houses, and even of cathedral churches, admitted the light through fine linen cloths or lattices of wood.]  
Second Prayer Book of Edward VI. publ.  
Winter-guard fleet 2,150 tons, 1,516 men; summer-guard fleet 2,540 tons, 1,730 men.
- France.**  
1550 Peace with England; Boulogne recovered for 400,000 crowns, March 14 (1544.)  
University of Rheims founded.  
John Rouvel's plan for floating wood from the forests of Morvant into Paris.
- 1551 Treaty of Friedewalde; with Maurice of Saxony in favour of the protestants.
- Germany.**  
1550 Diet of Augsburg in July, at which complaints agt. the "Interim" are presented. The emperor's proposal to have the succession secured to his son opposed.  
Fall of Magdeburg (1547.)  
Wooden bellows, the invention (supposed) of Hans Lobfinger of Nuremberg.  
[The common bellows, which consist of two boards, joined together by a piece of leather, and which are probably an imitation of the lungs, appear to have been known to the Greeks; but of what kind of bellows they availed themselves for smelting, forging, &c., is not known.]  
G. Fabricius, poet (1516—1571); Conrad Gesner, naturalist (1516—1565); Basil Faber, scholastic (1520—1576); and Martin Chemnitz, theologian (1522—1586), fl.
- 1551 Maurice of Saxony forms a private treaty with the king of France, in October.

**Italy.**

- 1550 Julius III. (John Maria del Monte, archbishop of Siponto) pope.  
Julius restores (from gratitude) the duchy of Tuscany to the Farnese family.  
Death of Gaudenzio Ferrari (b. 1484.)  
Discovery of the "Portland Vase," which for more than two centuries formed the principal ornament of the Barberini palace, in a marble sarcophagus within a sepulchral chamber under Monte del Grano, two and a-half miles from Rome.  
Death of the Italian sculptor Rustici.  
Death of Di Ravenna at Rome. (1488.)
- 1551 The Council of Trent re-opened.  
Bernardino Campi and Gio. Battista Trotti of the Cremonese school of painting, fl.  
Franco Battista of Venice, and Giacomo di Parma, painters, engravers, &c. fl.
- Bohemia and Hungary.**  
1550 The making of blue glass with cobalt discovered about this time by Christopher Schurer of Platten, Bohemia.
- 1551 John Sigismund of Transylvania expelled by Ferdinand, who also procures the murder of Martinuzzi. Order restored.
- Spain.**  
1550 Antonio Ferreira (1528—1569), writer of elegies; A. de Morales (1513—1590), author of "History of Spain;" Antonio Agostino (1516—1586), writer on theology and law; S. des Broses (1523—1600), grammarian; Jorge de Montemayor (1520—1561), writer of romances, pastorals, &c. flourish.  
Juan Vingles, wood-engraver, &c. flourishes at Zaragoza.  
Juan Fernandez Navarette, painter, entitled the "Spanish Titian," fl. (d. 1572.)  
Tulips brought into Prague from Turkey.
- Portugal.**  
1550 The king grand master of all orders.  
A. Govea, legal writer, fl. (1505—1565.)  
Joao de Barros, author of a "History of the Portuguese in India," fl. (died 1570.)
- Russia, Sweden, and Norway.**  
1550 Renewed war between the Russians and Kasan Tartars.  
Commercial treaty of Sweden with the Netherlands and England.  
Sweden becomes prosperous in agriculture, trade, commerce, &c.
- 1551 Reformed religion introduced into Iceland.
- Netherlands.**  
1550 Birth of John Wierix, engraver, Amst'dm  
Death of the Flemish painter, Peter Koek improver of scarlet dyes, &c.
- Turkish Empire.**  
1550 War again with Persia; successful campaign of Solymans.
- 1551 Tripoli taken from the Knights of Malta.
- Africa.**  
1550 Further decline of Portuguese power in Africa; the fortresses of Arzilla, Azamor, Sequer, and Spahin, are dismantled and abandoned by orders of the supreme government.  
The emperor of Fez occupies and restores the dismantled fortresses.
- America.**  
1550 Concepcion, the capital of Chili, founded  
Carolina discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
- 1551 University of Mexico founded.  
University of Lima founded.

**Britain.**

- 1552 The duke of Somerset beheaded, Jan. 22. The "New Opinions" adopted by the duke of Northumberland, and others. The princess Mary obstinately rejects them. New laws of "Heretical" treason, requiring two living witnesses, &c. A fatal sweating sickness rages. The regency of Scotland resigned by the earl of Arran in favour of Mary of Guise. Astronomical and geometrical works burnt, as instruments of magic. Act for the true making of woollen cloth; directing that Lancashire and Cheshire cottons be 22 yds. in length,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in breadth, and to weigh 30 lbs. Crown and half crown, sixpenny and threepenny, silver pieces coined. Tonnage at this period 11,065 tons. Robert Recorde, arithmetician, geometri- cian, and a writer on optics, flourishes.
- 1553 Lord Guildford Dudley and lady Jane Grey married, May. Death of Edward VI., July 6, aged 16. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen in Lon- don (at the Tower), July 10. *Mary*, daughter of Henry VIII. and Ka- tharine of Arragon, proclaimed in Norwich, July 13. Northumberland changes sides; joins Mary. Retirement of lady Jane Grey, and Accession of Mary, queen of England, &c. Mary liberates Norfolk and others from the Tower. Elizabeth Crofts, "the Spirit of the Wall." Bishop Gardiner made prime minister. Mary's determination to marry Don Philip of Spain occasions a great ferment. Coronation of queen Mary, Sep. 1. Archbishop Cranmer thrown into prison. Act confirming the validity of Henry's (VIII.) first marriage. Passage to Archangel discovered. Northumberland, Gates, Palmer, executd. Intercourse with Russia first opened. Penance of Elizabeth Crofts at St. Paul's Cross for seditious speeches. The horse guards first enrolled. Birth of Rev. Robert Hooker (died 1600).
- France.**
- 1552 War (the fifth) with the empr. Charles V. Edict of Chateaubriand; exceedingly severe against the reformed. Metz, Toul, and Verdun conquered. Attempt upon Strasburg unsuccessful. Francis besgd. by Charles in Metz, Sep. 15. Denis Zachary of Guienne, alchemist, fl.
- 1553 Charles raises the siege of Metz, Jan. 1. Capture of Terouanne and Hesdin by Charles.
- Germany.**
- 1552 Sudden attack of Maurice, at the head of 25,000 men, upon the emperor; fall of Fussen, May 18; the emperor escapes from Innspruck to Villach in Carinthia. Frankfort attacked by Maurice; hence Peace of Passau, favourable to the protes- tants, July 31—Aug. 2; securing to the protestant states their civil and religious rights, the liberation of Philip of Hesse, John Frederic of Saxony, &c. [This was the first effective blow at the power of the house of Hapsburg in Ger. *Confession of Faith of Wirtemberg.*

**Germany.**

- 1552 War with France by Charles. Metz unsuccessfully besieged by Charles.
- 1553 Battle of Sieverhausen; the elector Mau- rice is killed in the hour of victory over Albert of Brandenburg, July 11. [Charles received the news of the death of Maurice with the words of David, "O Absalom, my son, my son!"] Servetus burnt at Geneva for heresy.
- Austria.**
- 1552 Critical position of the emperor Charles (now ill at Innspruck) from the approach of Maurice of Saxony, who demands the release of his father-in-law. Flight of the emperor Charles. [The emperor so lately more absolute than any of the Suabian line, was compelled to fly night and day in his weak condi- tion across the mounnt. roads to Villach.] Maurice enters Innspruck; he abandons the emperor's property to the pillage of his soldiery, but protects that of the inhabi- tants and of Ferdinand.
- Italy.**
- 1552 War in Italy between France and Spain. Suspension of the Council of Trent. Death of Francis Xavier in China.
- 1553 Revolt of the Corsicans against the Genoese under San Pietro, count of Ornano, aided by the French and Turkish fleets. The Siennese revolt against the emperor. Cosmo of Florence lays siege to Sienna with 25,000 men, Aug. 2.
- Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**
- 1552 The Turks take Temeswar; they drive the Austrians out of Transylvania.
- 1553 Restoration of John Sigismund. Duke of Prussia a vassal to Poland.
- Spain.**
- 1552 *Fifth war with France.*
- 1553 Circulation of the blood through the lungs; is now first made known by Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician.
- Russia.**
- 1552 Capture of Kasan by Ivan of Russia; mas- sacre of the inhabitants. Archangel in Russia visited by English merchants.
- Netherlands.**
- 1552 Birth of Jerome Wierix, engraver, Amst.
- 1553 Death of Cornelius Englebrechsten, painter (b. 1463.) Death of Lucas Van Leyden, founder of the Dutch school of painting.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1552 Renewed invasion of Hungary; Transyl- vania made tributary, under queen Isa- bella, mother of John Sigismund.
- 1553 War with Persia renewed. Execution of Mustapha, the emperor's eldest son, on the instigation of his favourite wife, Roxolana. Great discontent among the troops.
- India.**
- 1552 Death of Unggd, the successor of the Sikh reformer, Nanuk, who died in 1539. Ummer Dhas succeeds Unggd. [Akbar was one of the most respectful hearers of this active preacher.]
- 1553 Death of Selim Shah Soor.
- America.**
- 1552 The first Brazilian bishop appointed.
- 1553 Discovery of New Mexico by Spaniards.

**Britain.**

- 1554 Splendid embassy from Spain in January. Sir Peter Carew and Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection (on account of the project of a Spanish marriage) frustrated. [From the 7th to the 12th March, at least 400 persons suffered capital punishment on account of these outbreaks. Many more were executed afterwards.] Princess Elizabeth committed to the Tower. Execution of lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley, Feb. 12. [It is thought that Mary had no intention of delivering them for execution, but for the insurrections of Carew and Wyatt.] Duke of Suffolk, the father of lady Jane Grey, beheaded, Feb. 23. Sir Thomas Wyatt executed, April 11. [Other executions followed, viz. Lord Thomas Grey, William Thomas, clerk of the privy council, in 1549, &c.] Acquittal of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. State prosecution of his jury. Elizabeth is removed to Richmond, May 19. [She afterwards removed to Woodstock.] Mary marries Philip of Spain, July 25. The parliament deny to Mary the power of changing the succession. Revival of the acts against Lollardism, &c. Trinity College, Oxford, founded. Removal of the papal censures against the nation by cardinal Pole; the Roman Catholic worship restored, Nov. 19. Public rejoicings on the occasion. The weaving of "Norwich satins and fustins" commenced. The queen gives out that she is pregnant; the clergy preach, the parliament legislate, the public speculate on the matter. [The poor queen was dropsical.]
- 1555 Riot in Westminster between some Spaniards and Englishmen, Jan. 1. Wm. Featherstone personates Edward VI. Persecution of protestants; prebendary John Rogers, the first martyr, Feb. 4. The prisons are crowded with heretics. Bishop Hooper burnt at Gloucester, Feb. 9. Bp. Taylor burnt at Hadleigh, same day. Lawrence Saunders burnt at Coventry, March 29. On the following day bishop Ferrar is burnt at St. David's. *Continued next page.*

**France.**

- 1554 Battle of Lusignano (See Italy.) Battle of Rentry; retreat of the French. Decree of the Sorbonne agt. the inquisition. 1555 Conspiracy of the Franciscans in Metz. Vielleville effectually suppresses it. Establishment of the Bretagne parliament. First reformed church in Paris; La Riviere the first minister. Alliance with Rome, May 23. *Continued next page.*

**Germany.**

- 1554 The oldest known seal of sealing wax is on a letter of this date, (Aug. 3) from Gerard Hermann to P. H. Von Daun. 1555 The "Recess of Augsburg" confirms the liberties of the German protestants, Sep. 26; but the "Reservatum Eclesiasticum" is annexed, which provides that all ecclesiastics holding benefices of the emperor should incur their loss by a change of religion.

**Germany.**

- 1555 Perpetual tax for the imperial army. Charles abdicates at Brussels, Oct.

**Italy.**

- 1554 Defeat of Pietro Strozzi at Lusignano. Neutrality of Venice in the present war. Philip II. king of Naples. [Philip never appeared in Italy during his reign; he governed through viceroys.] Jacopo Empoli, painter, Flor. b. (d. 1640.) 1555 The revolt of Sienna against Spain subdued; the garrison being starved into a capitulation every way honourable to themselves, April 2. Marcellus II. (cardinal Marcello Cervini) pope, for 23 days only. *Continued next page.*

**Spain.**

- 1554 Decree declaring the "Indivisibility of the Spanish monarchy." Philip marries queen Mary of England. 1555 Death of queen Joanna (an idiot.) The *National Debt* of Spain commenced.

**Portugal.**

- 1554 Cocan (Concan or Concana) in India lost to the Portuguese. [Taken by the British government in 1818.] History of Mexico by Lopez de Gomara. 1555 Birth of Antonio (better known as the prior of Crato) son of Luis, duke of Beja, brother of the king.

**Russia.**

- 1554 Astrachan conquered from the Tartars. 1555 The khan of Siberia tributary to Ivan. War betw. Russia and Sweden in Livonia. The trade of Russia with the Hanse towns declines about this period.

**Netherlands.**

- 1554 William, (the Great, of Nassau,) prince of Orange, appointed *governor* of Holland and Zealand. Birth of Antony Wierix, engraver, Amst.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1554 Erivan captured by the Turks. Two coffee-houses opened in Constantinople by two foreigners—Scherus from Damascus, and Hekin from Aleppo. [According to the Arabian writer, Schehabeddin Ben, coffee became known to Gemaleddin, mufti of Aden, in Arabia Felix, about the year 1450, while travelling in Persia; and that on his return he recommended it to the dervishes as a certain means of preventing drowsiness. It subsequently passed from Aden to Mecca, thence to Medina, and afterwards to Grand Cairo.] 1555 Peace with Shah Tamasp of Persia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1554 An army is levied for the restoration Humayun, and placed under the command of one of Tamasp's sons. Siege of Kandahar, and obstinate defence of prince Askerry (1542.) Surrender of Kandahar; it is garrisoned a Persian force.

**India.**

- 1554 The seditious nobles invite Humayun to take his throne. (See Persia and Tartary.) Defeat of Sikander Shah Soor, who escapes to Bengal. 1555 Humayun recovers his throne after the decisive battle of Serhind—Delhi & Agra taken.

**Britain.**

- 1555 *Continued from p. 352.*  
 Other burnings for the cause of religion:—  
 Thomas Hawkes at Coggeshall, John  
 Lawrence at Colchester, Tomkins at  
 Shoreditch, Pigott at Brintree, Knight  
 at Maldon, Hunter at Brentwood, &c.  
 Philip departs for the continent, Sept.  
 Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt at Ox-  
 ford for heresy, Oct. 16.  
 War with Scotland still carried on.  
 Mary resigns the church lands and tithes,  
 "as essential to her salvation."  
 Parliament refuses supplies.  
 Death of chancellor bp. Gardiner, Nov. 12.  
 Heath, archbishop of York, succeeds him.  
 Edward Kelly, a notary and alchemist,  
 born at Worcester.  
 Illegal extortions of the queen.  
 Public roads and highways enlarged.  
 Act of relief for the clothiers of Halifax.  
 Currants introduced from Zante.
- 1556 Philip continues to press the queen for  
 money; she arbitrarily levies a loan of  
 £60,000 on 1,000 persons.  
 A general loan is also demanded.  
 The commerce of Engl'd. declines, owing to  
 the oppressive duties arbitrarily dem'dd.  
 Archbp. Cranmer, aged 66, burnt at Ox-  
 ford, (after having signed six recanta-  
 tion scrolls to save his life,) Mar. 21.  
 Card. Pole succeeds him in his see, Mar. 22.  
 Crime greatly increases; highway rob-  
 beries, loathsome offences, &c. abound;  
 fifty are hanged at one assizes, at Ox-  
 ford; men of rank become robbers, &c.  
 Clever's insurrection in Norfolk suppress'd.  
 Dr. Cheke is betrayed in Flanders into the  
 hands of Mary's agents, and put to death.  
 Thirteen persons burnt for heresy at Strat-  
 ford-le-bow, June 27.  
 The bones of Martin Bucer and Paul Pha-  
 gius dug up and burnt at Cambridge.  
 The bones of Peter Martyr's wife taken up  
 and burnt at Oxford.  
 [Eighty-four persons were burnt this year.]  
 John Rogers, prebend of St. Paul's, burned  
 at Smithfield.  
 The glover's company, Lond., incorporat'd.  
 Philip succeeds to the throne of Spain.  
 Tonnage of ships at this time 7,110 tons;  
 number of ships 22.

**France.**

- 1555 *Continued from p. 352.*  
 Marriage of Antoine, duke of Bourbon,  
 and Jane, daughter of Henri d' Albert,  
 heiress of Navarre; hence  
 Antoine becomes king of Navarre.
- 1556 Truce of Vaucelles for 5 yrs. with Charles.  
 Mary of England proclaims war against  
 France in defence of Spain.

**Germany.**

- 1556 Resignation of the German crown by  
 Charles to his brother Ferdinand, Aug.  
 27; the administration is carried on,  
 however, in his name during his life.  
 The Jesuits first appear in Germany.  
 Birth of Van Ach at Cologne, a painter of  
 portraits, &c. (d. 1621.)  
 Death of John Sleidan, author of "Uni-  
 versal History," &c. (b. 1506.)

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1556 Seizure of Transylvania by Solyman.  
 Poland at war with Livonia.

**Italy.**

- 1555 *Continued from p. 352.*  
 Paul IV. (cardinal Giampietri Caraffa,  
 archbishop of Chieti) pope.  
 [He had been head of the inquisition at  
 Rome. His age was eighty.]  
 Thirteen missionaries sent to Abyssinia.  
 Birth of Ludovico Caracci, Bolognese  
 painter (d. 1619.)
- 1556 The pope joins France against Spain.  
 The Turkish fleets ravage the Neapolitan  
 coasts almost every year.
- Spain.**
- 1556 Luis Morales, (el divino) painter; excels in  
 his Madonnas and other sacred subjects  
 (born 1509, died 1586.)  
 Abdication of Charles V. Jan. 16, in favour  
 of his son Philip (1506, 1527.)  
 [Charles was sagacious in counsel and in-  
 trepid in action. His greatest virtues  
 were humanity and moderation; his  
 chief fault was dissimulation, the result  
 of carrying his refined policy to excess.  
 His anxiety for the aggrandisement of  
 his family was insatiable.]
- Philip II.—a man characterised by gloomy  
 pride, vindictive dissimulation, insatiable  
 lust of power, and an absence of natural  
 affection, succeeds.  
 [The etiquette which Philip enforced in  
 his court was so strict, that the queen  
 could only see the princes and princesses  
 at particular times.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1556 Abdication of Charles; his son Philip is  
 First of the dynasty of the Spanish branch  
 of the Austrian house—hence  
 The Netherlands are transferred from  
 Austria, and annexed to Spain.  
 Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, *governor*.  
 Mercator's chart invented.  
 [Gerard Mercator was b. 1512, d. 1594.]  
 Death of the "nephew of God"—the  
 fanatic waterman of Ghent—George  
 David, at Basle.  
 Birth of Otto Venius, of Leyden, painter.  
 [He studied at Rome, and afterwards  
 settled at Antwerp. Died 1634.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1556 The great mosque of Solymanyah begun.

**India.**

- 1556 Death of Humayun by an accidental fall  
 down a marble staircase.  
 Jelaeddin Akbar, (the Great) Mogul em-  
 peror, ascends the throne at the age of  
 fourteen years, under the guardianship of  
 Behram Khan.  
 Akbar is presented with a sanscrit book  
 entitled *Raj Turanque*.  
 Fall of Kandahar to Persia.  
 General revolt throughout Akbar's domin-  
 ions; he is deprived of all his territories  
 except the Punjab.  
 Hemu, who had seized on the throne of  
 Delhi, heads the insurgents.

**Africa.**

- 1556 Assassination of Mohammed of Fez.  
 Muley Abdallah (son) succeeds in Fez.

**America.**

- 1555 Admiral Coligni's project for establishing a  
 protestant asylum in America; Ville-  
 gagnon's settlement on an island in the Rio.  
 1556 French Calvinist refugees, 296 in number,  
 under Bois-le-Comte, arrive in Brazil.

**Britain.**

- 1557 Philip visits his wife, Mary, in March. Unfortunate descent of Sir Thomas Stafford with 32 refugees on Scarborough. Stafford beheaded, in May. War against France, declared June 7. Philip finally departs from England, July 7. Seven thousand men under the earl of Pembroke sent over to France; followed by the victory of St. Quentin. Death of Anne of Cleves at Chelsea, Aug. Mary contends with the pope. Quarrels between the queen regent of Scotland and the lords of the congregation respecting religion. Glass bottles, &c. first made in England; manufactories established at Crutched Friars, and in the Savoy. Restrictive laws respecting the manufacture of woollen cloths. Caius College, Cambridge, founded. St. John's College, Oxford, founded. The poems of Lord Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt first published.

**France.**

- 1557 Deft. of the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10. ["About 4,000 French lay dead on the field, among whom were the prince of Enghein, and 600 officers of gentle birth; loss of the imperialists scarcely amounted to 80."] Gobelin's dye-works in Paris (1667.)

**Germany.**

- 1557 The famous synergistical controversy between Flacius and Victorinus Stigel; at the end the latter is thrown into the fortress of Grimmenstein, till 1562. Violent discussions among the reformed on free-will, grace, human depravity, &c. Jealousies between the rival professors of the universities of Jena and Wittenberg. Johann Fischart, satirist, fl. (1511—1581.) Birth of Matthias (afterwards emperor.)

**Italy.**

- 1557 Expedition of the French under de Guise. Sienna annexed to Florence, except the ports, which are formed into a separate province named the *Presidi*, July. [Philip (of Spain) delivered up Sienna in discharge of the sums borrowed by Charles V.] Ottavio Farnese, son of Pietro, restored to Parma and Piacenza. [They remained in his family till 1731.] Ordinance against luxury at Venice. [In this ordinance turkeys, which at this time began to be introduced into Europe from America, are distinctly named, and the tables on which they might appear are specified.] Death of Vittoria Colonna at Rome, aet. 57. ["During her last moments her attached friend, Michael Angelo, stood beside her. He was considerably her junior, and looked up to her as something superior to human nature, and entitled to his most fervent admiration. This almost divine woman was held in enthusiastic veneration."]

**Poland.**

- 1557 Poland concludes a peace with Livonia; and makes a treaty with the Livonian knights, offensive and defensive, at Poswal, against Russia.

**Portugal.**

- 1557 Death of John; after witnessing the premature decease of nearly all the members of his family. [John had displayed an ability and prudence surpassed by few monarchs. He economised the national resources, and restricted his foreign dominions; he endeavoured to stem the tide of wealth born luxury and effeminacy, to check the undue exercise of power by officials, to reform the courts of justice, to soften the penal code, and to promote the extension of Christianity by the labours of missionaries. He ardently desired, moreover, to reform the church. His public works were numerous, among which was included the restoration of the aqueduct of Sartorius, so long neglected.] *Sebastian* (3 years old, grandson of John) king, under the regency of the widowed queen. Popular jealousy towards the queen, owing to her Castilian origin, &c. Death of Gil Vicente, the dramatist; author of "Autos," comedies, farces, and tragedies. [He is reputed as the introducer of the regular drama into Europe, as well as being the founder of the drama in Portugl.]

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1557 Serfdom in Russia; the peasantry are attached to the soil, and decreed the property of the land-owners. [The serfdom of Russia—and the same observations will apply to Poland—was a mitigated form of slavery, as known among the Romans and Greeks. A serf in either Poland or Russia, is bound to the soil upon which he is born, and may be let or sold with it, but cannot be sold off the land without his consent; whereas the slaves in Greece or Rome were transferred from one place to another at their masters' pleasure.] Peace between Russia and Sweden. Treaty of Poswal; the Livonian knights and Poles unite against Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1557 Victory over the French at St. Quentin. Death of the painter Richard Aerts (born 1482.) Birth of Albert Van Ort, Rubens' first instructor (died 1611.) Birth of Peter Paul Rubens, founder of the Flemish school of painting (d. 1640.)

**India.**

- 1557 Behram (dignified by the title of *Baha* or "father") successfully contends with the insurgents. Battle of Paniput; defeat and death of Hemu after a desperate resistance. Delhi occupied by the troops of Akbar. Capture of Meinhat the treasure city of Hemu. Unmer Dhas separates the sect of the "Sikhs" from the Oodasses. [He, as well as Nanuk and Unggud, discountenanced sutteeism, &c.]

**Africa.**

- 1557 Abdallah aims at the consolidation of his power by the murder of his uncle and seven cousins, and the seizure of the territories.

**Britain.**

- 1558 Calais taken by duke of Guise, Jan. 8.  
[A town which cost Edward III. an obstinate siege of eleven months, and which had been retained by England for 211 years, was lost after an eight days' siege.] Parliament and the clergy grant liberal supplies for carrying on the war.
- Mary queen of Scots married to the dauphin in Paris April 28.
- Death of Mary of Engld., Nov. 17, aged 42.  
[Queen Mary possessed many noble and generous qualities. "She was generally sincere and high-minded, and shrunk from that trickery and treachery in state matters which her more fortunate sister Elizabeth adopted without hesitation as a general rule of conduct. She was capable of warm and lasting friendships; was charitable to the poor, and considerate to the afflicted; and she was the first to suggest the foundation of an establishment like Chelsea Hospital, for which she bequeathed certain funds, which her successor neglected to carry into effect." Her literary attainments were considerable, for we are informed that she understood three foreign languages—the Italian, French, and Spanish, besides being well acquainted with the Latin, and having a partial knowledge of the Greek. She was, moreover, fond of music, and played well, especially on the lute. In matters of feminine propriety she far outshone her successor, for the violent gesticulation and swearing of gross oaths, not to mention other improprieties of Elizabeth, were unknown to Mary. As a queen, however, her bigotry and peevishness—the latter increased by ill health and domestic troubles, and the former nourished by her "spiritual advisers," she proved herself worse than useless—witness the appalling fact, that during her short reign not fewer than 285 persons, including 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 55 women and 4 children, were burnt in various parts of the kingdom for the "crime" of difference of opinion on religious matters; not to mention the thousands who, for conscience sake, suffered the loss of goods, liberty, health, and social status, at the hands of the sanguinary and vigilant inquisitors of this reign.]
- During the reign of Mary twenty-two additional boroughs were created.
- Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, ascends the throne.  
Civil list about £600,000.  
Continued next page.
- France.**
- 1558 Calais recovered from the English under lord Wentworth, by the duke of Guise. Consummation of the marriage of the dauphin and Mary queen of Scots.  
Procession of the reformed church in Paris, attended by the Bourbon princes. "Falots," or open vases filled with pitch, &c. ordered to be kept burning in the streets of Paris.
- Spain.**
- 1558 Death of Charles in the monastery of St. Justus, Sep. 21.

**Germany.**

- 1558 William of Grumbach (who had been deprived of his lands) murders Zobel, bp. of Wurtzburg; he is outlawed.  
Troubles caused by Grumbach till 1567.  
Ferdinand I. (king of Hungary) emperor. [He assumed the title at a diet held in Frankfurt, March 8.]  
Hungary definitively joined to the empire.  
Fruitless religious conference at Worms, Feb. 11.  
The protestant predilections of the emperor's son, Maximilian, discovered by the Jesuit Canisius.  
Pope Paul refuses to recognise Ferdinand.  
Efforts (till 1567) of the son of the elector of Saxony to recover his electorate.

**Italy.**

- 1558 Birth of Pagani of Florence, painter, &c. (died 1605.)  
Commandant, the mathematician, fl.  
[His last and most important labour was his translation of the "Mathematical Collections of Pappus," the only translation that has yet appeared.]  
Birth of Agostino Caracci at Bologna, one of Cort's best pupils, (d. 1602.)  
Death of the Venetian (historic) painter, Alberto Fontano.
- Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**
- 1558 Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, emperor.  
War between Poland and Russia.  
Livonia devastated by the Russians.

**Portugal.**

- 1558 The Moors cause troubles in Africa; spirited and judicious proceedings of the queen for keeping the Moors in check.  
Andrada the theologian fl. (1528—1585.)

**Russia.**

- 1558 War between Russia and the Livonian branch of the Teutonic order.  
[The war of the four northern powers for the Baltic provinces, Livonia, Esthonia, &c. which commenced this year, was not finally concluded till the year 1721.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1558 Guise successful in Luxemburg.  
Battle of Gravelines; an English squadron of ten decides the day agnst. the French.  
[Two thousand men were killed upon the spot; many more were slaughtered by the peasants in their escape; and the remainder surrendered, with De Termes.]  
Birth of Henry Goltzius, painter, designer, and engraver, at Mulbrecht, in the duchy of Julien.

**India.**

- 1558 Growing insolence of Behram; he puts his supposed rivals to death, &c.  
Battle of Bulgar; the king of Guzerat routs the Portuguese.  
Bengal under the Moguls.

**Africa.**

- 1558 Alliance of Morocco, Fez, Sus, and Tremecen against the Portuguese.  
[In full confidence that they could now recover all that remained to the Portuguese during the reign of a woman, the Africans soon mustered 80,000 men.]

**America.**

- 1557 Da Costa governor of Brazil.  
War with the natives; cannibalism prohibited.  
1558 Mem de Sa governor of Brazil.

**Britain.**

- 1558 *Continued from p. 355.*  
 [With Elizabeth commenced a new era in the history of the public revenue—rigid economy and avoidance of debt being the two great principles upon which her financial economy was based.]  
 Death of cardinal Pole, Nov. 18.  
 The dauphin of France and his consort Mary assume the royal title of England; hence the hatred of Elizabeth to Mary.  
 Cecil appointed secretary of state.  
 Sir Nicholas Bacon appointed chancellor.  
 Pope Paul IV. denies Elizabeth's right to the sovereignty.  
 Dress, &c. of apprentices regulated by law.  
 The Bishops' Bible published.  
 Elizabeth forbids the elevation of the host in the chapel royal; yet she finds the protestantism of protestants stronger than her own.  
 She liberates all those confined for their adherence to protestantism.  
 Execution of Walter Mill at St. Andrews for heresy, the last of the Scottish martyrs.  
 1559 Queen Elizabeth crowned by Dr. Oglethorpe, January 15.  
 Philip of Spain makes Elizabeth an offer of marriage (uncanonical).  
 Elizabeth's first parliament meets Jan. 25. Act of uniformity passed; the queen declared head of the church; restoration of the first fruits and tenths to the queen (1555); Edward's laws on religion and his English prayer book restored; modification of offensive epithets in the collects.  
 The queen declares her intention of living and dying "a virgin queen."  
 Archbishop Heath and all the other bishops (except Kitchen of Landaff) refuse to take the oath of uniformity; they are deprived of their sees, which are conferred upon "conforming" divines.  
 Persecution of Roman Catholics who refuse the oaths of supremacy and uniformity; voluntary exile of many catholics.  
 [Matters would have been worse with the catholics had the queen and her advisers not resisted the persecuting zeal of the ascendant party.]  
 The reformation in Scotland progresses through Knox's preaching; fiery zeal of the iconoclastic party; riots, &c.  
 Elizabeth's vindictive conduct towards Dr. Story; she has him kidnapped in Flanders, brought over and executed.  
 The protestant refugees return from the continent in great numbers; they desire to push the reformation farther than the Anglican clergy are prepared for.  
 The "Puritans" make their appearance.  
 War between Mary of Guise (regent of Scot.) and "Lords of the Congregation."  
 Mary Stuart queen of France, July 11.  
 Popular hatred of the French in Scotland.  
 Elizabeth aids the Scottish malcontents at Leith; money, gunpowder, &c. sent to the mercenary nobles by Elizabeth.  
 Imprudent conduct of the ex-bishops, Bonner, Heath, Bourn, and Tuberville; they are thrown into prison.  
 The Custom House, London, built.  
 The queen borrows £200,000 from the city of Antwerp to assist in reforming her coin.

**France.**

- 1559 The "Holy Ghost" order of knighthood restored, Jan. 1 (1791.)  
 General peace of Chateau Cambresis, Ap. 2. Calais delivered up to France.  
 First National Reformed Synod; opposition to their proceedings by Henry; process against five of their members.  
 Duke of Savoy and princess Margaret married.  
 Henry accidentally killed in a tilt.  
 Francis II. (husband of Mary qu. of Scots.) The queen mother, Catherine, unites with the Guises in the government.  
 Anne du Bourg, a reformed ecclesiastic, put to death for heresy.  
 [He is considered by some as the first protestant martyr in France. See 1525.]  
 The prince of Condé chosen protector of the reformed churches.  
*French Reformed Confession of Faith.*  
**Germany.**  
 1559 Diet of Frankfort; Ferdinand confirms the religious peace and the treaty of Passau, Aug. 28.  
 Pope Pius recognises Ferdinand as empr.  
**Italy.**  
 1559 Peace of Chateau Cambresis, which terminates the wars of France in Italy.  
 [Sixty-five years of tranquillity succeed in Italy under Spanish rule.]  
 On the death of pope Paul (Aug. 18), the people of Rome burst forth with furious joy; they break his statue, burn the inquisition, liberate hundreds of prisoners.  
 Pius IV. (card. John Angelo de Medici) p.  
 Restoration of Savoy to duke Emmanuel Philibert, by France (1580.)  
 The Neapolitan armament, under the duke de Medina-Celi, against Tripoli, destroyed at Galves by the Turks.  
 A famine in Venice, and the burning of the Arsenal, cause much distress.  
 Death of Baccio Bandinelli, a Florentine sculptor and painter (b. 1497.)  
**Spain.**  
 1559 Peace of Chateau Cambresis; from which time to the Mantuan war of succession, Spain held sovereign sway in Italy.  
 Philip comes to Spain from the Netherlands. Madrid the capital, instead of Toledo.  
**Portugal.**  
 1559 Intrigues of the ambitious cardinal Henry, brother of the late king; encouraged by Popular jealousy agst. a female sovereign. University of Evora founded.  
**Denmark.**  
 1559 Frederick II. king of Denmark.  
**Netherlands.**  
 1559 The Netherlands under regency of the duchess of Parma—Mary of Austria.  
 Council of state and privy council of six members; cardinal Granville, abp. of Malines, chief minister; nine provincial governors appointed.  
 Renewed attempts to introduce the inquisition into the Netherlands.  
**Turkish Empire.**  
 1559 Naval victory of Galves by Dragut. Jealousies between the sons of Solymann—Bajazet and Selim.  
**America.**  
 1559 The Portuguese renew their efforts to establish colonies in Brazil.

**Britain.**

- 1560 The coin restored to its purity; all the debased money of Henry and Mary called in. Further debasement of the Scottish coinage. Preparations of Elizabeth for war. France offers to give up Calais to England if Elizabeth will not interfere with the affairs of Scotland; Elizabeth declines the offer.
- Treaty of Berwick btw. Elizabeth and the Scottish lords of the congregatn. Feb. 27. Re-establishment of the Protestant Church. Coverdale's Bible reprinted at Geneva and re-introduced into England.
- Elizabeth sends to Philip II. of Spain the order of the Garter, which he returns.
- Eric of Sweden makes Elizabeth an offer of marriage.
- Siege and blockade of Leith by the united forces of Elizabeth and the lords of the congregation in April.
- Suspicious of Elizabeth's ulterior designs by the insurgent lords.
- Death of the queen regent in Edinburgh castle, June 10.
- Treaty of Edinburgh between Mary's commissioners and the lords of the congregation, July 6.
- Peace; Leith is surrendered by the brave D'Oisel, the French governor.
- The reformation established in Scotland; the presbyterian form of church government adopted; first General Assembly.
- The formularies of the presbyterian church compiled by John Knox.
- First Confession of Faith in Scotland.*
- Mary refuses to ratify the acts of the Scottish parliament.
- Re-establishment of Westminster school.
- The death of Francis II. Dec. 5, leaves Mary queen of Scots a widow.
- Insurance in use in England.
- The Outer Temple an inn of law.
- Lady Catharine Grey and her husband, the earl of Hertford, sent to the Tower.
- Suspicious are entertained that Lord Robert Dudley had murdered his wife, and perpetrated other gross crimes, Nov. Three-halfpenny and three-farthing coins struck, but they soon disappear.

**France.**

- 1560 Intrigues of the Jesuits in France. Rising of Calvinists at Amboise, Mar. 15. Guise frustrates the conspiracy. Execution of Chalouse and four others. Death of chancellor Olivier, March 30. The members of the reformed church first called *Huguenots* at Tours.
- Council of Notables at Fontainbleau, for the impeachment of Condé, Aug. 21.
- The States-General meet at Orleans; the first meeting since 1484.
- Arrest and trial of the prince of Condé. His execution is fixed for the 10th Dec.
- Death of Francis II. Dec. 5, after a reign of seventeen months and twenty-five days. [This event effected a revolution, which restored Condé, the champion of the new doctrines, to liberty.]
- Charles IX. not quite eleven years old.
- Re-opening of the States-General, Dec. 13. The qu. mother obtains the regency, Dec. 21. She patronises the protestants, only to counteract the influence of the Guises.

**France.**

- 1560 The clergy clamour for powers to enable them to exterminate heresy. The nobles require that certain privileges of their order should be confirmed. *Tiers Etat* demand economy and reform. Public debt 44,000,000 livres. Claude Goudimel, the most celebrated musician of the age, flourishes. [He perished in the massacre of the protestants at Lyons in 1572.] Only three coaches in Paris.

**Germany.**

- 1560 Death of Philip Melancthon, April 19. ["The gentle and evangelical spirit of tolerance, of unrestrained freedom of conscience, which Melancthon grieved to see trodden down, would have done honour to the most liberal age."] Protestantism spreads in Bavaria. Melchior Koch, of Nuremberg, celebrated for gilding tin goblets, flourishes. [Himself and his secret died 1567.] Barbara, wife of Christopher Uttnaun, of St. Annaberg, invents the knitting of lace.—*Beckmann.*
- Plumbago in use in Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1560 The military order of St. Stephen founded in Tuscany by Cosmo de Medici. [Cosmo ruled despotically; nevertheless he patronised the arts and sciences, and so increased in riches as to be thought the wealthiest prince in Europe.] The Scientific Academy of Naples founded. Death of Dosso Dossi, of the Ferrarese school of painting.
- Death of Andrea Doria, Nov. 25, aged 93.
- Death of Tommaso Aleni, historic painter (born 1500.)
- Birth of Annibale Caracci, of Bologna, a celebrated artist (d. 1609.)
- Birth of Guiseppe Cesari, Roman painter (died 1640.)
- Birth of Francesco Villamena at Assisi, pupil of Cort (1578.)

**Spain.**

- 1560 Philip marries Isabella of France. Despotie and tyrannical rule of Philip; the protestants persecuted, &c. [Philip beheld the auto-da-fe at Valladolid without betraying the slightest symptom of commiseration.]

Unsuccessful expedition of the duke of Medina Celi against Dragut of Tripoli.

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

- 1560 A citadel built at Bergen; which destroys the Hanseatic influence of that place.
- Death of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden, Sep. 21.
- Eric XIV. (eldest son) succeeds—a gloomy, cruel, and maniacal tyrant.
- War of Denmark with the inhabitants of Ditmarsh; the Danes successful.
- The privileges of the Hanseatic League abolished in Norway (1536. See 1622.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1560 Religious refugees from England, Austria, and France, flock into the Netherlands. The ecclesiastical tribunals are obnoxious to the citizens; general discontent.
- The duchess of Parma (regent) and Granvelle, minister, suppress the discontent.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1560 Rebellion of Bajazet in Koniah.

**Britain.**

- 1561 Mary queen of Scots lands at Leith, Aug. 19.  
The queen is forbidden to have mass said in Holyrood chapel.  
Interview between Mary and John Knox, who attempts to convert her from idolatry.  
Violent conduct of Knox and the Scotch reformers; the "wicked rabble of anti-christ" banished Edinburgh; the queen is described as "Jezebel," &c. &c.  
Mean and treasonable behaviour of many of the Scotch nobility.

Elizabeth secretly assists the Scotch conspirators; being continually haunted with a dread of Mary's pretensions to the English throne.

Mary refuses to ratify the treaty of Edinb. Abortive negotiations of several princes for a marriage with Elizabeth.

Elizabeth increases her naval force.

Elizabeth receives from Mrs. Montagu a pair of silk stockings, the first she wore. Laws against astrologers.

Jasper Heywood's "Hercules Furens" pb. [He published his "Troas" in 1559, and his "Thyestes" in 1560.]

First regular tragedy in the English language, "Ferrex and Porrex," written by Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset (1527—1608), and Thomas Norton (d. 1584), exhibited before Elizabeth by the members of the Inner Temple, Jan. 18.

**France.**

- 1561 *The triumphate* (Montmorency, Guise, and St. André) formed for crushing the reformation.

Edict of July, by the parliament of Paris, destroying all hope of toleration.

Meeting at Poissy; Beza, and other Huguenots, dispute with the chamber of the clergy, July 30.

Formal separation of the Lutherans and Calvinists after the conference at Poissy. Return of Mary queen of Scots to Scotland, Aug. 19.

Meeting of the nobles and *Tiers Etat* at Pontoise; they demand religious toleration, and the sequestration of much ecclesiastical property.

The Sorbonne decides agt. the Huguenots. Queen Catherine favours Beza. Tumult at St. Medard, Dec. 29.

**Germany.**

- 1561 Protestant meeting at Naumburg in Jan. The Confession of Faith presented by the elector palatine Frederic III., is signed by the princes; and on the proposal of Philip of Hesse, the Augsburg confession is also signed, except by Ulrich of Meeklenburg, and John Frederic, who object to the crypto-Calvinistic "Introduction" drawn up by Peucer of Wittenberg the previous year.

Attempts of Hosius to convert Maximilian to the Roman Catholic faith (1558.) Meeting at Erfurt; a solemn refusal to attend the council of Trent agreed to, Aug. Crispin de Passe, engraver and celebrated controversialist, born at Utrecht (? 1560.) [His three sons, Crispin, William, and Simon, and his daughter Magdalen, are also celebrated as engravers, &c.]

**Italy.**

- 1561 Death of Battista, pupil of M. Angelo. The Ghisi family of Mantua, engravers, &c. flourish; viz:—Giovanni Battista Ghisi, (b. 1500); Diana, his daughter; and Georgio and Adamo, his sons.

Torquato Tasso, 17 years old, is placed by his father Bernardo (author of "Amidigi," &c.) at Padua to study law.

[In 1552 Torquato was left at Naples under the care of his mother Porta, his father, as the friend of the prince of Salerno, being included in the proscription which declared that prince and his adherents rebels. Porta died in 1556, never having seen her husband since his exile, four years before; soon after this Torquato joined his impoverished parent.]

**Hungary.**

- 1561 Treaty of Wilna;—cession of Livonia to Poland, by the last grand master of the Livonian knights—Gotherd Kettler. Courland and Semigalia are erected into an hereditary duchy by Kettler, and placed under Polish protection. The Jesuits first in Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1561 Attempts made to establish the inquisition in the Netherlands; hence Renewed revolt of the Netherlands. Hurtado de Mendoza, historian, flourishes (died 1575.)

**Portugal.**

- 1561 Rodriguez Lobo, author of *Romances*, &c., Camoens, author of "The Lusiad" (1524—1579), Caminha, the epigrammatist, &c. (died 1595), and Cortereal, the poet, flourish.

**Sweden.**

- 1561 Esthonia and Revel annexed to Sweden; to recover which the Poles prepare for war.

**Netherlands.**

- 1561 Intrigues of the prince of Orange for the removal of Granville; discontent increases.

Popularity of the three liberal members of the council—Egmont, Horn, and Orange. Incipient insurrection against Spanish authority.

Fr. Floris, of Antwerp, painter, pupil of Michael Angelo, fl. (1520—1570.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1561 Defeat of Bajazet; he escapes to the court of Shah Tamasp, who first treats him with kindness.

**India.**

- 1561 Behram disgraced for tyranny; he revolts; is reduced to distress; solicits forgiveness; is pardoned; proceeds on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Murder of Behram by an Affghan noble on his journey to Mecca.

Akbar assumes the entire government, and proceeds at the head of his troops to add more conquests to his dominion.

**America.**

- 1561 Submission of Sayri-Capac, one of the descendants of the Peruvian Incas; he is pensioned by the Spaniards.

The cod fishery of Newfoundland at this time numbers not less than one hundred ships—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese.

**Britain.**

- 1562 Ratification of the 39 articles.  
 Earl of Huntly's revolt in Scotland.  
 Battle of Corrichie, near Aberdeen, between the earl of Huntly's adherents and queen Mary's forces under earl of Murray; victory for the queen, Oct. 28; Huntly is killed, Sir John Gordon, Huntly's son, is taken prisoner and brutally executed at Aberdeen.  
 Antony Brucher's mill for coining purposes introduced.  
 Ireland divided into counties.  
 Punishment for forgery—imprisonment for life and mutilation.  
 Insanity of the earl of Arran discovered.  
 Elizabeth aids the French protestants.  
 Knox's liturgy, or Book of Common Order, partially introduced into Scotland.  
 Peach, winter savory, clary, introduced.  
 The fig first mentioned by Tusser.  
 Birth of Geo. Abbot, abp. of Canterbury.  
 [He opposed archbishop Laud's despotic counsel in the reign of Charles I. (1633.)]  
 New edition of Cranmer's Bible.  
 Sir Thomas Gresham fl. (Born 1519; made free of Mercers' Co. 1543; begun to negotiate loans for Elizabeth 1551; knighted 1559; died 1579. He built the Royal Exchange; and founded Gresham College, for which he endowed six professorships—divinity, law, physic, philology, astronomy, music; the professors to give gratuitous lectures to the citizens of London for ever.)

**France.**

- 1562 Civil wars of religion; in the first war Condé heads the Reformed, but Navarre apostatizes.  
 Massacre of Reformed at Vassy, March 1. Manifesto of the Huguenots from Orleans, their head-quarters, April.  
 Alliance between the Reformed and Elizabeth of England; Havre de Grace garrisoned by English.  
 Siege of Rouen; it is carried by assault; horrid massacre.  
 Death of the king of Navarre, Nov. 17.  
 Battle of Dreux; Guise defeats Coligny, Dec. 19.

**Germany.**

- 1562 Mills for drawing wire first invented.  
 Ferdinand's plans of reform submitted to the Council of Trent, May 20, viz.—communion in both kinds to the laity, divine service in the mother tongue, marriage of the clergy, visitations of monastic bodies, removal of corruptions, &c.  
 Great prosperity of Saxony under its elector Augustus.

**Italy.**

- 1562 Re-opening of the Council of Trent.  
 Maximilian proclaimed king of the Romans, Nov. 24.

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

- 1562 Ferdinand purchases a truce of eight years with Solymán, by the cession of Transylvania to Sigismund, with a pension of 100,000 ducats.  
 Maximilian II. king of Bohemia.  
 War of Poland with Sweden and Russia for Livonia—only Esthonia and Revel, by the treaty of Wilna, having been ceded to Sweden.

**Spain.**

- 1562 Birth of Lope de Vega (d. 1635.)

**Portugal.**

- 1562 After a career of rare good fortune, wisdom, and moderation, the queen in order to avoid a fearful collision of interests, voluntarily resigns; hence  
 Regency of cardinal Henry.  
 The young king is placed under the tuition of four Jesuit priests, who inculcate principles wholly at variance with the well-being of the monarch and his people.  
 Division of the Portuguese territories in India into three governments, Ceylon, Malacca, and Goa.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1562 Russia and Sweden at war with Poland.

**Netherlands.**

- 1562 The university of Douay commenced by card. Allen, for the education of young men for the Eng. priesthood (See 1569.)  
 [It was subsequently removed to Rheims. Similar colleges were soon after established at Rome and in Spain.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1562 Bajazet and his family are sold by Tamasp to Selim, by whose agents they are tortured and beheaded.  
 Truce for eight years between Solymán and the emperor Ferdinand I., the latter again becomes tributary to the Sultan.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1562 Anthony Jenkinson, ambassador from England, comes to the court of Tamasp. [Anthony Jenkinson, a merchant, was commissioned by queen Elizabeth to negotiate a treaty of commerce; but Tamasp's bigotry induced him to refuse any terms of amity with a Christian court. The mission was not wholly without effect, for Mr. Jenkinson's prudent conduct produced very favourable impressions on the minds of the Persian merchants and traders.]

**India.**

- 1562 Partial conquest of Malwa and Marwar by the victorious Akbar.  
 Akbar's fame greatly augmented by his scientific attack on Chittoor.  
 Akbar removes all civil restrictions from the Hindus, tolerates their religion, (and all religions) and raises many of the Hindus to offices of state, &c. He is disposed to embrace Christianity.

**Africa.**

- 1562 War of Muley Abdallah with the Portuguese; his son Muley Mahomet and the king of Dara unsuccessfully besiege the fortress of Mazagan.

**America.**

- 1562 *English Origin of Negro Slavery in America.*  
 The *slave trade* projected and carried into execution by Sir John Hawkins, assisted by several aldermen and wealthy merchants of the city of London.  
 Hawkins sails from London, having three small vessels and 100 men in command, in October.  
 He obtains possession of about 300 negroes at Surheme; which he sells to the Spaniards at Isabella, La Plata, &c.  
 French expedition under Jean de Ribaud; colony of Fort Charles in Florida.  
 Sayri-Capac poisoned (1561.)

**Britain.**

- 1563 Elizabeth ill of the small-pox. Elizabeth's first continental war proving unfortunate, she consents to give up the cause of the French protestants. Lord Robert Dudley created earl of Leicester, Sep. 29 (1560.) Ecclesiastical table of affinity and prohibited degrees set forth. The 42 articles of religion reduced to 39. Potatoes brought fr. America by Hawkins. Knives first made in England by one Matthews of London. The laws of supremacy, &c., extended so as to embrace schoolmasters, &c. Poor laws first established in England. Gypsies expelled England. Earthquakes in various parts of England from Dec. 1 to 12. Exportation of coal from Scot. prohibited. Free grammar school of Abingdon fndd. [The town was founded in 517, and the Abbey built in 941.]
- 1564 Conspiracy of the sons of cardinal Pole. Prince Casimir proposes for Elizabeth. Earl of Murray proposes, as husband, Lord Dudley, to Mary queen of Scots, Mar. 30. [Many other suitors also appeared.] Incorporation of the company of merchant adventurers, and royal miners' company. Anthems introduced into divine worship. Rizzio (an Italian) made secretary to Mary queen of Scots. Knox's liturgy authoritatively enjoined to be used in churches by the General Assembly. Representation made to the queen agt. the puritan worship. Persecution follows. Peace with France at Troyes, April 11. Birth of William Shakspeare, in April.

**France.**

- 1563 Siege of Orleans; Duke of Guise shot by Poltrot, Feb. 18. Peace of Amboise; granting toleration, March 19. Surrender of Havre by the Engl., July 28. The title "Deist" first adopted by free-thinkers.
- 1564 Peace of Troyes with England, April 11. The Tuileries founded. Royal progress throughout the kingdom.

**Germany.**

- 1563 Mission of the clever and intriguing cardinal Marone to the emperor, at Innsbruck, in April. Troubles in Prussia arising from the opposition of class interests. Close of the Council of Trent in Dec.; leaving the reforms proposed by the emperor unattempted.
- 1564 The emperor appoints Wicel, Staphylus, and Cassander, to carry out the ecclesiastical plan of reform he had proposed. Death of Ferdinand, July 25, aged 61. Maximilian II., (king of Hungary and Bohemia) emperor. [The active hostility of his elder brother had in time been softened into neutrality, which, in his son, was expected to ripen into more than even toleration.] A proposal to transfer the privilege of filling up benefices from the pope to the electors meets with much opposition from the German nobles, because of the vast

**Germany.**

extent of territorial aggrandizement which would thus fall to the electors. [At the close of Maximilian's reign, most of the protestant nobles relapsed into popery from the above cause.]

**Italy.**

- 1563 Council of Trent; closes its sittings, Dec. 3. The "Institutiones Juris Canonici" of Lancellotti published. Birth of Ercole, (grandson of Abbati, 1512) painter in fresco, Modena (d. 1613.) Death of Michael Angelo, nearly 89 years. [Michael Angelo's last words were, "In your passage through this life remember the sufferings of Jesus Christ."] [The best pupils of Michael Angelo were Peregrino Tibaldi (b. 1527, d. 1600); Sebastian del Piombo (b. 1485, d. 1547); Daniel di Volterra (b. 1509, d. 1566.)]
- 1564 Eruption of Mount *Zetna*. San Pietro again rebels in Corsica (1569.) Cosmo de Medici unites his son Francesco in the government of Florence. Bull containing the profession of faith to be made by all orders of the clergy, issued. Death of Giovanni da Udina, the reviver of stucco work (b. 1494.) The knights of St. John (grand master John de la Valette) successfully defend Malta against the Turks for 5 months. Birth of Galileo at Pisa, Feb. 15 (d. 1642.)

**Hungary.**

- 1563 Maximilian crowned king of Hungary. Dict of Wilna in Lithuania; admission of protestants to equal privileges with the catholics (1568.)

**Spain.**

- 1563 Foundation of the Escorial of Madrid. The palace of the Escorial was begun by Giovan Battista di Toledo. [It is so extensive that it would require four days to walk through its rooms; the walking length of which are 120 miles. It was not finished till 1586.]

- 1564 The Philippines acquired. Efforts to enforce in the Netherlands the decrees of the Council of Trent—resisted.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

- 1563 Death of the czarina, Ivan's consort. From this time Ivan becomes an intolerant and blood-thirsty tyrant. War between Denmark and Sweden respecting national supremacy, &c. Peter Oxe, Danish minister.

**Netherlands.**

- 1563 Recall of cardinal Granville. 1564 Philip attempts to introduce and enforce the decrees of the Council of Trent.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1563 Bajazet seeks protection at the court of Tamasp; he is treated with kindness. 1564 Tamasp delivers up the Turkish prince Bajazet, who had fled from his father Solyman into Persia; Bajazet is behdd.

**America.**

- 1563 Hawkins returns to London. The French colonists abandon Florida. 1564 Second slave-trading voyage of Hawkins in the ship "Jesus," accompanied by three other ships. Third attempt of Coligni to establish protestant colonies in Florida; Fort Carolin founded by Laudonier.

**Britain.**

1565 First interview of Lord Darnley with Mary queen of Scots at Wemyss castle in Fife, Feb. 16. He is courteously received. Marriage of Mary q. of Scots (aged 24) and Lord Darnley, (in his 20th year) July 29. The "Roundabout Raid:"—Murray, Chatterhault, Argyle, &c., fly to arms (supported by English money), but the quickness and decision of Mary compel them to retreat, and, after much turning and doubling, they escape into England. Mary queen of Scots joins the great catholic alliance.

Ireland peaceable; kept in order by a garrison of 320 horse and 800 foot.

"Gammer Gurton's Needle" (dramatic) by John Still, published.

Wire-drawing mills first introduced into England by foreigners.

The morality play-writers, N. Woodes, author of "The Conflict of Conscience," "Tom Tiler and his Wife," &c., T. Ingelend, author of "The Disobedient Child," &c., T. Preston, author of "Cambyses," &c., flourish.

Knit worsted stockings first made in England by Wm. Rider (? earlier.)

[Pembroke was the first nobleman who wore worsted knit stockings.—*Stowe.*]

1566 Rizzio murdered in queen Mary's presence (Scotland) Mar. 9.

The banished lords of the "Roundabout Raid" boldly appear in Scotland.

Reconciliation of Murray to queen Mary. Birth of prince James, (afterwards James VI. of Scot. and I. of England) June 19.

*Continued next page.*

**France.**

1565 Feud at Paris—*La Guerre Cardinale.*

Conference between Catharine and the duke of Alva at Bayonne; the suppression of heresy by the establishment of the inquisition, immediate cutting off the Huguenot leaders, and a general massacre—the chief topics of discussion. Marriage of the prince of Conde with Frances of Orleans.

Edict of Ronsillon limiting the religious privileges of treaty of Amboise, Aug. 4.

1566 "Holy League" with Spain for the extirpation of heresy—one result of the Bayonne conference.

**Germany.**

1565 University of Dillingen, in Suabia, fnded. John Frederic, the duke of Grumbach, chancellor Bruck and Tausenschen, assumes the title elector, coins money, &c. Public debts of Wirtemberg partially liquidated by the surplus revenues of the chrh. The catholic cause revives in Bavaria.

Dr. Samuel Quicquelberg's catalogue of his collection of natural curiosities published at Munich.

[Private collections of natural curiosities were pretty general in this century.]

1566 Diet of Augsburg from Jan. to May; intolerance of the Lutherans, &c.

Burgundy falls to the throne of Spain.

War of Maximilian with Turkey.

[The refusal of Maximilian to restore the Siebenburgen was made by Solymán the pretext for invading Hungary.]

*Continued next page.*

**Italy.**

1565 Inquisition in Naples prohibited by roy.edict. The city of Valetta founded.

1566 Fall of Chios to the 'Turks (see Turkey.) *Continued next page.*

**Hungary.**

1566 Hungary again invaded by the Turks. Zigeth besieged and taken; the garrison and inhabitants destroyed; city razed. [Death of Solymán at this siege.]

**Spain.**

1565 Ungenerous conduct of Philip towards the knights of Malta, now assailed by Turks. Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, author of "Lazarillo de Tormes," &c. flourishes. [Esteemed as the father of Spanish prose.]

Burgundy falls to Spain.

1566 The "Compromise" of Breda presented by 400 nobles of the Netherlands.

**Russia.**

1565 Ivan captures Novogorod; he puts all the inhabitants to the sword.

**Netherlands.**

1565 Declaration of the prince of Orange, marquis of Berg-op-Zoom, counts Mansfield and Meghe, baron Montigny, and the president Viglius, agnst. the inquisition. Secret league to resist Philip's edict.

1566 Revolt against Spain in Batavia.

The association of nobles, under the title of *Gueux*, or beggars, present the *compromise* of Breda to the regent.

*Continued next page.*

**Turkish Empire.**

1565 The Turks lay siege to Malta.

1566 The Turks abandon the siege of Malta with the loss of 30,000 men.

Solyman's last invasion of Hungary. John Sigismund does homage for Transylvania, and Solyman promises him aid and protection.

*Continued next page.*

**India.**

1565 The city of Agra founded and made the capital of the Mogul empire by the emperor Akbar (1647.)

Confederacy of the Moslems in the Dekkan against the raja of Beejanuggur.

Battle of Talikote.

1566 Rebellion of Mohammed Hukeem, brother of Akbar.

**Africa.**

1565 Second attack of Abdallah upon the fortress of Mazagan; Ceuta menaced, and Algiers assailed.

**America.**

1565 Hawkins sails from Sierre Leone towards the West Indies with a large cargo of negroes, Jan.

Having disposed of his victims in the Spanish settlements he returns home.

[Thus England by means of "many of her merchants, shipowners, and mariners, becoming a confederation of *legalized pirates*, bequeathed to America a greater curse than all the plagues which affected the Egyptians."—*Macgregor.*]

Ribaud arrives at the French colony of Fort Caroline with additional colonists, supplies of food, &c.

1566 Spanish jealousy and cruelty:

Fort Caroline destroyed, and the colonists slaughtered—"not as Frenchmen, but as heretics."

**Britain.**

- 1566 *Continued from p. 361.*  
 The Royal Exchange, London, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham (See 1562.)  
 The puritans lay aside the English liturgy and adopt the Geneva Service-Book.  
 The English parliament are clamorous for their queen's marriage, so that by having an heir of her own body, civil war might be averted.  
 Proposal of divorce to Mary of Scotland by Bothwell rejected.  
 New edition of Cranmer's Bible published.
- 1567 Death of lady Catharine Grey in the Tower (1560).  
 Shane O'Nial appears before q. Elizabeth.  
 Murder of Lord Darnley, Feb. 10.  
 The archduke Charles again opens negotiations for a marriage with Elizabeth.  
 Lady Mary Grey cast into prison.  
 Marriage of Mary queen of Scots and Hepburn earl of Bothwell, May 15, eight days after the dissolution of his previous marriage.  
 Confederacy of Scottish lords against their queen and her husband Bothwell.  
 Mary queen of Scots deposed; her son, James VI. (an infant) proclaimed. [He was crowned at Stirling on the 29th July.]  
 Bothwell dismissed at Carberry hill, and Mary falls into the power of the confederates, June 15.  
 Mary confined in Lochleven castle, June 17.  
 Proclamation against Bothwell as a murderer, conspirator, and ravisher, June 29.  
 Murray regent of Scotland, Aug. 22.  
 Acts against popery by Scot. parliament.  
 Persecution of the puritans (whom Elizabeth hated) begins this year vigorously.  
 Bothwell is taken as a pirate by the Danes and imprisoned in Malmoe.  
 "Life and Repentance of Mary Magdalene," a tragedy by Lewis Wager, published.
- France.**
- 1567 Renewed hostilities between the catholics and Huguenots.  
 Coligny attempts to seize the king and queen mother.  
 Blockade of Paris by Condé.  
 Battle of St. Denis, Nov. 10; defeat of the Parisians; Montmorency mortally wndd.  
 Duke Anjou (16 years old) lieutenant-general.  
 The elector palatine assists the Reformed.
- Germany.**
- 1566 *Continued from p. 361.*  
 Maximilian confides to his brother Ferdinand the command of 80,000 men; Comorn and Kaschau supplied with arms and troops; other preparations are also made.  
 Siege of Zigeth; noble defence by count Zriny, who is killed at the period of its capture.  
 Protest of the Swiss protestant cantons against the persecution of the Huguenots.  
*Latter Confession of Faith of Helvetia.*  
 Gotha invested in December.  
 Charred turf in use in the Freyberg smelting furnaces. (?)
- 1567 Surrender of Gotha in April; execution of Grumbach, &c.; deposition of John Frederic, &c.  
 Diet of Prague; proclama. of religious liber.

**Germany.**

- 1567 Death of Philip of Hesse, aged 58.  
 Division of his dominions into four portions:—Cassel, Homburg, Rheinfels, and Darmstadt.  
 William (the Wise, the friend of Tycho Brahe) rules in Cassel.

**Italy.**

- 1566 *Continued from p. 361.*  
 Pius V. (card. Michael Ghislieri) pope.  
 First consecration of the Agnus Dei.  
 ["Agnus Dei" was first introduced into the litany in 687.]

**Spain.**

- 1567 Cruel edicts against the Moroscoes; they vainly petition for their abrogation.  
 Duke of Alva governor of the Netherlands.  
 Mendana, the navigator, fl. (Australia.)

**Sweden.**

- 1567 Massacre of the Sture family in Sweden by Eric XIV. (1471, 1512) June 24.

**Netherlands.**

- 1566 *Continued from p. 361.*  
 Riots of protestants at Antwerp, Lille, Ypres, &c.; the catholic images destroyed, and their churches injured.  
 The regent compelled to publish an edict of toleration.  
*Confession of Faith in Belgium* published.  
 Death of the historical painter Peter Aertsen (b. 1519.)  
 Insurrection at Valenciennes; suppressed.
- 1567 Frederick, duke of Alva, *generalissimo*.  
 The prince of Orange and others take refuge in Germany.  
 Counts Egmont and Horn submit to Alva.  
 Birth of A. Bloemart, painter (d. 1647.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1566 *Continued from p. 361.*  
 Death of Solyman before Zigeth.  
 Selim II., son of Solyman and Roxolana.  
 [The honours of whose reign belong to his father; for his glorious memory concealed the weakness (arising from indolence and debauchery) of his successor.]  
 Murder of the Sultan's five brothers (1359.)  
 Increasingly exorbitant demands of the Janissaries; the treasury exhausted in order to satisfy them.  
 Death of the Arabian moralist Babacushi.
- 1567 Sluggish operations in Hungary; overtures made by the emperor Maximilian.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1567 Troubles in Khorassan occasioned by the devastating inroads of the restless and sanguinary Usbeks.

**India.**

- 1567 Akbar takes Chittoor by storm.

**America.**

- 1567 French retaliation upon the Spaniards in Florida; De Gourgne captures their fort; and nearly exterminates them—"not as Spaniards, but as murderers."  
 The Spaniards found the Caraccas.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1567 Candlemas Shoal and the island of Sant Ysabel discovered by Alonso de Mendana, who had sailed from Lima.  
 He names a part of the island Porto de Estrella.  
 Mendana builds a small vessel at the above port, in which he visits at least thirty three islands which he names "Solomon's Islands."

**Britain.**

- 1568 Scottish public begin to consider their queen, innocent of the charges preferred agt her. Mary queen of Scots escapes from Lochleven castle, Sunday, May 2. Battle of Langside; defeat of Mary, May 14. Queen Mary takes refuge in England; landing at Workington, May 16. Mary is imprisoned by Elizabeth in the castle of Carlisle. Merchant tailors' school, London, founded. Shane O'Nial assassinated in Ireld. and his lands in Ulster vested in the Eng. crown. Disgraceful intrigues of queen Elizabeth against the character of queen Mary. Elizabeth seizes on a Spanish squadron carrying specie, which had put in on the Eng. coast; retaliation of duke of Alva. The earl of Murray produces a casket of "original love-letters" of Mary's (?) Dec. 14.

Proposals for a national lottery published. [Elizabeth spent large sums of money in controlling foreign politics; assisting the French protestants, Henry of Navarre, and the rebellious Scotch; subsidizing the Dutch and others; in bounties to favourites; in suppressing the Irish rebellions, and in the maintenance of a splendid court. During her reign she received from parliament and the clergy only about £66,000 per annum; the deficiency being obtained from sale of bishopricks, fines on puritans and catholics, &c.]

Birth of F.R. Holyoake, lexicogrphr. (d.1653.) Parker's, or the "Bishops' Bible," pub. John Dee, mathematician, flourishes. Costmary introduced into English gardens. George Gascoigne, author of "Jocasta," fl. [The first prose comedy in the English language was written by the above. "Jocasta" was the second. Died 1577.]

1569 *On next page.*

**France.**

- 1568 Chartres invstd. by the Huguenots, Feb. 23. Peace of Longjumeau, March 23. General persecution of the Reformed. The Huguenots assemble in Rochelle, Sep.; *The Cause* (Huguenot manifesto) issued. 1569 Alliance of the Huguenots with England. Third war of Religion. Battle of Jarnac; Huguenots rtd. Mar. 13. Murder of the prince of Condé. The prince of Bearne, son of the queen of Navarre, chosen protector. Bat. of Moncontour; Huguenots dftd. Oct. 3. Coligny collects a large army in Languedoc and Gascony. Surrender of St. Jean d' Angeley, Dec. 2.

**Germany.**

- 1568 Peace with the Turks. Death of Albert of Prussia. Henry of Brunswick introduces protestantism into his dominions. The death of Don Carlos of Spain, July 24, opens up a new prospect to the ambition of Maximilian; hence follows ambiguity in his measures, which end in his becoming unpopular in Germany.

**Austria.**

- 1568 A board of twelve appointed under Chyträus to settle the ecclesiastical affairs of Austria, Oct.

**Italy.**

- 1568 "Lives of the Painters," illustrated with wd. engravings, by Coriolano, the elder. 1569 Cosmo de Medici created (the first) grand duke of Tuscany by pope Pius—a title the pope had no right to confer, as Tuscany was not a fief of the church. Suppression of the Corsican revolt (1564.) Birth of Michael Angelo Caravaggio, historic painter &c. (d. 1609.) Death of Bernardo Tasso, (father of Torquato Tasso) author of "Amadus."

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1568 Truce between Hungary and Turkey for eight years; both powers retain their present possessions. 1569 Lithuania, as a fief of the Jagellon family, incorporated with the kgdm. of Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1568 Persecution of the Moroscos continued. Their revolt under Aben Hameya. Death of Carlos (son of Philip) in prison. 1569 Death of the queen. Aben Hameya defeated by Mondejar, and driven from the kingdom. Mondejar having suppressed the Moorish revolt, advises lenient measures; Philip rejects his advice, hence the revolt again breaks forth.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1568 Eric XIV. of Sweden is dethroned and imprisoned by the states, through the joint exertions of his brothers, John and Chas. John III. (brother of Eric) kg. of Sweden. Antonius Possevin, papal legate in Swdn. 1569 Novgorod captured and sacked by Ivan. Counts and barons first created in Sweden. Vitory attends the Swedes at sea.

**Netherlands.**

- 1568 Alva rules with sanguinary tyranny; his council is styled the "council of blood." Proscriptions, confiscations, arrests, &c. Execution of counts Egmont and Horn. Count Buren, eldest son of the prince of Orange, taken from the university of Louvain and sent into captivity by Alva. The duchess resigns the regency. Escape of many protestants to England. In all the towns—citations, condemnations, and executions, succeed each other with frightful rapidity; the sword, rope, fire, and water, are in terrible activity. Birth of Michel Miravelt, painter of above 10,000 portraits (d. 1641.) 1569 Unsuccessful invasion under Lumey, Villiers, count Louis; Alva victorious. Exaction of the tenth penny; universal dissatisfaction and commotion. College of Douay confirmed and patronized by Philip of Spain. Birth of Pet. Breughel, Flem. pntr. (d.1625.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1568 Selim concludes a truce of eight years with the emperor (See Hungary.) 1569 Domestic improvements, canals, &c. Yemen and southern Arabia conquered.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1569 The English reach Persia, *via* Russia and the Caspian sea.

**India.**

- 1568 Victories of the Portuguese under Luis de Ataide. 1569 Ataide takes Onore. Goa besieged by the Turks for 10 months.

**Britain.**

- 1569 Threatened rupture between France and Spain owing to Elizabeth's patronage of the Huguenots; English privateers assist the fleet of Condé.
- Mary queen of Scots arrives at Tilbury castle after a week's journey, Feb. 3.
- Negotiations of the French Huguenots with Elizabeth's court for aid.
- The earl of Northumberland shut up in Locheven castle.
- Disclosure of a project of marriage between queen Mary and the duke of Norfolk, Oct. 25.
- Duke of Norfolk is imprisoned in the Tower till Aug. 1570.
- Rebellion of the earls Northumberland and Westmoreland.
- Merchants reach Persia, *via* Caspian sea.
- Italian method of book-keeping first in use in London, a work by James Peele being now published.
- Death of bishop Bonner in the Marshalsea prison, Sep. 5.
- First public lottery; drawing commenced at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral, London, Jan. 11, and continued till the 6th of May, day and night without intermission (see 1568.)
- [There were 40,000 chances sold at 10s. each; the prizes consisted of various articles of jewellery, and the proceeds were devoted to the repair of the principal harbours.]
- 1570 Assassination of the Scottish regent Murray by Bothwell-Haugh, Jan. 23.
- Elizabeth excommunicated a second time, Feb. 25; which throws her and her court into great consternation.
- Drake obtains his commission (privateer).
- The earl of Lennox succeeds to the Scottish regency in May, being supported by English bayonets.
- Barbarous "progress" of the English army in Scotland by fire and sword.
- Insurrections in the North in favour of Mary queen of Scots.
- John Felton, Esq. hanged, embowelled, and quartered, in St. Paul's Church Yard, for having stuck up the pope's suppressed bull, of Feb. 25, against the bishop of London's door, Aug. 8.
- Execution of Throgmorton, Thomas Brook, and George Redman, for conspiracy.
- The log-line in navigation first used.
- Elizabeth visits Norwich.
- Dill and white beet first cultivated in England.
- Billingsley's edition of Euclid's Elements, (being the first English one) published.
- France.**
- 1570 Illness of Coligny.
- Henry, the king of Navarre, heads the Huguenots.
- Successes of La Nove over the royalists.
- Peace of Saint Germain, establishing toleration, Aug. 15.
- Cujacius, the celebrated civilian, fl.
- [The reputation of Cujacius eclipsed that of the founder of the French school, Alciatus (1529); hence the French is commonly called the Cujacian school. He was regarded as the head of the *Etegetic*, whilst his contemporary and rival, Donellus (Netherlands, 1575) was con-

**France.**

sidered as chief of the *Didactic* school. It has been said of Cujacius that he was the profoundest civilian since the days of Justinian.]

**Germany.**

- 1570 University of Helmstadt founded.
- Marriage of Maximilian's daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, to Philip of Spain and Charles of France.
- Diet at Spire; the proposal of Maximilian to prevent the levying of troops for foreign service, except by the consent of the emperor, rejected.
- Wessenbeck, legal writer (1531—1586); William Xylander, philologist (1532—1574); F. Sylberg, philologist (1531—1596), flourish.

**Italy.**

- 1570 War between Venice and the Turks; a powerful armament attacks Cyprus.
- Fall of Necocia; 20,000 Cyprians killed; 2000 taken captive; the city plundered.
- The galleys containing the plunder and 800 Cypriot ladies are blown up by a Greek heroine.
- Bull for the dethroning of Elizabeth of England issued by the pope.
- Death of Eneas Vico of Parma (1488.)
- The order of Humiliati abolished for luxury and cruelty; their ninety monasteries confiscated among the Cordeliers and Dominicans (1162.)
- Guiseppe Porta flourishes at Rome as a painter and wood engraver.
- [Pupil of Salviati, Florence painter.]

**Spain.**

- 1570 Petre de Ponce, a monk, makes an attempt to bring the deaf and dumb under instruction.
- Rise of the Illuminati, or Alumbrados.
- Russia, Norway, Denmark, & Sweden.**
- 1570 The first battle between the Turks and Russians on the Volga.
- Peace of Stettin, between Denmark and Sweden; the latter cedes Norway and the southern provinces, Schonen, Holland, Bleekin, and Herjeadalen; equivalent renunciations by the former, and abandonment of its claim to supremacy over Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

- 1570 Emigration of 8,000 Flemish artizans to England.
- Birth of John Saenredam, engraver, &c. at Leyden.
- 1571 The prince of Orange equips a small fleet.
- Alva has the guns, taken from the confederates, melted down and cast into a statue.
- Zarlino's musical "Institutiones" published.
- Birth of Kepler, the celebrated astronomer.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1570 Selim (who loved Cyprus wine) desires to possess himself of that island.
- War with Venice, undertaken at the instigation of one Joseph Nassy, a Jew.
- Necocia in Cyprus taken by assault, Sep. 9
- Siege of Famagusta commenced, Sep.

**India.**

- 1570 The Dekkan princes unite against the Portuguese; they lay siege to Goa, but are repulsed.

**Britain.**

- 1571 Parliament passes several acts to discourage the ancient religion.  
Act enjoining the wearing of woollen caps by all persons above seven years of age, except maids, ladies, and gentlewomen. The 39 articles receive the royal assent, and subscription to them made imperative for the first time.  
Cecil is created baron Burleigh.  
Conference:—terms proposed by Elizabeth for the restoration of Mary rejected by Lennox.  
Assassination of Lennox at Stirling, Aug. Earl of Mar succeeds to the regency.  
Harrogate spring discovered.  
The north of Ireland depopulated by successive wars with the natives.  
Leonard Digges, mathematician, author of "Pantometria," flourishes.  
Death of John Knox, Scottish Reformer.  
The duke of Norfolk again entangles himself in the affairs of Mary q. of Scots.  
John Lee, astrologer, alchemist, and mathematician, flourishes.  
Thomas Kyd and John Lyly, author of "Euphues," dramatic writers, flourish.  
Zuchero, painter, flourishes in London.  
The entire navy of England at this time consists of 146 vessels of all sizes, of which 1 carries 100 guns, 9 carry from 88 to 60 guns, 49 from 58 to 40 guns, 58 from 38 to 20 guns, and the remaining 29 from 18 to 6 guns. Only 13 of the whole belong to the crown; the rest (133) belong to the mercantile portion of the community. But the ships built by private individuals or companies were, nevertheless, liable to impressment into the public service in cases of emergency.

**France.**

- 1571 Conspiracy of Catharine and Anjou for a general massacre of Huguenots.  
Assassination of Signerolles at Blois, Sep. 1. Coligny enticed into court.  
Suspicious death of the queen of Navarre, June 9.  
Paris occupied by the royal guards.  
Maurevel wounds Coligny.  
The council resolves upon a general massacre of Huguenots.  
Billiards invented by Henrique Devigne.

**Germany.**

- 1571 Conference at Dresden convoked by Augustus, (the Pious) elector of Saxony.  
Birth of Johann Kepler, at Weil, in Würtemberg, Dec. 21.

**Austria.**

- 1571 Establishment of religious toleration in Lower Austria.

**Italy.**

- 1571 Fall of Famagusta after a siege of seven months; atrocious perfidy and blood-thirsty cruelty of the Turks.  
League of the pope, Venice, and Spain against the Turks—combined fleet under Don John of Austria.  
Naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto. [The advantage gained by this victory was not followed up, owing to the dissensions of the Christians.]  
Antonio Colonna enters Rome in triumph. Unsuccessful attempts of the pope to obtain temporal authority in Naples.

**Italy.**

- 1571 The Procaccini academy of painting and design at Milan; Ercole Procaccini, and Camillo Procaccini (d. 1591) flourish.  
Death of Angiolo Bronzini, author of "Letters on Painting," of the Florentine school.  
Death of Niccolo dell' Abate, of the Modenese school of painting (b. 1569.)  
Pietro Francavella, sculptor, &c. fl.  
[In 1852, a gamekeeper in Windsor Forest having discovered a statue partly hidden in the ground, made application for its removal and appropriation, which was granted. On proceeding to exhume the statue, a colossal group of three figures, representing Venus protecting a nymph from a satyr, was drawn forth. Further researches led to the discovery of seven other pieces of sculpture, all of marble, buried in the same spot. They are all from the hand of the above artist, and are of different periods between the years 1570 and 1600.]  
Benvenuto Garofalo, Ferrarese painter, flourishes (d. 1599.)  
Bartolomeo Coriolano, wood-engraver, fl.

**Poland.**

- 1571 Death of Sigismund of Transylvania.  
*Stephen Balthori* elected to succeed him.

**Spain.**

- 1571 Battle of Lepanto; naval victory over the Turks gained by Don John of Austria, the king's natural brother, Oct. 7.  
Moorish revolt suppressed by Don John.  
Emigration of 8,000 Flemish artisans to England.  
Birth of the painter Fr. Pacheco (d. 1654.)  
Juan de Jounes, painter, called "the Spanish Raffaele," flourishes (died 1596.)

**Russia, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1571 Russia overrun and Moscow burnt by the Tartars under Daybut Kherai, khan of Crim; 100,000 perish.  
Catharine, queen of John III. of Sweden, endeavours to restore the catholic religion.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1571 Capitulation of Famagusta, Aug. 1; hence conquest of the island of Cyprus.  
Naval defeat at Lepanto by the combined Christian powers (See Spain.)  
[The Christian fleet consisted of 206 galleys—men 30,000; the Turkish 280 galleys—men 120,000; Turkish loss 150 galleys and 30,000 men.]  
Al Jannabi, author of "Universal History," flourishes (died 1590.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1571 Great distress and mortality in Persia arising from plague and famine.

**India.**

- 1571 The Dekkan princes raise the siege of Goa—peace succeeds.  
Noronha, Portuguese viceroy at Goa.  
The city of Futehpoor Sicri founded.

**America.**

- 1571 Pero Fernandez de Velasco introduces the art of refining silver by mercury into the mining establishments of Peru.  
[To Spain is ascribed the honour of discovering (or rediscovering, for it was known to the ancients) the process of amalgamation.]

**Britain.**

- 1572 Execution of Mather and Barney for conspiracy, at Tyburn, Feb.  
Dk. of Norfolk behead. on Tower Hill, June 2  
The parliament of England clamour for the execution of Mary queen of Scots.  
Earl of Northumberland beheaded at York without trial, having been betrayed into the hands of the English by Morton.  
Renewed clamours in England for the execution of Mary queen of Scots after the Bartholomew Massacre.  
Fans, muffs, false hair introd. from France. Society of Antiquaries instituted.  
Death of Mar, regent of Scotland, Oct. 28. He is succd. by the earl of Morton, Nov. 24.  
Second edition of the Bishop's Bible pubd.  
Carps and pepins first brought into England by Mascall.  
The dramatic writers, R. Edwards, T. Wilimot, Thomas Hughes, &c. flourish.
- 1573 The new regent of Scotland devotes his energies to the English cause.  
Edinburgh castle surrenders to the English after a siege of thirty days.  
Maitland dies "a Roman death."  
Base execution of the brave Kirkaldy, the last of Mary's party, Aug. 3.  
Walter Devereux's expedition against the inhabitants of Clan-huboy in Ireland.  
[The natives of Ireland were devotedly attached to the ancient religion; hence the tyrannical efforts of the English government to force them to change had the effect of driving them to rebel. This violent attempt of Essex to colonize Ulster with Englishmen proved a failure.]  
The wallflower introduced into England.  
Hollyhock introduced from China.  
Second introduction of sweet basil.  
The quince first mentioned by Tusser.  
Knotted or sweet marjoram introduced.  
Garden patience introduced from Italy.  
The Clydesdale lead mines discovered.

**France.**

- 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 23, known as *The French matins*—  
More than 70,000 Huguenots are butchered—men, women, and children, with unparalleled cruelty.  
The king avows the deed at a bed of justice, Aug. 28; and his parliament approve.  
Fourth war of religion; Rochelle besieged.  
Lotteries for benevolent purposes introduced at Paris.  
Death of Niccolò Abbati, Paris (Italy 1572.)
- 1573 Rise of the *Politiques* under duke Alençon.  
Siege of Rochelle raised by the duke of Anjou, June 24.  
Peace of la Rochelle.  
Siege and surrender of Saucerre.  
Huguenot confederacy at Millaud, Dec. 16.  
First known instance of milling the edges of coins (See Germany, 1589.)

**Germany.**

- 1572 Execution of John Silvan, at Heidelberg, for Arianism—a stain on the character of the elector palatine Frederic III.
- 1573 University of Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, fndd. Rauwolf, "a skilful botanist of Augsburg," visits the Levant, where he meets with "cofea," which he has the honour first to mention to European ears. The plant he calls "chauba."

**Italy.**

- 1572 Gregory XIII. (card. Hugh Buoncompagno, bishop of Vesti) pope.
- 1573 Venice purchases peace of the Turks, with the loss of Cyprus, and the payment of 300,000 ducats for the restoration of the Dalmatian frontier.  
The Venetian power declines fr. this period  
The celebrated Bolognese paintress Eliza beth Sirani flourishes.  
Veronica Fontana executes small portraits in wood with great neatness.  
Manrolicus, mathematician, and author of works on optics, flourishes at Messina.
- Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.**
- 1572 Death of Sigismund Augustus of Poland, and extinction of the Jagellous.  
Interregnum in Poland for two years.  
Rodolph II. crowned king of Hungary.
- 1573 *Bohemian or Waldensian* Confessn. of Faith.

**Spain.**

- 1572 Attack on the Spanish commerce by the *Water Gueux*; Brille taken.  
Manilla built—as a viceregal city.  
Death of the Spanish historian Sepulveda.
- 1573 Alva solicits his recall—after five years of unbounded tyranny, during which, he boasted, that he had delivered 18,000 persons to the executioner.  
Mutiny of the Spanish troops in Antwerp for their pay; they plunder the city.  
Mignel de Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," &c. fl. (born 1547, died 1635.)
- Sweden and Russia.**
- 1572 War of Sweden against Russia for Esthonia (1595.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1572 General revolt of the protestants in the Netherlands against Spanish tyranny.  
Brille taken by the water *gueux*, or "sea beggars," who also attack and embarrass Spanish commerce.  
The prince of Orange in Brabant.  
Flanders shakes off the Spanish yoke.  
The prince of Orange declines the title of count, and adopts that of stadtholder.  
South and North Holland acknowledge the prince of Orange.  
Horrid cruelty and perfidy of Alva's son, Frederic de Toledo, at Zutphen, Naerden, and Haarlem.  
Recall of the sanguinary duke of Alva.  
[During Alva's rule, he shed on the scaffold the blood of 18,000 victims, and in the field many times the number.]
- 1573 The confederates become bolder; further accessions to their ranks.  
Requesens succeeds Alva as *governor*.  
The Spanish fleet sent to relieve Middleburgh defeated; desertion of Spanish troops, &c.  
Birth of Sebastian, Flem. painter (d. 1609.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1572 Tunis conquered by Don John of Austria but soon after reconquered by Sinai Pacha.
- 1573 The Venetians compelled to purchase peace with the loss of Cyprus (1570.)

**India and China.**

- 1572 Akbar finally conquers Guzerat.  
Abu-l-Fazl, Akbar's vizier—a patron of learning, and author of several historical and other works (murdered in 1602.)  
*Shin-tsung* succeeds in China.

**Britain.**

- 1574 Villanage abolished on Elizabeth's manors. First royal license for the performance of plays granted to Burbage of the Globe, Bankside (See 1598.)  
Excess in costly apparel prohibited.  
Thomas Charnock, of Salisbury, alchemist, (instructed by Sir James S—, a priest living in the Cloisters near Salisbury) fl. Corporatn. formed for transmuting metals.
- 1575 The sovereignty of the Dutch provinces offered to Elizabeth, which she declines. She sends supplies to the Huguenots. Death of archbp. Parker; Grindal sueds. Two Dutch baptists burnt at Smithfield. Dudley's sumptuous entertainment of Elizabeth at Kenilworth castle for 17 days at an outlay of £1,000 each day. Bombazine first made at Norwich.

**France.**

- 1574 The Politiques and Mecontens favour the Reformed.  
Death of Charles IX., May 30, aged 21. ["Thus France was released from the tyranny of one of the most odious princes by whom her sceptre was ever swayed."] Regency of Catharine.  
Flight of Henry king of Poland, June 13. D'Amville joins the Huguenots.  
Henry III. arrives in France, Sep. 5. The king and courtiers join a flagellant procession at Avignon.
- 1575 Henry celebrates his *sacre* at Rheims, Feb.  
Marriage of Henry and Louisa of Lorraine.  
Catharine plots the destruction of D'Amville and Montmorency.  
Execution of the Huguenot Montbrun.  
Dk. Alençon joins the Huguenots, Sep. 15. The prince of Condé transmits the supplies sent by Elizabeth of England to the Huguenots.  
Truce between Catharine and Alençon.

**Germany.**

- 1574 Siege of Leyden raised by the Spaniards. Defeat and death of Louis of Nassau and his brother at Moker.  
The Jesuits admitted into Lucerne and Friburg—catholic cantons.  
Assembly of Saxon divines at Torgau; the chiefs of the Crypto-Calvinists are imprisoned, and their doctrines condemned.
- 1575 Maximilian visits Dresden.  
Diet at Ratisbon in Oct.; opposition of the catholic electors to the declaration of toleration.

**Italy.**

- 1574 Emmanuel Philibert recovers the duchy of Savoy from France.  
Death of Cosmo I. of Tuscany, Apr. 21. Francesco Maria (Cosmo's son) succeeds—(whose reign was eminently inglorious).  
1575 Death of poet Bernardo Tasso (b. 1493.)

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1574 Henry of Anjou elected king of Poland; is compelled to sign the "Pacta Conventa."  
1575 Abdication of Henry of Poland in succeeding to the French throne.  
The Polish throne declared vacant.  
Stephen Bathori, of the Sieben-burgen, elected to the Polish throne; his brother Christopher Bathori, princ. of Transylvania.  
Rodolph II. crowned king of Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1575 The prince of Orange joins the discontented in the Netherlands.  
Death of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, author of the novel "Lazarillo de Tormes," for which he obtained the title of the "father of Spanish prose."

**Portugal.**

- 1574 The "Lusiad" of Camoens published. First expedition of Sebastian to Africa. Death of the queen from grief.

**Russia.**

- 1574 Siberia invaded the first time by the Cossacks, under Hetman Yermak. (? 1583.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1574 Defeat and death of Louis of Nassau. Sluices opened; siege of Leyden abandoned. Middleburgh falls into the hands of the confederates.  
Money made of pasteboard in Holland. Death of Martin Hemskerk, historic painter (b. 1498.)
- 1575 University of Middleburgh founded by the stadtholder; also the University of Leyden, to commemorate its noble stand against the Spaniards. [The Dutch school of Civil Jurisprudence commenced with the founding of the university of Leyden, to which place Donellus was invited about the same time, he being obliged to leave France on account of having embraced the reformed religion. It was he who gave the first great impulse to the study of the civil law in Holland. See Fr. 1570.] Deputies on behalf of Philip and the insurgents at Breda; reconciliation impossible.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1574 Death of Selim after a drunken debauch. Amurath III. (or Murad) son of Selim. The five brothers of Amurath destroyed. Public indignation at those atrocious murders; increased rapacity and insolence of the Janissaries; disgrace of the grand vizier Sokoll; the sultan under the influence of his harem; appointment of worthless favourites to state offices, &c., &c.—all indicate an inglorious reign.
- 1575 Peace renewed with Austria.

**Persia.**

- 1574 Kazvin is made the capital of Persia.

**India and China.**

- 1574 Death of the Sikh reformer Ummer Dhas; he is succeeded by Ram Dhas.  
1575 Daud Khan Kirani loses part of Bahar and Bengal.  
Jesuits from Rome arrive in China, by whom Christianity is first introduced. Second unsuccessful attack of the Portuguese upon Sumatra (1509.)  
Dutch factory at Bantam in Java burnt.

**Africa.**

- 1574 Reckless expedition of the king of Portugal along the African coast.  
Remonstrances of Muley Molac, king of Fez and Morocco; and advice of duke Mascarenhas and others, warning the king against his rash and dangerous adventure—all unheeded.  
Sebastian lands at Tangier; his first rencontre is successful.  
1575 Intestine divisions among the Moors, which induce Sebastian to make preparations for another expedition against Africa.

**Britain.**

- 1576 Elizabeth mediates between the king of France and the duke Alençon, May. She forms an alliance with the Orange party of the Netherlands. Parliament dismissed till 1581. Martin Frobisher tries to discover a north-west passage to China. The "dip of the needle," first observed by Robert Norman of Wapping, London. Death of Bothwell in the castle of Malmoe in Denmark (1567.) Essex (Devereux, 1573) dies at Dublin. Scorzoneria introduced into Britain.

**France.**

- 1576 Burgundy invaded by the princes of Condé and Cassimir with 18,000 men. Escape of the king of Navarre. Peace of Valery, May 11. Origin of the catholic *Holy League* at Peronne under duke de Guise. Desertion of the duke de Alençon from the Huguenots (1575.) He is created duke of Anjou, Oct. 1. First States-General at Blois, Dec. 6. The king joins the "League" at Blois. The king and courtiers detestable for indolence, debauchery, superstition and cruelty (See Germany.)
- ["Henry's short absence from France had generated or called out, vices the most odious and disgusting. His hours were entirely spent with a degraded and debauched band, who received the title of Mignons."] **Germany.**

- 1576 War with the Turks renewed. Diet at Ratisbon; the emperor attends, bowed down by infirmity; disputes between the protestants; jealousy between Frederic II. and Augustus of Saxony. Death of the emperor, Oct. 12—the noblest among the rulers whom the house of Hapsburg had supplied to the imperial throne. Rodolph II. (king of Bohemia and Hungary) emperor, aged 24. [Rodolph had spent much of his time in Spain, where he acquired strong predilections for Romanism. These predilections had given much uneasiness to his father, which seemed fully justified by Rodolph's attempts to curtail the religious liberty of the protestants in Austria.] The courts of Germany at this time are sunk in immorality (See France.) Imperial residence at Prague. "Form of Concord," or "Book of Torgau," for the reconciliation of protestants and catholics, drawn up by the order of Augustus of Saxony, by Andrea, Chemnitzius, Chytræus, Musculus, Korner, and others;—it fails in its object. "De Re Rustica," the earliest treatise on husbandry, by a German (Conradus Heresbachius) published.

**Italy.**

- 1576 Oneglia and Tenda added to Savoy. Struggles in Genoa between the old and new noblesse; the latter are at last admitted to equal privileges with the former. Confirmation of Francesco of Tuscany in the title of grand duke, by the emperor Maximilian, the duke's brother-in-law.

**Italy.**

- 1576 [The duke had previously to renounce the papal tenure, and to acknowledge that of the emperor.] Arcangiolo Salimbeni, Siennese painter, fl. Death of Titian, head of the Venetian school of painting. [His colouring and portraiture of the human countenance surpassed all others.]

**Poland.**

- 1576 Marriage of Stephen Bathori of Poland to Maria Anna, sister of the deceased Sigismund Augustus.

**Spain.**

- 1576 Don John of Austria succeeds Requesens. *Peace of Ghent*—to the conditions of which Don John accedes—yet the Spaniards do not evacuate the country.

**Portugal.**

- 1576 The court is deserted by the wiser and better portion of the nobility, because of the rashness of the sovereign. [Hurried on by a fatal enthusiasm, Sebastian rejected the warnings of prudent counsellors. Unfortunately the popular voice was in favour of war against the Africans.]

**Russia.**

- 1576 The Cossacks formed into a regular army for the defence of the Russian frontiers against the Tartars.

**Netherlands.**

- 1576 William, prince of Orange, head of the insurgents, is invested, by the states, with dictatorial power during the war. Excesses of the Spanish troops; Alot and Antwerp plundered and ruined. Don John, of Austria, *governor*. Convocation of the States-General; adoption of The pacification of Ghent, Nov. 8. This proves of no avail to the Spanish cause; by it the insurgents are more firmly united. Negotiation of the states with Don John thwarted by the prince of Orange. Birth of F. Sneyders, Flemish painter (d. 1657.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1576 War with Persia renewed; victories of Osman Pasha.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1576 Death of Tamasp, leaving behind him a large family, and consequently a disputed succession. Tamasp's second son Ismail II. (Mirza) succeeds, having been elected by the nobles after the destruction of his elder brother Hyder. [Hyder, who was at court at the demise of his father, seized the throne; but he fell chiefly through the intrigues of the favourite sultana of Shah Ismael.] Murder of most of the blood royal. Orders are despatched to Shiraz to murder Mohammed Mirza (the elder brother of the king) and all his family. No executed. War with Turkey till 1590.

**India.**

- 1576 Akbar gives Ram Dhas, the "Sikh," piece of land at Amritsir.

**America.**

- 1576 Frobisher's Straits discovered by Martin Frobisher.

**Britain.**

- 1577 Elizabeth openly assists the insurgents in the Netherlands.  
 Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world commenced. (Returned in 1580.)  
 The Scottish bishops are in future to be called by their own names and not by those of their dioceses.  
 Tnlips first cultivated in England.  
 [Brought from Persia to Europe in 1559.]  
 1578 James IV. assumes the government; hence Morton resigns the Scottish regency; but re-seizes power in three months.  
 Plots of Elizabeth against the personal liberty of James.  
 Gilbert fails in colonizing Virginia. (1579.)  
 "Promos and Cassandra," (the basis of Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure") by Whetstone, first published.  
 Stukeley with 700 men and 3,000 stand of arms from Italy, destined for Ireland, adventurously joins Sebastian in Africa.  
*Continued on next page.*

**France.**

- 1577 War renewed—sixth against the Huguenots—which lasts about six months.  
 Peace of Bergerac; with the Huguenots.  
 1578 Arrest and escape of the duke of Anjou, Feb. 14.  
 Anjou makes a treaty with the Belgians.  
*Continued on next page.*

**Germany.**

- 1577 Assembly of Calvinist divines at Frankfurt; they condemn the "Form of Concord."  
 Use of "Devil's Dye" prohibited.  
 1578 Second Form of Concord or "Book of Berg" drawn up by Andrea, Selnecker, and others, ratified and signed as the Symbol of Faith of electoral Saxony, and admitted in the territories of Wirtemberg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, &c.

**Italy.**

- 1577 The order of "Fathers of the Oratory," founded by Saint Philip Neri in Florence, confirmed.  
 1578 Birth of Francesco Albani, painter, pupil of Denys Calvert, and afterwards of Ludovico Carracci (d. Oct. 4, 1660.)  
*Continued on next page.*

**Poland.**

- 1577 The Poles conquer the Ukraine Cossacks.  
 1578 Poland unites with Sweden agst. Russia.

**Spain.**

- 1577 The Netherlands not yet pacified.  
 An army of 280,000 men in the pay of Philip.  
 1578 Archduke Mathias heads the insurgents, who are assisted by England.  
 Prince of Parma governor for Spain in the Netherlands  
 Death of the historian Ocampo.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1577 Peter Oxe builds the castle of Kronenburg on the Sound, and systematizes and enforces tolls on all vessels trading to and from the Baltic.  
 Reduction of the Don Cossacks by Russia.  
 Eric XIV. of Sweden poisoned in the castle of Orby (1560, 1568.)  
 Printing introduced into Russia.  
 Siberia visited by a Russian—Stroganoff.  
 Birth of the Swede, P. Kirsten, orientalist.  
 1578 Sweden unites with Poland agnst. Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1577 The union of Brussels; resolution of the assembly to unite against the Spaniards.  
 Declaration of the states against Don John.  
 The perpetual edict: Don John acknowledged governor-general; foreign troops to be dismissed; the catholic religion to be maintained in all the provinces.  
 Protests of Don John and the prince of Orange agt. the conditions of the edict.  
 Duplicity of Don John exposed by the prince of Orange.  
 William of Orange enters Brussels in triumph—as *Rewart*.  
 Many of the Belgian nobles become jealous of the growing power of William.  
 Archduke Mathias in the Netherlands.  
 Stevinus, the mathematician, demonstrates the laws of the equilibrium of a body on an inclined plane, without the intervention of the lever.

- 1578 Alexander of Parma arrives with 20,000 men to the aid of Don John.  
*Continued on next page.*

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1578 Invasion of Persia by the grand vizier and Khan of Crim Tartary; conquest of Tabriz and Shirwan, which are soon retaken by the Persians.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1577 Death of Ismail in a fit of intoxication; his brother *Mohammed Mirza Khodabundah* succeeds; having been suddenly removed from a dungeon to a throne—a weak monarch.  
 Vigorous administration of vizier Suliman.  
 Insurrection in Khorassan; the nobles proclaim Shah Abbas son of Mohammed.  
 The insurgents are shut up in Herat by Mohammed; mutiny of Mohammed's nobles; destruction of the vizier to allay their fury; retreat of Mohammed from Khorassan.

- 1578 Persia invaded by the Turks and Crim Tartars; fall of Tabreez and Shirwan.

**Africa.**

- 1577 Muley again offers concessions to Sebastian which he spurns.

[In the former instance (1574) Muley offered to surrender territory to the extent of 10,000 acres around the different Portuguese fortresses—"Not," said he, "that I dread the issues of the contest, but because I am anxious to spare useless effusion of human blood."]

- 1578 Landing of the troops of Sebastian on the African coast.

[There were 16,000 men of different nations under Sebastian's command, and twelve pieces of artillery, in 55 ships of various sizes. Among the foreigners was the notorious Sir Thomas Stukeley, having under him 700 Italians.]

Muley Moluc, in a dying state and carried on a litter, advances with an army of 100,000 men.

*Continued on next page.*

**America.**

- 1578 Fort Coligni destroyed, and the colonists killed by the Portuguese.  
 Frobisher in quest of a north-west passage, reaches Labrador.  
 Brazil under the dominion of Spain till 1637-8.

**Britain.**

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*  
Googe's "Whole art of Husbandry" pubd.  
Marigold first cultivated in England.
- 1579 The duke of Anjou sends an ambassador  
"of love" to Elizabeth.  
James of Scotland urged to a rupture with  
Elizabeth.  
English privateers in the American seas.  
The pope deprives Elizabeth of all claim  
to Ireland.  
Abortive rebellions of Fitzmaurice, and  
subsequently of Desmond, in Ireland.  
Theatrical performances forbidden by the  
Common Council of London.  
The art of staining linen first practised.  
The duke of Anjou visits Elizabeth; the  
queen is fascinated with him, Sept.

**France.**

- 1578 *Continued from p. 349.*  
Death of the Mignons—court favourites.  
Bridge of Pont Neuf commenced.  
Order of Le St. Esprit instituted.  
Catharine and Henry of Navarre at Nerac.  
1579 Assassination of Bussy d'Amboise.  
Condé seizes La Fere, Nov. 29.  
Vieta's Trigonometrical Tables published.  
Antoine Bertrand, musician, flourishes.  
Nine hundred persons burnt for witchcraft  
in Lorraine, from this year to 1596.  
[About the year 1521 thousands were burn-  
ed in France for this "crime."]

**Germany.**

- 1578 Magnus Henningsen is arrested in his ex-  
pedition to Greenland, by the magnetic  
influence (?) of the Sunken Rock; he  
consequently returns home.  
[Mystery hangs over this spot. "This land,  
now no more, is mentioned by one of the  
two brothers Zeni (Venetian navigators),  
who, in 1380, was wrecked upon a large  
and beautiful island, covered with a hun-  
dred villages, and peopled by a race of  
Christians, primitive in the extreme, and  
enjoying a state of civilization, far beyond  
expectation."—*Arclic Miscellanies.*]
- 1579 Christopher Schissler of Augsburg con-  
structs a quadrant.  
[It is still preserved at Oxford.]

**Italy.**

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*  
Death of the justly celebrated engraver,  
Cornelius Cort, at Rome, aged 42, when  
his reputation was at its highest point.  
[Cort was born at Hoorn in Holland in  
1536. After practising his art there for  
a short time, he visited Venice, and  
worked for Titian. Subsequently he re-  
moved to Rome where he established a  
school. He was the first to introduce an  
open, grand, and forcible style.]
- 1579 Marriage of Francis I. (of Tuscany) to  
Bianca Capello of Venice.  
Jealousy of Francis' brother, the cardinal  
Ferdinand.  
Desolating eruption of Mount Ætna.  
Leio Orsi, (d. 1587) and Schedone, (d. 1615)  
Modenese painters, flourish.

**Spain.**

- 1579 *Union of Utrecht*—including the seven  
northern provinces of the Netherlands.  
[This was the first serious blow which the  
predominance of the Spanish house of  
Hapsburg had received.]

**Portugal.**

- 1578 Sebastian's second and fatal expedition.  
Cardinal Henry, regent, *pro tem.*  
Don Sebastian defeated and slain by the  
African Moors at the battle of Alcazar.  
Henry I. (cardinal and grand-uncle of the  
last sovereign, see 1557) succeeds in the  
67th year of his age.
- 1579 Claimants for the crown of Portugal pre-  
ceding the decease of cardinal Henry:  
—Rainuccio (of the Farnese house of  
Parma) son of Mary, eldest daughter of  
prince Edward, brother of king Henry;  
duke of Braganza, son of Catherine,  
younger daughter of prince Edward;  
Philip II. of Spain, son of Isabella, sister  
of kg. Henry; and Phillibert Emmanuel,  
duke of Savoy, son of Beatrice, younger  
sister of king Henry; also Catharine de  
Medicis, queen-mother of France, and  
the "prior of Crato" (1555.)

**Russia.**

- 1579 Russia is invaded by the Tartars; conse-  
quent distraction of the kingdom.

**Netherlands.**

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*  
Battle of Gemblours; defeat of the patriots,  
by Don John, Jan 31.  
The patriots receive pecuniary aid from  
England.  
Five claimants for the government of the  
Netherlands; Don John, archduke  
Mathias, prince of Orange, prince of  
Parma, and duke of Alençon.  
Death of Don John, Oct. 7.  
Permanent establishment of the "Excise  
System" in Holland; hence  
*Indirect Taxation* begins to supersede the  
direct mode of raising the national sup-  
plies.
- 1579 *Union of Utrecht*; the deputies of the seven  
upper provinces declare themselves  
free; they acknowledge prince William,  
*stadtholder*.  
*Treaty of Arras* in opposition to that of  
Utrecht, promoted by the prince of  
Parina—the exclusive exercise of the  
catholic faith forming the main bond of  
union between Hainault, Artois, &c.  
[These counter unions widened more than  
ever the natural breach between the  
northern and southern provinces of the  
Netherlands.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1579 The Persians retake Shirwan; Humzah  
Mirzah heads the army.  
The war continues;—sanguinary, but unat-  
tended with any decisive result.

**India.**

- 1578 Malwa finally conquered by Akbar.  
1579 Second revolt of Hukeem—suppressed.

**Africa.**

- 1578 *Continued from p. 369.*  
Battle of Alcazar-quivir; total defeat of  
the Portuguese, Aug. 4.  
Doubtful fate of the king of Portugal.  
[Muley expired immediately after giving  
instructions to his army.]  
Settlement of Angola, Congo, and Loando  
as dépôts for slaves by the Portuguese.

**America.**

- 1579 Unsuccessful attempt of Sir Humphrey  
Gilbert (Engl.) to colonize Newfoundld.  
Drake coasts along southern Oregon.

**Britain.**

- 1580 Stubb's right hand cut off for a libel on the queen and Anjou.  
 Great rising in Ireland, aided by 700 men and 3,000 stand of arms under an Italian officer in the pay of the pope.  
 Drake returns from his voyage in Nov.  
 The General Assembly of Scotland declare episcopacy to be unscriptural.  
 The catholics intrigue with Spanish court.  
 Form of commissions of Justices of the Peace settled.  
 Coaches made in Engld. for the first time.  
 Cambries first worn in England.  
 Limits of London settled at three miles round the city.  
 More than one family forbidden to occupy the same house in London.  
 Import and export customs amount to no more than £14,000 per annum.  
 Death of Hollinshed the historian.  
 The variation of the needle first well observed by comptroller Borough at Limehouse near London.  
 Arrest of the Scot. regent Morton, Dec. 31.  
*On next page.*

**France.**

- 1580 War (Guerre des Amoureux.)  
 Cahors taken by the king of Navarre.  
 King Henry recaptures La Fere.  
 Copper coin first circulated.  
 The Huguenots in distress.  
 Peace of Fleix; negotiated by the duke of Anjou, Nov. 26.

- 1581 Failure of duke Anjou in Flanders.  
 Conspiracy of Salcedo detected, Oct. 25.

**Germany.**

- 1580 Establishment of a papal nuncio at Lucerne in Switzerland.  
 Violent commotions in Aix-la-Chapelle; the protestant refugees expel the magistrates, &c.  
 1581 University of Altorf, in Franconia, fndd.  
 The protestants of Germany refuse to adopt the Gregorian calendar.

**Italy.**

- 1580 Charles Emmanuel I. (the Great) duke of Savoy.  
 Death of the celebrated historical painter, Livio Agresti da Forli.  
 Death of Angiolo Bronzino, historic painter, Florence (b. 1511.)  
 Death of Palladio (1518.)  
 Decline from the Palladian purity of Italian architecture till the eighteenth century.  
 Birth of Domenico Falcini, wd. engraver.

**Spain.**

- 1580 Conquest of Portugal—being the first time since the downfall of the Roman power, that the whole Western Peninsula was united under a single potentate (1640.)  
 Death of Zurita and Gomez, historians.  
 Birth of Fr. de Herrera, painter (d. 1656.)  
 1581 The seven united provinces of the Netherlands declare their independence—those of Belgium are still subject to Spain.

**Portugal.**

- 1580 Death of Henry; and consequent disputes respecting the succession.  
 The throne is claimed by Antonio, prior of Crato, now 25 years old (1555.)  
 [To him the people looked with hope, for they dreaded falling under the Castilian yoke.]

**Portugal.**

- 1580 Philip of Spain first endeavours to wrest the law of Portugal in his favour, and afterwards declares that he ought to succeed, *as he was able to succeed.*  
 Portugal invaded by 21,000 Spaniards.  
 Civil war between the partizans of Don Antonio, prior of Crato, and the Spaniards, under the duke of Alva.  
 Duke of Braganza and many of the nobles submit to Alva; heuce  
 Victorious and sanguinary career of the Spaniards; fall of Otaú, Palmela, Belem, Cascaes, and cruelty of Alva at those places; submission of Alcazar da Sal, Cintra, Colares, Coimbra, Lisbon, &c.; dispersion of Antonio's raw levies, flight of Antonio to France—whcreupon  
 Philip (of Spain) seizes upon the throne.  
 [Amidst the sullen acquiescence of the inhabitants it was ordered that Philip should be proclaimed king of Portugal.]  
 Submission of the forts on the Barbary coasts tendered to Philip.

- 1581 Cortes of Tomar: Philip guarantees the independence of the kingdom, and swears to maintain the customs, usages, and laws of the people.

[Philip, desirous of making it appear that he succeeded by virtue of his title alone, refused to take possession of his new throne till the several powers and authorities of the state had signified their acquiescence.]

Amnesty to political offenders; Don Antonio and fifty persons of rank exempted. Philip offends the duke of Braganza. Popular discontent against Philip's rule. Victorious career of Mascarenha in India.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

- 1580 The Dan. astronomer, Ursus, fl. (d. 1600.)  
 1581 Siberia subject to Russia.  
 The czar sues for peace with Sweden and Poland; the mediation of the pope is obtained through the Jesuit Possevin.

**Netherlands.**

- 1580 Fall of Mestricht; excesses of Spaniards. Proscription of prince of Orange by Philip. The foreign troops under Parma disbanded.

- 1581 Formal declaration of independence by the seven united (northern) provinces; Duke of Anjou elected (nominal) sovereign. Successful issue of the intrigues of the prince of Orange for obtaining the marquisate of Zealand for his son Maurice.

**Persia and Tarary.**

- 1580 War with the Turks continued; victorious progress of Humzah Mirzah, son of Mohammed.

- 1581 Humzah recovers most of the conquests made by the Turks.

**India.**

- 1580 Guzerat in revolt.  
 The English, under Drake in his voyage round the world, first appear in the Indian seas.

- 1581 Death of Ram Dhas, the Sikh gooroo. Arjoon succeeds him; who founds Armit-sir as the "Holy City of the Sikhs."

**America.**

- 1580 Second unsuccessful attempt of Sir Humphrey Gilbert to plant Newfoundland.  
 ["Gilbert attempted to keep his patent alive by making grants of land."]

**Britain.**

- 1581 Embassy to Elizabeth from Catharine de Medici respecting the proposed marriage. Morton condemned; he is beheaded. Earthquake; parts of the Temple Church and St. Paul's, London, thrown down. Severe penal laws against the catholics. Last visit of Anjou to Elizabeth, Nov. 1. The nation disapprove of such a marriage. Campion the Jesuit and three other priests executed in Dec. for conspiracy. Rise of the Brownists or Independents. The parliamentary project of prayers and preachings in the Temple Church prohibited by the queen. Act raising the penalty for non-attendance at the parish church to £20 a-month. Bloody and treacherous conduct of the English army in Ireland; the foreigners who surrendered under honourable conditions are butchered in cold blood. First attempt to supply London with water by means of water works. [A lease for 500 years, of the first arch of London bridge, was granted by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, for the erection of an engine for supplying the city with water.] The first mention of indigo in English statutes occurs this year. Birth of Lord Edward Herbert (d. 1648.) [During the reign of Elizabeth, the diligence and talents of Bird, Morley, Tallis, and Tye, raised the profession and practice of music to a pitch of perfection scarcely surpassed by that of Italy itself. Doctors Bull and Dowland, owing to the parsimony of the queen in rewarding musical talent, left for the continent.] Death of "the admirable" Crichton.
- 1582 The "Raid of Ruthven" formed; being a confederacy of nobles agt. Arran, Aug. 23. London bridge water works commenced. The queen leases some coal mines in Durham for 93 years, rent £90 per annum. ["Sutton the founder of the Charter House, London, afterwards obtained this lease, which he assigned to the Newcastle corporation for £12,000." *Barlow.*] Edinburgh university founded; it has but one professor, and that one a clergyman of the city (1590.) [The charter of incorporation, granted by James VI., is dated April 24.] Rheinisch edition of New Testament pub.

**France.**

- 1582 Duke of Anjou created duke of Brabant Feb. 19.

**Germany.**

- 1582 Diet at Augsburg; the party squabbles cause much time to be wasted; news of the blockade of the Rhine by the Dutch compel the diet to adopt active measures. Rapid decline in the commerce and manufactures of Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1582 The Gregorian style first pubd. Oct. 5—15. The Florentine academy of languages fndd. The three Carracci, painters, b. at Bologna. [Their was a novel manner of design; they followed the purest principles of nature, in opposition, as it were, to the classic styles of Raffaele and Michael Angelo. The head of the school of the

**Italy.**

Carracci was Ludovico, (1555—1619); the second was Annibale, who excelled in landscapes, and was the greatest of the three (1560—1609); the third was Agostino, who, besides being a painter, was also an engraver (1558—1601.)

**Poland.**

- 1581 Three high courts for the Polish nobles established at Lublin, Pétrikan, and Wilna; for ennobling one of the commonalty the consent of the diet is necessary. The Jesuit Possevin acts as mediator between Russia and Poland.
- 1582 Peace of Zapolia; Livonia ceded to Poland by the czar. The Jesuits first come into Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1582 Philip's tyranny in Portugal. Balthazar Ayala's "De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari" pubd. [Ayala, like Victoria (1525) and Soto (1542), denied the lawfulness of levying war against infidels, even by the authority of the pope, on account of their religion, for "their infidelity does not deprive them of the right of dominion, inasmuch as the sovereignty of the earth was given to every reasonable creature."]

**Portugal.**

- 1582 Philip refuses to give security for preserving the national liberties. Popular discontent increases; hence Recall by Alva of the order for the departure of the Spanish troops.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1582 A mixed liturgy introduced into Sweden by queen Catharine; it is rejected by the Lutherans and catholics, but adopted by the diet. Charles, the king's brother, heads the Lutherans. Peace of Zapolia effected by foreign mediation; Russia cedes Livonia to Poland, and Sweden receives a larger portion of Ingria and Carelia. Tycho Brahe commences his astronomical observations at Hvene near Copenhagen.

**Netherlands.**

- 1581 Antwerp, at this time, is the most eminent of all the great commercial towns of the Netherlands. Among its numerous mercantile population were included 1,000 foreign merchants—French (the most numerous of the foreigners), Germans, Spaniards, Italians, Portuguese, English, Danes, and other "easterlings."

- 1582 Inauguration of the duke of Anjou. Tournay, Sens, Audenarde, &c., fall before Parma. Attempt on the life of the prince of Orange by a Jesuit. The Grand Council of Holland instituted. Tumults, fanaticism, excesses, at Ghent.

**India.**

- 1582 Third unsuccessful attack of the Portuguese upon Sumatra (1575.)

**Persia.**

- 1582 Revolt of Shah Abbas. [The imbecility of his father occasioned so much discontent that the nobles proclaimed Abbas king, and compelled him to fight against his father.] Civil war between Mohammed and his son Shah Abbas (1585.)

**Britain.**

- 1583 James of Scotland made prisoner by the earl of Gowrie, a son of Ruthven.  
The "Raid of Ruthven" overthrown by the craft and cleverness of the boy king.  
Embassy of Walsingham to Scotland; which is followed by the most inexplicable Elizabethan intrigues.  
The Irish insurgents are quelled; and the head of the earl of Desmond is forwarded to Elizabeth.  
[He had lain concealed for three years.]  
Shameless persecution of the mentally imbecile orphan son of the late duke of Norfolk by Elizabeth. Being about to quit England, he is seized and flung into the Tower, where he soon dies.  
Suicide (? murder) of the duke of Norfolk, uncle of the above youth.  
Thacker and Browning, puritans, hanged. Charter granted to the Levant company.  
Death of abp. Grindal; Whitgift succeeds.  
Albericus Gentilis, professor of civil law at Oxf., publishes "De Legationibus."  
[He published "De Jure Belli" at Lyons in France, in 1589.]  
A lease for 500 years of the second arch of London bridge, for the erection of water works (1581.)
- 1584 Throckmorton conspiracy discovered (probably invented) by Elizabeth's ministers. Torture and execution of Throckmorton. Mendoza, Span. ambas., sent out of Eng. Committal of queen Mary to the custody of Sir Drew Drury and Sir Amyas Paulet; both described as fanatical puritans and friends of the earl of Leicester.  
Execution of earl Gowrie (Scotland.)  
English parliament vote a liberal supply; the queen being in pecuniary straits.  
Additional penal laws enacted against the catholics; chiefly directed against the Jesuits, and priests consecrated at Rome.  
Protest of Dr. Parry, a Welsh member; he is committed to the Tower.  
Master of Gray's intrigues; "a venal scoundrel" in the pay of Elizabeth.  
Raleigh attempts to colonize Virginia.  
The queen peremptorily commands the House of Commons not to interfere in ecclesiastical reforms.
- France.**
- 1583 Return of Margaret queen of Navarre to her brother Henry's court at Paris.  
1584 Henry of Navarre escapes assassination. Death of duke of Brabant (Anjou), Ju. 10. The king of Navarre (a protestant) is now heir to the crown (1593.)  
Creation of the dukes d'Joyeuse and d'Épernon.  
The "League" puts forward the claims of Charles of Bourbon to the crown, with a view of ultimately destroying the monarchy.
- Germany.**
- 1583 The loves of Gebhard, archbishop of Cologne, and the countess Agnes of Mansfeldt, occasion much trouble in Germany. Marriage and deposition of Gebhard. Ernest, bishop of Liege, succeeds. Gebhard escapes to Strasburg.
- 1584 Geneva allied to the Swiss cantons. The Rodolphine astronomical tables of Kepler and Tycho Brahe published.

**Italy.**

- 1584 First public bank at Venice.  
"Tractatus Tractatum" pub. at Venice.
- Poland.**
- 1584 Death of the Polish Pindar, Kochanowski (born 1532.)
- Portugal.**
- 1583 Philip has his son proclaimed king. Cardinal archduke Albert appointed regent. Philip returns to Spain.  
[The overbearing, cruel, bigotted, and implacable disposition of Philip, which occasioned Spain the loss of the Flemish provinces, was not much observable in his conduct towards the Portuguese.]
- 1584 Unsuccessful descent of the prior of Crato with 60 ships upon the island of Terceira.
- Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**
- 1583 Convention in Sweden: Lutherans and catholics tolerated.  
Death of Catharine queen of Sweden. Navigation of the English to Archangel prohibited by Denmark.  
Discovery of Siberia by Jarmac, a wandering Cossack. (? 1574.)  
Birth of Axel Oxenstierna at Fano.
- 1584 Ivan of Russia punishes his eldest son to death. Death of Ivan; his imbecile son Feodor Ivanovich, succeeds under the administration of Boris Godunov, his brother-in-law.  
Intestine wars in Russia for fifteen years.
- Netherlands.**
- 1583 Duke of Anjou treacherously attempts to take the Flemish towns against the prince of Orange.  
Total defeat of dk. Anjou before Antwerp. Resignation of the duke of Anjou.  
Dunkirk, Dixmude, &c., taken by Parma.  
Birth of the celebrated Hugo Grotius, at Delft, April 10 (1619, 1645.)
- 1584 Assassination of William, prince of Orange, at Delft (whither he had come to be inaugurated) by Balthasar Gerard, Ju. 30. Council of state for the republic instituted. Ghent and Termonde submit to Parma.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1583 Truce with the emperor Rodolph II.  
Trading relations first opened with Engld.
- 1584 Osman Pasha suppresses a revolt of the Khan of Crim Tartary.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1583 Shah Abbas marches against Kasvin. The Usbeks renew their depredations in Khorassan, after Abbas had departed for Kasvin.
- 1584 Assassination of Humzah (1580.) Abbas takes the capital city, Kasvin, and issues a proclamation for the return of those citizens who were now serving in his father's army.
- India.**
- 1584 Discovery of the diamond mines of Sumbulpore and Golconda.  
Hukeem conquered.  
Final conquest of Bengal.  
Akbar's standing army, 600,000 men.  
Akbar's annual income, £49,500,000.
- America.**
- 1584 Carthagens in Columbia taken, by Sir Francis Drake.  
Captains Amadas and Barlow (Engl.) visit Virginia and discover Roanoke.  
Cape Breton also discovered.

**Britain.**

- 1585 Revolting execution of Dr. Parry, declaring his innocence of any treasonable design against the queen or her religion. Petition of the catholics, in which they protest their innocence, and vindicate their loyalty; Richard Shelley, the presenter, is imprisoned; he soon dies. The "protestant association" confirmed by parliament; Leicester at its head. Further laws against the papists. Controversy of Hooker and Travers. Drake's successful expedition against the Spanish West Indies. Earl of Leicester in the Netherlands, with an English army of 6,000 men. Elizabeth advances money to the states on the security of Flushing. Brill is delivered up to the English, Sep. Davis's expedition to the northern regions. Harrow school founded. New style first adopted in England.
- 1586 Discovery of Babington's consprey. Aug. 4. Fourteen of the conspirators executed; 7 on the 20th Sep. and 7 on the 21st. [They generally asserted that the ultimate object of their confederacy was the liberation of queen Mary. Babington, however, was guilty of designs upon Elizabeth's life.] Sir Philip Sydney killed at Zutphen. Mary is removed stealthily to Fotheringay castle by Sir Anyas Paulet. Trial of Mary queen of Scots on a charge of participation in Babington's consprey, &c., Oct. 11. [She had been reduced by the rigour of her confinement, from a healthy and beautiful young woman to a sickly cripple.] She is condemned on the 25th. Potatoes introduced into Ireland by Walter Raleigh from Virginia; by whom Tobacco is first imported. (?) Cavendish the circumnavigator's 1st voyage to the South Sea. (His 2d was in 1591.)
- France.**
- 1585 Treaty of Nemours; authorizing the persecution of the heretics. Navarre and Condé excommunicated by pope Sixtus V., Sep. 9. Renewed civil war (Huguenots); called the war of the three Henries. Condé fails in Angers, Sep. 29. He crosses over into England, Oct. 29. Conference at St. Bris, Dec. 14. Death of Ronsard the poet. [Cardinal Perron pronounced the oration at his funeral, which was so pompously celebrated, and so numerously attended, that the cardinal de Bourbon and many princes could not pierce the crowd.]
- Germany.**
- 1586 The "Golden" or "Boromean league" of the seven catholic Swiss cantons. Death of Augustus of Saxony, "with whom the star of Saxony sets." Crypto-Calvinism introduced into Saxony by Crell, the chancellor. Legal regulation of apothecaries first enforced in Germany.
- Italy.**
- 1585 Sixtus V. (cardinal Felix Peretti) pope. [The government of Sixtus was rigorous, and in general prosperous.]

**Poland.**

- 1586 Death of Stephen Baththori of Poland. Struggles for the crown: one party for Sigismund of Sweden, another for the archduke Maximilian. Zamoisky, the chancellor, supports the claims of Sweden, and is successful.

**Spain.**

- 1586 Death of the minister Gravnella.

**Portugal.**

- 1585 New taxes, public revenue mortgaged, &c. 1586 The tide of popular favour sets in towards the house of Braganza.

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

- 1585 Marriage of John III. of Sweden and Gunilda; and conformity of the king to the Lutheran religion. Birth of the Danish writer on anatomy, theology, &c., (G. Bartholine, d. 1629.) 1586 John III. prohibits the settlement of Jesuits in his kingdom (Sweden.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1585 Prince Maurice of Nassau (son of William, 1584) elected stadtholder. The prince of Parma takes Brussels and Malines, and compels Antwerp to capitulate. The "States" receive aid from England. University of Franeker, Friesland, fdd. 1586 The states of Holland abrogate the authority of Philip of Spaa in the Hague. Six thousand English troops sent to the aid of the prince Maurice on condition of Brille, Rammerkins, and Flushing being given into the custody of England. Earl of Leicester commandant for the Dutch—characterized as a "fop, fool, and coward." Barneveldt elected Grand Pensionary; he defines the constitution of the republic and the powers of the States-General. Battle of Zutphen; Sir Philip Sydney killed, Sep. 22. Birth of Cornelius Pollenberg, Dutch painter of naked figures, &c. (d. 1660.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1585 The district of Van conquered.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1585 *Abbas* (the great) succeeds his father Mohammed, who now sinks into utter insignificance, all his army and friends having deserted him. Meshed taken by the Usbeks, and all its inhabitants put to the sword: the sacred city ravaged. The Usbeks being laden with booty retreat to their own country. Shah *Abbas* engages with vigour in the war raging against the Turks.

- 1586 Unsuccessful attempt of *Abbas* to recover *Tabreez* and *Erivan*.

**India.**

- 1585 Removal of Akbar's court to Lahore. 1586 The Portuguese permitted to settle in Macao. Conquest of Cashmere. Flourishing state of trade, commerce, and agricul. under Akbar's fostering sway.

**America.**

- 1585 *First English settlement*: Roanoake in Virginia planted by Sir Richard Grenville. Davis's Straits discovered by Sir J. Davis. 1586 Ruin of the English colony at Roanoake. Dreadful earthquake at Lima.

**Britain.**

- 1587 Bellievre, ambassador from Henry of Fr., vainly pleads for the life of Mary.  
The master of Gray and Sir Robert Melville intercede for Mary.  
False alarms, created by designing persons.  
Mary queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay castle, Feb. 8, aged 44; her last words being "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."  
Elizabeth sends Sir Robert Carey to inform king James of his mother's death.  
Spanish squadron at Cadiz burnt by Drake.  
Two representatives from each shire in Scotland first elected.  
Philip of Spain, indignant at the execution of Mary, &c., equips a fleet of 150 vessels to subdue England.  
Duelling with short swords introduced.  
First instance of a reference from the lord chancellor to a master in chancery, owing to the legal ignorance of Sir Christopher Hatton, the first lord chancellor who was neither priest nor lawyer.  
Copperas introduced by Cornelius de Vos.
- 1588 Fidelity of the English catholics, shown on the occasion of the apprehended Spanish invasion, notwithstanding the affected suspicion of the queen.  
Armada descried by adm. Howard, July 19.  
Several encounters with the Armada on the 21st, 23d, and 26th July.  
Final defeat of the "invincible Armada," July 29, by Drake, Probishler, Hawkins. [The fleet by which the Armada was defeated consisted of 176 ships, carrying 14,992 men; but of these only 34 ships, with 6,225 men, belonged to the crown.]  
*Continued on next page.*
- France.**
- 1587 Battle of Contras; the catholics defeated by Henry of Navarre; death of the duke de Joyeuse, Oct. 10.  
[More than 400 gentlemen and 3,000 soldiers were left dead of the Romanists; the booty obtained from them was valued at 600,000 crowns. Of the Huguenots only thirty were killed, but the number wounded was considerable.]  
The faction of the *Seize* or "Sixteen," a catholic municipal body, organized.  
German and Swiss auxiliaries arrive in Champagne; but are defeated at Vincory and Amneau.  
Return of the Swiss; 2,000 of their number are cut to pieces in Dauphiné.
- 1588 Articles of Nancy; the king openly declares himself a leaguer.  
Death of the prince of Condé, March 5.  
Battle of Senlis; defeat of the "Leaguers," May 7.  
Revolt of Paris; the barricades, May 12.  
Count Brissac overpowers the troops.  
Flight of king Henry from Paris, May 13.  
The king invests Paris with a Swiss army, July 1; the castle of Paris found to be impregnable (1369).  
Edict of reunion; admitting nearly all the demands of Guise, Aug. 14.  
The States-General meet at Blois, Oct. 16.  
Henry plots the destruction of Guise, Dec.  
De Guise assassinated at Blois, Dec. 13.  
The legate Morosini justifies the crime.  
Duke of Mayenne succeeds Guise.

**Germany.**

- 1587 Unsuccessful efforts of the emperor to secure the election of his brother Maximilian to the throne of Poland.
- 1588 Night watch, who call the hours, first appointed in Berlin.
- Italy.**
- 1587 Francis I. of Tuscany and his wife Bianca poisoned, Oct. 19.  
[The remains of Bianca were excluded the magnificent tomb of the Medici, and her name was carefully erased from all the public archives.]  
Ferdinand I. (cardinal) succeeds.  
[He renounced the tonsure so that he might marry; and he formed alliance with France in order to shake off the Spanish yoke.]  
Death of Lelio Orsi, Modenese painter.  
The Septuagint published.  
Torquato Tasso, author of "Gierusalemme Liberata," &c. (1544—1595); Giambattista Guarini, author of "Il Pastor fido," (1537—1612), flourish.  
[After Guarini Italian poetry declined.]
- 1588 The bridge of the Rialto in Venice begun. (finished in 1592.)  
Saluces and Chateau-Dauphin annexed to Savoy.  
Death of Paolo Veronese, Venetian painter.

**Poland.**

- 1587 Sigismund II. (son of John of Sweden) king of Poland.  
He swears to the "Pacta Conventa."

**Spain.**

- 1587 100 vessels preparing for the Armada destroyed in Cadiz by Sir Francis Drake.  
Philip sends an army to invade Ireland, in retaliation for Drake's privateering enterprises.
- 1588 Sailing of the invincible Armada, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, agt. Eng.  
Defeat of the Armada—a terrible blow to the overbearing power of Spain.  
Suarez, professor of theology in the university of Alcalá, flourishes (1548—1597.)

**Portugal.**

- 1587 Antonio's funds having become exhausted, he takes refuge in England.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

- 1587 Tobolsk in Siberia founded.  
Election of Sigismund, the crown prince of Sweden, to the throne of Poland.  
Commercial restrictions against the English trade to Archangel removed.  
Birth of the Dan. relig. poet Anders Arebo.
- 1588 Christian IV. Denmark (son) aged 8 years.  
Regency for four years.  
Birth of Ole Worm, Danish writer on antiquities, author of *Philo*, &c. (d. 1654.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1587 Capitulation of Sluys, July 30.

**India.**

- 1588 Cavendish, in his voyage round the world, visits the Indian seas.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1588 Second unsuccessful attempt to re-take Tabreez and Erivan.

**America.**

- 1587 Grenville's second colony to Roanoke.
- 1588 Trinidad colonized by Spaniards.  
*First hostile act of England in Brazil:*  
Naval action between three British ships and a Spanish squadron in the harbour of San Vincent.

**Britain.**

- 1588 *Continued from p. 375.*  
Dreadful severities towards Irish catholics. The first paper mill erected in England—at Dartford in Kent.  
[The first manufacture of paper from linen rags is attributed, by some, to the Moors of Spain before the tenth century; Montfaucon ascribes it to the twelfth century; others date it at 1417, and others at 1452, while Rombold fixes its invention at 1470.]  
The first newspaper—the *English Mercury*—published by Lord Burleigh, July.  
The African company, originated at Exeter, obtains its first charter.  
Death of Dudley, earl of Leicester, Sep. 4.  
Birth of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.  
[“ His admirable style seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. His language never has more than one meaning, which never requires a second thought to find.” Died 1679.]
- 1589 Fruitless expedition to Portugal in favour of Don Antonio.  
Elizabeth forms an alliance with Henry IV. (France) in support of protestantism. Lord Willoughby sent thither with troops. Earl of Essex marries the widow of Sir Philip Sydney.  
Drake is sent into Ireland.  
The stocking-loom invented by William Lee, a native of Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, heir to a considerable estate, and graduate of St. John’s College, Camb.  
[Beckman says that the stocking-loom is worthy of particular admiration, as it was not, like many great discoveries, the result of accident, but the reward of well applied talent and genius.]  
Christopher Marlowe, dramatic writer, fl. [Marlowe first gave an earnest of what the drama might become. He is considered as the link between the moralities and Shakspeare. He greatly improved blank verse, and wrote poems.] (1565–1593.)  
Contemporaries and rivals of Marlowe:—Robert Greene, author of several prose tracts interspersed with verses; John Lyly, au. of “*Euphues*”; George Peele, author of poems, &c.; Thomas Kyd and Thos. Lodge, author of tracts and poems.  
[The study of the works of the above-named authors is indispensable to all who wish to trace the rise and progress of English literature.]
- France.**  
1589 Death of Catharine de Medicis, Jan. 5, aged 69.  
The duke of Mayenne enters Paris with an army of about 4,500 men.  
He is appointed lieutenant-general of the crown by the League Council of Forty.  
Truce with Henry of Navarre for a year.  
Murder of Henry III. by Clement, a monk, at the siege of Paris, July 22.  
[Thus died this most detestable of the detestable house of Valois, after having reigned a little more than fifteen years, and lived nearly thirty-eight. With him ended the house of Valois.]  
*The House of Bourbon.*  
Henry IV. (king of Navarre) called “the Great.”  
Mayenne proclaims Charles of Bourbon.

**France.**

- 1589 The Spaniards also oppose Henry’s claim. Battle of Arques, Sep. 11; Henry IV. victorious.  
Gaetani the legate arrives in Paris.  
The Council of 40 remodelled by Mayenne.  
Decree of the Sorbonne agst. Henry IV.  
Death of the ingenious, intelligent, and virtuous potter, Bernard Palissy, collector of natural curiosities, &c. in the Bastile.  
The air-gun known in France.  
[The first account of an air-gun is in the “*Elemens d’ Artillerie*” of David Rivaut, preceptor of Louis XIII. France; he ascribes the invention to Marin of Lisleux, who presented one to Henry IV. We are not without evidence, however, that instruments of this kind were not wholly unknown to the ancients.]
- Germany.**  
1589 The Swiss join France against Savoy. John Pistorius (1544–1607), and M. Freyer (1565–1614) historians; Fr. Taubman, poet (1565–1613); C. Schwenkfeld, naturalist (d. 1616); and C. Ritterluis, writer on law (1560–1613), flourish.  
First medal with milled edges—that of George Frederic, marquis of Brandenburg (See France, 1572.)  
Tobias and John Christopher Stimmers (brothers), wood engravers, fl. Strasburg.
- Italy.**  
1589 Galileo is appointed mathematical lecturer at Pisa by duke Ferdinand I.  
[Here he teaches the true law respecting falling bodies, resistance of the air, &c.]  
Charles Montverde, a schoolmaster of Lombardy, inventor of the harmony of the “dominant,” &c. flourishes.  
Ventura Salimbeni, (1557–1613), Francesco Vanni, (1565–1609), and Alessandro Casolani, (1552–1606), Siennese painters, flourish.
- Spain.**  
1589 Perez incurs the displeasure of Philip in conducting an intrigue with the princess Eboli.
- Portugal.**  
1589 Repulse of admirals Drake and Norris with 120 ships, carrying 20,000 soldiers, from before Corunna.  
[The alliance of the English with the mad-brained Antonio was disgraceful, and the event proved disastrous.]
- Russia.**  
1589 Independence of the patriarch of Moscow of Constantinople first declared.
- Turkish Empire.**  
1589 The Cossacks make occasional inroads. Solyman makes peace with Persia and obtains three provinces.
- Persia and Tartary.**  
1589 The province of Ghilan conquered by Shah Abbas.  
Peace purchased from the Turks with the loss of Georgia, Azerbijan, and Shirwan.  
[The Persians consented to renounce their heresy and to embrace the orthodox tenets of Islam.]
- India.**  
1589 Land expedition of the Levant company to India.  
Arjoon compiles the *Adee Grunth*, a book of religion; also social laws, &c.

**Britain.**

- 1590 James VI. (Scotld.) marries Anne of Den. Transportation of felons commenced.  
Sir Roger William's "Briefe Discourse on War," first published.  
The learned Henry Ainsworth fl. (1629.)
- 1591 First commercial intercourse with India; disastrous expedition of captains Raymond and Lancaster; only one of the three ships despatched reaches its destination (See India, 1592.)  
Earl of Essex despatched by Elizabeth with an army of 4,000 men to Henry IV. of Fr. The army is sent to Champagne instead of Rouen, at which Elizabeth is offended. Elizabeth sends £2,000 to king Henry. A law professorship added to Edinburgh university (1582, 1640.)  
The university of Dublin (Trinity College) founded by queen Elizabeth.  
Naval battles with the Spaniards.  
Udall, the puritan, dies in prison.  
Tea first brought into England by Fitch, agent of the Turkey company.  
The Senegal river visited by Rd. Rainolds and Thomas Daisel.  
Execution of William Hackett for personating Christ.

**France.**

- 1590 Battle of Ivry; Henry victorious over the "League," March 4.  
Death of the cardinal Charles of Bourbon. Blockade of Paris by Henry—famine. The Spaniards compel Henry to abandon the siege; Paris relieved, Nov.  
Henry solicits aid fr. the protestant courts.
- 1591 Conspiracy of the "tiers parti" with the Leaguers for seizing the person of Henry. Pope Gregory's bull against Henry. Turenne's German auxiliaries number 6,000 horse, and 11,000 foot soldiers. Henry commences the siege of Rouen. Differences between the parliament and the Seize—the Council of Sixteen. Murder of three magistrates in Paris. Mayenne puts down the Seize.

**Germany.**

- 1590 Death of Henry Lautensach, xylographer. Christopher Maurer, wood engraver, fl. at Zurich (pupil of Tobias Stunners.)
- 1591 War with the Turks.  
Death of Christian of Saxony, aged 31; the result of intemperance.  
Chancellor Crell (1586) thrown into prison by the protetr. of Saxony, duke Weimar.  
Death of Justus Ammau, wood engraver, at Nuremberg.

**Italy.**

- 1590 An edition of the Vulgate published. Unsuccessful attempt of the d. of Savoy to recover Geneva; Provence invaded.  
Urban VII. (card. John Baptist Castagna, archbishop of Rossano) pope.  
[His reign did not last one month.]  
Gregory XIV. (card. Nicolas Sfondrati, bishop of Cremona) pope.  
Death of Agost. Beccari, writer of dramatic pastorals.  
The duke de Mayenne defeated at Ivry. Birth of Guercino, of Ceuta, of the Roman school of historic painting (d. 1666.)  
Plague at Rome; 60,000 perish.
- 1591 Innocent IX. (card. John Anthony Facchinetti, bishop of Nicaastro) pope.

**Spain.**

- 1590 Escape of Perez to Arragon, where his cause is espoused by the people.  
Acosta's "History of the Indians" first published, see 1539, (he died in 1600.)  
Death of Morales the historian.
- 1591 Insurrection in Saragossa (in defence of the Arragonese privileges violated in the case of Perez), suppressed.

**Portugal.**

- 1590 Great dissatisfaction at the collection and misapplication of taxes for defence of the coasts.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

- 1590 Russia and Sweden at war.  
Anne of Denmark married to James VI. of Scotland.
- 1591 Demetrius, the only brother of the czar, murdered by Boris Godunov.  
Birth of the Danish historian J. J. Pontanus (died 1640.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1590 Breda taken by prince Maurice, and the Spaniards expelled the seven provinces; thus are laid the foundations of that famous commonwealth destined in after ages to exhibit a splendid example of industry and independence.

Accidental discovery of the principle of the dioptric telescopes by the children of Zachariah Jansen, a spectacle maker at Middleburgh. Jansen communicates the discovery to prince Maurice.

[The knowledge of this discovery spreads over Europe with wonderful rapidity, calling into action the whole power of the genius of Galileo, Kepler, Descartes, and other philosophers, for the improvement and employment of so useful an apparatus.]

Peter Sontman born at Haerlem, a Dutch painter, and pupil of Rubens.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1590 Embassy from England in Constantinople. Depreciation of the currency provokes a Revolt of the Janissaries; the palace attacked, and the heads of ministers who had tampered with the coin demanded.
- 1591 Revolt of the army in Egypt; the mutineers are invited to a parley, and then treacherously murdered.  
War with the German empire in Hungary.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1590 Peace with Turkey; surrender by Persia of Tabreez, Erivan, and Georgia.  
Ispahan the capital of Persia.
- 1591 War with the Usbeks renewed; hence Battle of Herat; defeat and expulsion of the Usbeks from Khorassan.

[The Usbek prince, his chief nobles, and his bravest troops, fell in this battle; the survivors saved themselves by a precipitate flight across the Oxus.]

**India.**

- 1590 Cashmere, Khandesh, Golconda, and other places added to Akbar's dominion.  
War with Mirza Jani Bek of Scinde.

**America.**

- 1590 Governor White visits Roanoake; he finds the colony entirely exterminated.  
Witherington plunders the reconcave of Bahía.  
1591 Depredations of Cavendish, the English freebooter, on the Brazilian coast.

**Britain.**

- 1592 Sir John Norris despatched with further reinforcements to Henry; but these are sent to Normandy instead of Bretagne, which gives additional offence to Elizabeth. The presbyterian form of church government adopted in Scotland.  
Death of Montagu, aged 59.  
Death of Robert Greene (lit.)  
Thomas Digges, mathematician, flourishes.
- 1593 League of Elizabeth and Henry agt. Philip. Act of conformity, against the puritans. Burrow, Green, Penry, puritans, executed. Statute miles first settled.  
A plague rages in London.  
Sir Richard Hawkins's voyage to the South Sea. (Andw. Merriek sailed in 1589.)  
Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded.  
Marlowe, the dramatist, (1590), killed in a disgraceful quarrel.  
Shakspeare begins to compose regularly for the stage.  
[The example set by Shakspeare was not unworthily followed, so that the forty years subsequent to his appearance constitute the golden period of English dramatic literature.]  
Birth of the poet Herbert (d. 1632), also of Barton Holyday the poet and philosophic writer (d. 1661.)

**France.**

- 1592 Battle of Amale; unfavourable to Henry. Parma raises the siege of Rouen, April 20. Mayenne offers terms from Rouen, which Henry declines accepting.
- 1593 Meeting of the States-General. Overtures of Henry to the league, May 19. Dreux taken by Henry.  
Spanish proposals to overthrow the *Salic* law, by adopting the infanta (niece of Henry III.) as sovereign of France.  
Decree of the parliament against Spain.  
Henry IV. embraces the catholic religion, July 25.  
Truce between Henry and Mayenne.  
League between Henry and Elizabeth against Philip, Oct.

**Germany.**

- 1592 University of Paderborn founded. Improved gold and silver wire, for weaving with silk, made by Held of Nuremberg.

- 1593 War with the Turks in Hungary.

**Italy.**

- 1592 Death of Alessandro Farnese, d. of Parma. Clement VIII. (card. Hippolito Aldobrandini) pope.  
The piazza di San Marco of Venice built. University of Venice founded.  
Another edition of the Vulgate published. Prospero Alpini, a Venetian physician, fl. [In his work "De Plantis Ægypti" of this year, he mentions the coffee plant as a rarity which he had seen in the garden of the captain of the Janissaries at Constantinople.]  
Galileo's important work on statics pubd. Galileo leaves Pisa and removes to the university of Padua (1589.)

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1592 The Turks defeated at Sissek by the Hungarians and imperialists.
- 1593 Declaration of war by the emperor against the Turks.  
Sigismund of Poland goes to Sweden.

**Spain.**

- 1592 The Arragonese deprived of their liberties. Death of Alonso de Ercilla, author of the epic "La Arancana," &c.
- 1593 Extensive warlike preparations by Philip. The belladonna lily first brought to Europe from South America; procured by Dr. Simon de Tovar of Seville.

**Portugal.**

- 1592 Victory at Choul over the Turks.
- 1593 The cardinal regent is released from the regency and appointed abp. of Toledo. The new administration consists of a commission of five, headed by the archbishop of Lisbon.

**Sweden and Poland.**

- 1592 Death of John of Swdn., Nov. 17, aged 55. *Sigismund* (son) k. of Sweden and Poland. He swears to the declaration of the states, supporting Lutheranism in Sweden. Sigismund sustains catholicism in Poland.
- 1593 The Swedes are offended with Sigismund's open patronage of Roman Catholicity; civil war in the Netherlands.

**Netherlands.**

- 1592 Duke of Parma called from the Netherlands. Peter Ernest (count Mansfeldt) *governor*.
- 1593 Death of the prince of Parma.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1592 Defeat by the Hungarians at Sissek; a treaty succeeds.  
[This treaty marks the decadence of the Ottoman empire; for the first time the insulting pretensions of Ottoman supremacy were abandoned, and the claim of tribute from Hungary was resigned.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1592 Tranquillity being restored to Khorassan, Abbas extends his conquests—himself proceeding towards Balkh, and some of his generals towards the Bahrein Islands in the Persian gulf.

**India and China.**

- 1592 The princes of the Dekkan refuse to pay homage to Akbar; war results. Mirza Jani Bek, of Seinde, conquered; Mooltan is also conquered by Akbar. [Akbar finally subdued his enemies and extended his dominions over the whole of Northern Hindostan.]  
Victory of the Portuguese at Choul; repulse of Nizam Shah.  
Captain Lancaster visits India; the first English sailor who came on a private commercial speculation; he next sails for the West Indies.  
The Korea invaded and overrun by the Japanese; the royal family captured and imprisoned.

- 1593 The emperor of China opposes the progress of the Japanese arms in the Korea territory.

Final subjugation of Hukeem's rebellion.

**America.**

- 1592 Juan de Fuca sails from Mexico to explore the supposed Straits of Anian.
- 1593 Sir James Lancaster's expedition against Pernambuco—which he captures. The Newfoundland fisheries rise into importance about this time.

**Africa.**

- 1592 The Algerines complain of the intolerable pride and tyranny of the "Bashaws" or viceroys, appointed by the Porte.

**Britain.**

- 1594 Lord Zouch sent into Scot. to inquire into the power of the Spanish faction there. Efforts of Essex to bring Cecil and Raleigh into disgrace at court. Execution of Roderigo Lopez, Manuel Lewis, and Ferreira for conspiracy. Incorporation of the Bank of England. The English navy rule the American seas. Battle of Glenlivet; Argyll defeated by the catholic lords. Alcester free school founded (1140.) Birth of James Howell (lit.) d. 1666.
- 1595 Henry the IV. of France appeals for succour, but it is denied by Elizabeth. Religious excitement in Edinburgh against the catholics suppressed. Whitgift's "Lambeth Articles" publishd. Raleigh's expedition to "El Dorado," &c. Death of admirals Drake and Hawkins from sickness, chiefly induced by vexation at their ill success in America, &c. Dr. John Dee, of St. John's Coll., Camb., chancellor of St. Paul's, alchemist, fl.

**France.**

- 1594 The pope refuses to negotiate with Henry. Accessions of nobles to the royal cause. Opposition of Mayenne to the parliament. Henry enters Paris, March 22. Henry marches an army into Britfany. Jean Chatel attempts the king's life. The first agricultural work ever published in France is now issued, composed by Bernard de Pallisy, a potter, and entitled "Les Moyens de devenir riche." Birth of Nich. Poussin, painter (d. 1665.)
- 1595 The Jesuits banished France. War declared against Spain; Henry demands a supply from Elizabeth, which she refuses. Battle of Fontaine Francaise; defeat of the Spaniards by Henry, June 5. Cambray taken by surprise by Spaniards. Mayenne submits to king Henry. Henry absolved by the pope, Sep. 17. Birth of Fermat, councillor, mathematician, &c. at Toulouse (d. 1665.)

**Germany.**

- 1594 Diet at Ratisbon; supplies demanded for the Turkish war. Union of protestants at Spire and Heilbronn.
- 1595 Death of John Frederic near Vienna, after a captivity of 28 years.

**Italy.**

- 1594 A thermometer invented by Galileo. Death of Torquato Tasso, the night before his intended coronation with laurel in the capitol of Rome (b. 1544.) Clement confers great privileges upon the Magdalene convent at Rome; he richly endows it, &c.
- 1595 Index Expurgatorius (catalogue of heretical and prohibited books) confirmed by papal bull. [The Scriptures were forbidden to the laity by the same authority.] Scotch college fndd. by the pope at Rome. Michael Angelo Amerighi Caravaggio, of Roman school of painting, fl. (1569-1609.) [He first introduced a dark background, and had the honour of recalling the art from fictitious mannerism to truth.] Pupils of Caravaggio who flourish at

**Italy.**

- Rome.—William Honthorst, a Fleming, (1604-1683); M.M. Valentino, (1600-1632), and S. Vouet, both Frenchmen, (1582-1641.)
- Hungary and Poland.**
- 1594 Archduke Matthias defeated (See Turkey.) Fall of Raab to the Turks. Return of Sigismund of Poland from Sweden (1587, 1593).
- 1595 Count Mansfeldt defeats the Turks at Gran and Wessegrad.
- Spain.**
- 1595 War with France, as ally of the league. The trade in India injured by the attacks of the Dutch, who estab. forts in Java.
- Portugal.**
- 1594 The promotion of Spaniards to all places of wealth and trust in Portugal, &c. cause much disquietude and disgust, more especially as Philip regards Portugal as an appanage of the Spanish crown.
- 1595 No fewer than five impostors, personating the deceased Sebastian, appear at various intervals, claiming the throne, and causing much disquietude in the nation.
- Sweden and Denmark.**
- 1594 Sigismund of Sweden returns to Poland. Regency of Charles, duke of Sudermania, the king's uncle. Birth of Gustavus Adolphus, Dec. 9.
- 1595 Peace of Teusina; Carelia and Ingria restored by Sweden to Russia (1583.) Meeting of the Swedish estates at Süderköping; the Lutheran religion declared to be the established faith. Assumption of royal authority in Sweden by the regent, duke Charles (1544.)
- Netherlands.**
- 1591 Archdk. Ernest *governor* of the Netherlds. Two unsuccessful plots to assassinate prince Maurice. Groningen reduced by Maurice; thus completing the establishment of the republic. Death of the archduke Ernest. Birth of Jacob Jordaens, Flemish painter.
- 1595 Pedro de Fuentes *governor* (pro tem.) The Dutch make descents upon the Portuguese and Spanish factories in India; they obtain a footing at Java. The Dutch navy first formed.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1594 Victory of the grand vizier Sinan over the archduke Matthias; Raab taken.
- 1595 Sinan murdered by order of Mohammed. Death of Amurath, of fever. Mohammed III. (eldest son) succeeds. [He was the last of the Turkish heirs to the throne intrusted with the government of a province.] Nineteen brothers of Mohammed strangled; and all his father's pregnant concubines drowned. The Janissaries again revolt. Revolt of the prince of Wallachia.
- India.**
- 1594 The princes of the Dekkan unite against the Moguls. Akbar's dominions divided into twelve provinces called Subahs. He projects a new religion which should unite all those known in his dominions, viz. a pure deism.
- 1595 The first Dutch fleet arrive in India.

**Britain.**

- 1596 Expedition under Essex, Raleigh, Carew, &c., against Spain, June.  
Victory at Cadiz by earl of Essex, Ju. 21.  
Quarrels again between Essex and Cecil; Raleigh mediates.  
Introduction of the tomato or love-apple; also of the Rocambole.  
Sorrel first cultivated in England.  
Napier's "Hints of Secret Invention."  
Death of George Peele, dramatic poet.  
Pyramidal bell flowers introduced.  
Thomas Heywood flourishes (lit.).  
Anemone, ranunculus, auricula, and balsam first cultivated in England.
- 1597 Essex, offended at the promotion of L. H. admiral Howard to the earldom of Nottingham, is created earl marshal, thereby preserving his precedence.  
Apprehension of a new Armada.  
Essex sent with a fleet to harass the Spanish coasts and colonies, Aug. 17.  
[Three ships valued at £100,000 were captured: this was all.]  
Spanish expedition to Ireland frustrated.  
Abolition of the Hanseatic league privileges in England.  
Sweet potato first cultivated in England.  
The egg plant introduced from E. Indies.  
Introduction of sage into England.  
Gerard's "History of Plants" published.

**France.**

- 1596 Famine and pestilence this year, and great financial embarrassment.  
Roman Catholicity everywhere ascendant.  
Dissatisfaction of the protestants.  
The archduke Albert takes Calais by storm, April 15.  
Assembly of Notables at Rouen.  
Birth of Rene Descartes, at La Haye, in Touraine, mathematician, &c.
- 1597 The Spaniards capture Amiens, March 11.  
Henry retakes it in September.  
Negotiations of Henry for peace.

**Germany.**

- 1597 Birth of Martin Opitz, father of modern German poetry (died 1639.)

**Italy.**

- 1596 A treatise on the Sphere, attributed to Galileo, appeared about this time.  
Viadana di Lodi, inventor of the "fundamental bass," flourishes.  
Birth of Pietro da Cortona, of the Florentine school of painting (d. 1669.)
- 1597 Extinction of the legitimate line of Este, at Ferrara, by the death of Alfonso II. the persecutor of Tasso.  
The order of Fathers of the Christian doctrine in France and Italy founded.  
The opera established at Florence.  
V. Galilei, Jacopi Peri and Orazio Vecchi, musicians, flourish.  
Frederigo Barocci, of the Roman school of painting, flourishes (d. 1612.)  
Giambattista Marini, the poet, flourishes. ["—That great corrupter of the national taste, the first of the 'Scientisti.'"—*Mariotti.*]  
Ludovico Cardi da Cigoli, poet, painter, and musician, flourishes (1559—1613.)

**Hungary.**

- 1596 Erlau taken by Mohammed.  
Battle of Keresztes on the river Gran; defeat of the Hungarians.

**Spain.**

- 1596 Earl of Essex captures Cadiz, June 21, which causes a loss of 20,000,000 ducats.  
1597 Defeat at Turnhout.  
The brilliant period of Spanish literature and art begins to dawn.  
Philip offers a reward of 100,000 crowns for the discovery of longitude.

**Portugal.**

- 1596 The oppressive and insulting system of taxation, including the appropriation of ecclesiastical wealth for Spanish objects, urge on the Portuguese to the brink of revolution.

- 1597 The renowned casuist Suarez, professor of divinity in the university of Coimbra, flourishes.

[Sir James Macintosh says of Suarez, that his treatise "De Legibus ac Deo Legislatore," proves him to have been the first to see "that international law was composed, not only of the simple principles of justice, applied to the simple intercourse between states, but of those usages long observed in that intercourse by the European race which have since been more exactly distinguished by the Christian nations of Europe and America."]

**Denmark.**

- 1596 Christian IV. of Denmark assumes the sovereignty, having obtained from the German emperor (his feudal lord) a declaration of his majority.

Spain and Holland respectively solicit his aid, but Christian declines.

- 1597 Tycho Brahe driven from Hvene (1601.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1596 Cardinal archduke Albert *governor*.  
Count Buren brought forward by Albert, but the states pass by his claims; he accordingly lives privately in Brussels.  
Calais and Hulst conquered by Albert.  
Kepler, chemist, &c., fl. (1571—1630.)  
Birth of Van Goyen, painter (died 1656.)  
First saw-mill in Holland erected at Saardam by Corn. Cornelissen.  
[Saw-mills, it is said, are as old as the fourth century.]

- 1597 Victory of Maurice at Thienen, in January.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1597 Mohammed heads his army in Hungary, and obtains two victories.  
Sigismund of Transylvania joins the Turks.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1597 Balkh in Khorassan, and Bahrein in Arabia, conquered and added to the dominions of Abbas.  
Defeat of the Usbeks near Herat.

**India and China.**

- 1596 Earthquake in Japan; thousands perish.  
English ships first visit China.

- 1597 Battle of Sonput.  
Ahmudnuggur and Berar conquered.

**America.**

- 1596 A Spanish colony sent out by Philip is settled by Viscamo in Lower California. Upper California discovered by Drake.  
["The name of Raleigh stands highest among the statesmen of England who advanced the colonization of the United States; and his fame belongs to American history. No Englishman of his age possessed so various or so extraordinary qualities."—*Bancroft.*]

**Britain.**

- 1598 Terms of peace proposed by Spain through Cecil, opposed by Essex.  
Elizabeth gives Essex a blow, at a dispute in council respecting the best way of managing the affairs of Ireland, now greatly disturbed, June.  
By the treaty between France and Holland Elizabeth is freed from her obligation of maintaining a garrison in the cautionary towns. Saving effected £126,000 per an.  
Death of Lord Burligh, Aug. 4, aged 78. Earl Buckhurst succeeds as treasurer.  
Rebellion of the earl of Tyrone in Ireland; he defeats the royal troops; their commander, Sir H. Bagnall, slain.  
Death of Sir John Norris in Ireland.  
Iniquitous torture and execution of Squires, a soldier, for treason. (Walpole's consp.)  
Rupture between Elizabeth and James of Scotland, on account of the disclosures of Valentine Thomas.  
The Globe Theatre in Southwark founded—that in which Wm. Shakspeare acted.  
A coach first seen in Scotland.

1599 *On next page.***France.**

- 1598 *Edict of Nantes*; establishing the catholic religion, but granting toleration till 1685; places of surety for eight years granted to the protestants, April.  
Peace of Vervins with Spain, April 28.  
Wretched condition of France.  
Ministry of Sully; restoration of order; retrenchments; official corruption and extortion suppressed; navy augmented; public buildings, fortifications erected, &c.; canals, bridges, roads, interest on money, home manufactures, commerce, currency, &c., receive the attention of this able minister; hence the condition of the country soon begins to show signs of improvement.  
Marriage of the princess Catherine with her cousin, the count of Poissons.  
The use of indigo prohibited in Languedoc.

- 1599 Treasonable conduct of the duke of Biron.  
Manufactures of silk and glass flourish.

**Germany.**

- 1599 Renewed meetings of protestants at Frankfurt and Freidberg; the princes form The league of Heidelberg, which contemplates the abolition of the aggressive jurisdiction of the Aulic council.  
A sowing machine invented by Joseph Locatelli of Carinthia.

**Italy.**

- 1598 Philip III. king of Naples.  
Ferrara annexed to the holy see.  
Clement VIII. rewards the talents, virtue, and diligence of Silo Antonio by conferring upon him the purple with his own hands (d. 1603.)  
Congregations "De Auxilis," for reconciling the Jesuits and Dominicans, instituted.  
Birth of Cavalierius, mathematician.  
Death of the historian, Paol Paruta.

1599 *On next page.***Hungary and Poland.**

- 1598 Cession of Transylvania to the emperor by Sigismund for territories in Silesia. He soon changes to the sultan.  
The imperialists capture Raab.  
War of Poland with Sweden.

**Spain.**

- 1598 Peace of Vervins; Philip abandons all the towns he had acquired in France, and Henry resigns his claim to Cambray.  
*The Netherlands surrendered* by Philip to his daughter Isabella and her husband the archduke Albert.  
[The ministers of Philip represented to him that the transfer of the Netherlands to Isabella and Albert would conciliate the insurgents; but they soon found that their *subjects*, inflamed by the pride of national independence, were more averse than ever to the yoke they had long felt so grievous.]  
Death of Philip, aged 72 years, in the 43d year of his reign.  
Philip II. had four wives—Mary of Portugal, Mary of England, Isabella of France, and Anne of Austria, the mother of Philip III., who immediately appoints Sandoval, duke of Lerma, minister—a man ambitious, intriguing, and utterly incapable of promoting the welfare of his country.

1599 *On next page.***Portugal.**

- 1598 Philip II. succeeds, (Philip of Spain.)  
1599 Olivares, the weak and abandoned Spanish minister of Philip, seeks to reduce Portugal to a Spanish province, to destroy its national spirit, and extinguish its regal privileges.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

- 1598 Death of Feodor, czar of Russia, and *Extinction of the Ruric dynasty.*  
*Boris Godunov*, czar of Russia, elected by the clergy and Boyars.  
His jealousy, suspicion, and ferocity of temper soon combine to render him obnoxious as a cruel tyrant.  
Sigismund of Poland enters Sweden with a Polish army to re-estate his authority.  
Battle of Stangebro: defeat of Sigismund; he returns to Poland.  
1599 Swedish diet at Jonköping: terms proposed to the king.  
Death of P. Langerloof, of Sweden. (History of the North of Europe) b. 1538.

**Netherlands.**

- 1598 The ten lower provinces of the Netherlands (Belgium) erected into an independent sovereignty, given to the archduke Albert, *sovereign* of the Netherlands.  
Dutch settlers in the Isle of France.  
1599 The first idea of "Variation Charts" suggested by prince Maurice of Nassau.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1598 Insurrections in Asia Minor; tumults, &c.  
**Persia and Tartary.**  
1598 The mountainous district of Lar acquired by conquest.  
[This district was chiefly valuable for its command of an extensive line of sea coast.]  
The two Shirleys, Anthony and Robert, English travellers, arrive in Persia.  
Sir Anthony departs to visit the courts of Europe to solicit aid against the Porte.

**India.**

- 1598 Asseer and Candeish conquered.  
The Dutch take possession of the Mascarenha Islands, which they name Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice.  
1599 Akbar conquers the Dekkan.

**Britain.**

- 1599 Essex sent to Ireland as lord deputy, Mar. The Cecils endeavour to work his ruin with Elizabeth.  
 Unfortunate expedition of Essex: sickness, desertion, defeats, &c., reduce his army to 3,800 men.  
 He treats with Tyrone, Sep. 8, which offends Elizabeth.  
 Essex returns from Ireland, Sep. 29, and is placed under arrest.  
 Birth of Roger Williams in Wales.  
 Death of Spenser the poet.  
 Fruitless attempt to colonize the Hebrides.
- 1600 Formation of the East India Company; first patent granted; stock £72,000; four ships, in the India trade, sail in 1601.  
 Earl of Essex tried for neglect of duty, &c., found guilty and disgraced.  
 Earl of Gowrie's attempt on the life of James of Scotland.  
 St. Helena first possessed by England. [It was discovered in 1502.]  
 Building with brick instead of wood introduced by the earl of Arundel.  
 [A mixed style of architecture prevailed during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., specimens of which are to be found in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.]  
 The magnetic property of the earth announced by Dr. Gilbert, in his treatise on magnetism.  
 [Electricity, as a science, may be said to have originated with the publication of the above treatise.]  
 The Cottonian library commenced.  
 "A Brief Abstract of the question of Precedency between England and Spain," by Robert Bruce Cotton, B.A., published.  
 Peter Heylin (lit.) born (d. 1662.)
- France.**
- 1630 War with Savoy for the territory of Saluces; Montmelian, &c. reduced.  
 Marriage of Henry and Mary of Medicis. The duke of Biron pardoned.  
 Jean Eirecot introduces tobacco.  
 "Theatre du Marais" founded.
- Germany.**
- 1600 Jacob Behmen, mystic philos. flourishes. Jacob Ayser, dramatist (died 1618); Rolenhagen, author of "Froschmauser," and of mock heroics (1542-1609) flourish.  
 Indigo introduced into Germany about this time, according to Niska.  
 Musical bars introduced about this time.
- Italy.**
- 1599 Insurrection of Campanella frustrated:—Tommaso Campanella tortured at Naples, and imprisoned till 1626, for participation in the Calabrian conspiracy to rid southern Italy of the Spaniards by a general massacre.  
 Rise of the bombastic and inflated style of composition and speaking called the "Sciento."  
 Robt. Bellarmine created card. (1542-1621.)
- 1600 [During the former half of this century religion is the great moving principle of individuals, kingdoms, and states. Everywhere a fierce and unwearied religious antagonism meets the view of the observer. "Politics and literature, and the other objects which usually exercise the greatest influence upon the human mind,

**Italy.**

- are themselves subordinate to the mighty subject which, for the time, engrosses the passions and energies of the civilized world. The Romanists have recovered from the first onset of liberal opinions; the protestants have exchanged the undisciplined ardour of enthusiasm for system and method."] Antonio Tempesta, painter from Florence fl. at Rome (b. 1555, d. 1630.) [He was celebrated for his battle pieces and landscapes.] Galileo teaches hydrostatics.  
 Birth of Claude Lorraine, "the prince of landscape painters," (d. 1682.)  
 Death of Matteo Perez de Alesio, painter.  
 War of Savoy with France for Saluces.
- Hungary.**
- 1600 Canisa falls under the power of the Turks.
- Spain.**
- 1599 Indolence of the king; stagnant condition of trade and commerce; decline of the revenue.  
 [The industry of the people was discouraged and indeed extinguished by a long course of oppressive measures. The treasures of the Indies still flowed through the hands of their conquerors; but instead of communicating fertility and happiness, they were converted by the ignorance of their possessors into so many causes of indolence and depopulation.]  
 Birth of Don Diego Velasquez Silva, fndr. of the Madrid sch. of painting (d. 1660.)  
 Tobacco seeds first brought to Portugal from America.
- 1600 War in the Netherlands resumed.  
 Defeat of the archduke Albert at Nieuport by prince Maurice of Nassau.
- Sweden.**
- 1600 Diet of Linköping: crown of Sweden conferred on Charles and his male descendants. Execution of four state councillors opposed to Charles's claims on Sweden.  
 War of succession between Sweden and Poland for sixty years.
- Netherlands.**
- 1600 The Engl. take St. Helena from the Dutch. War in the Netherlands resumed; prince Maurice (besides other victories) defeats the Spaniards under the archduke at Nieuport.  
 The funding-system adopted in Holland.  
 Birth of Jonas Snyderhoef, engraver, &c. at Leyden.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1600 Victory of Ibrahim at Canisa (Kanicha.) Revolt of Abd-al-Kalim Karayasisi, nicknamed "the Black Scribe," in Asia. Two armies sent against him defeated.  
 Ferishta (History of India) flourishes.
- India.**
- 1600 First English E. I. Co.'s charter. Goor Dhas preaches Sikhism with great zeal; but his works are refused a place among the sacred writings.  
 Flourishing state of the Mogul emp. of Ind.
- America.**
- 1600 French fur traders traverse the banks of the Saguenay river in Canada. The Dutch West India Company formed for the American trade.

**Britain.**

- 1601 Conspiracy of Essex frustrated, Feb. 8. Essex and Southampton found guilty, Feb. 19. [Bacon, Coke, and Yelverton vehemently supported the indictment.] Execution of Essex, Feb. 25, aged 33. More executions follow on account of Essex's conspiracy, viz.—Woodhouse, Feb. 28; Cuffe and Merrick, Mar. 13; Sir Charles Danvers and Sir Christopher Blount, Mar. 18. Southampton left in prison. Death of Richard Hooker. The queen and her ministers lose popular favour from this time. Elizabeth meets parliament the last time. The Commons demand redress of grievances, especially as it regarded the numerous monopolies enjoyed by royal favourites. Spaniards under D'Aguiar invade Ireland. They are defeated by Mountjoy, Dec. 24. Parochial relief of the poor first based upon a firm footing. [The act of 1536 appointed that the money required for the relief of the poor should be derived from voluntary contributions; but this mode does not seem to have proved efficacious, for the compulsory principle was partially introduced in 1563 and in 1572; and in the present year it was brought into full operation.] Act against witchcraft and witches. Act forbidding men to ride in coaches as being effeminate. Death of the satirical writer Thos. Nash. First act of parliament regulating insurance. First patented invention for raising coals from mines on the Balcarras' estate. Royal navy, 42 ships of 17,055 tons burden, manned by 8,346 men. Birth of Peter Oliver, portrait painter, (died 1660.) [In England the art was chiefly confined to portraits about this time.] John Davis, author of "Scourge of Folly," &c. (1570-1626), John Owen, author of Latin "Epigrams," (d. 1622), Fulke Greville, author of several poetical treatises, (1544-1628), Michael Drayton, author of "Nymphidia," "Polyolbion," &c. (d. 1631), E. Fairfax, transl. of "Tasso," (d. 1632), and the divine, John Donne, author of Satires and miscellaneous poems (d. 1631), flourish. Francis Bacon (Verulam) fl. 1560-1626. ["While medicine adopted chemistry as an immediate auxiliary, philosophy claimed its aid as a method of interrogating nature. On this account the name of this extraordinary man is deserving of attention. His writings, which bear the deepest stamp of originality and genius, pointed out to all the world the just paths to be pursued in scientific investigation."—*Rev. F. Lunn.*] Alex. Sethon, alchemist, of N. Britain, fl.
- France.**
- 1601 Treaty of Lyons with the duke of Savoy; the duke surrenders Bresse, Bugel, and Val-Romei. (See Italy.) Birth of the dauphin. Biron's diplomatic missions in England and in Switzerland.

**France.**

- 1601 Sully's conference with queen Elizabeth at Dover on the haughty position of Austria. Death of Garnier the dramatist.

**Germany.**

- 1601 Unjust execution of chancellor Crell, after an iniquitous captivity of 10 yrs. (1591.) Casper Lehmann of Prague, royal lapidary, the first glass-cutter, flourishes.

**Italy.**

- 1601 Treaty of Lyons between Savoy and France: Savoy retains the territory of Saluces. Charles Edmund I., of Savoy, thus closes the gates of Italy against the French. Death of Giovanni Alberti, a Florentine landscape painter (b. 1558.) Barroccio of the Roman school of painting, celebrated for his brilliant colouring, fl. [He was hunted from Rome by his envious cotemporaries. He died in the year 1612, as is generally supposed, by poison. He was born in 1528.] Gesualdo, founder of the Neapolitan school of music, flourishes (d. 1615.)

**Hungary.**

- 1602 Submission of the prince of Wallachia. Revolt of Transylvanians agt. the tyranny of the Austrian general, George Basta.

**Spain.**

- 1601 Spinola commands the archduke's forces. Birth of Pedro Calderon de la Barca, dramatic writer (died 1687.) Birth of Alonso Cano, founder of the school of painting at Granada (d. 1676.) [He was also a sculptor and architect.] Lope de Vega, author of 800 dramatic pieces, novels, &c. flourishes (1562.) [The works of de Vega fill 133,226 pages, being more than any other standard writer.]

**Sweden.**

- 1601 Death of Tycho Brahe, one of the greatest astronomical observers that ever lived, except, perhaps, Kepler.

**Netherlands.**

- 1601 Siege of Ostend by the archduke (1604.) J. B. Van Helmont of Flanders, physician, alchemist, &c. flourishes. Lodolph Van Ceulen, Marinus Ghetaldus, Willebrod Snellius, and Albert Girard, mathematicians, flourish.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1601 The troops in the Africas begin to appoint *deys* instead of the pachas nominated by the sultan.

*Firman*s issued by "the Black Scribe"—the first example of such an outrage upon the privileges of the sultans.

War resumed against Persia.

Prince Mahmood solicits his father to give him the command of an army against the rebels in Asia, for which he is executed.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1601 War with the Turks renewed. Sir Thomas Shirley's efforts to improve the condition of the Persian army. Regular troops (12,000) organized, &c.

**India and China.**

- 1601 Arrival of the first English fleet. Ricci visits the court of China; the emperor decides that his (Ricci's) images and tablets of the Lord of heaven and the virgin had no value.

**Britain**

1602 Aguilar capitulates to Mountjoy in Ireland, in January. He returns to Spain.

Surrender of O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, to Lord Mountjoy—end of Irish rebellion.

[“The earl of Tyrone, driven to extremity by the barbarous proceedings of that hypocritical monster, Lord Mountjoy, offered his submission. An interview took place on the 30th March, 1603, when, previous to being admitted to the presence of the lord deputy, the descendant of the proudest of Irish kings was obliged to demean himself by demanding, on his knees at the door, pardon for his errors and treasons.”]

Act rendering bigamy a felonious offence without benefit of clergy.

Cecil's corresp. with James in cypher.

Captain Gosnold, the first Englishman who ventured a direct route across the Atlantic, sails on a voyage of discovery.

1603 Last illness of the queen.

[No sovereign who ever filled the English throne has left a higher reputation for talent, prudence, and magnanimity, than this renowned queen; and though she was not free from the weaknesses incident to human nature, and even those peculiar to her sex, she was a great mistress in the art of government, devoted to the fame of her country, and a lover of her people.]

Death of queen Elizabeth, March 24, aged 69; having nominated as her successor James I. (VI. of Scotland—“The Wise Fool”); he is crowned July 25.

Declaration of James against religious toleration; Elizabeth's foreign policy adopted; the star chamber revived, &c.

Conspiracy in favour of Arabella Stuart by Cobham, Grey, Raleigh, &c.

Peace with Spain, Aug. 18.

Emigration of puritans to America.

*Continued next page.*

**France.**

1602 Conspiracy agst. Henry IV. by the dukes of Birou and Bouillon and the count of Auvergne.

Mareschal Biron beheaded, July 21.

Birth of Roberval—more correctly, Giles Personier, mathematician, &c. (d. 1675.)

1603 Insurrection in Metz: Henry and his court repair thither: he restores tranquillity.

The French Jesuits pray to be restored to their country.

Duelling prohibited; an ineffective law.

Colony sent to Canada.

Treaty with James of England for rendering aid to the Dutch.

Intrigues against Henry in foreign courts by the fugitive friends of Biron.

*Continued next page.*

**Germany.**

1602 Death of Paul Melissus, writer of lyrics.

Death of M. Ludovico, engraver.

The secret of preparing Bologna stone discovered by a shoemaker named Vincencius Casciorolus.

1603 Union of Heidelberg by the protestants. Gustenhofer, a goldsmith of Strasburg, skilled in the art of alchemy, flourishes. Bayer's catalogue of the stars, entitled, “Uranometria,” published.

**Italy.**

1602 Failure of the duke of Savoy in an attempt upon Geneva.

1603 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*.

**Spain.**

1602 Spanish troops, under Don John de Aguilar, sent to assist the insurgent, Tyrone, in Ireland in 1601, return home.

Decline of national parliaments in Spain; the third estate is only summoned, and that for the levying of taxes.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

1602 Axel Oxenstierna comes to Sweden.

**Netherlands.**

1602 The Dutch East India Company formed.

Spinola commands in Belgium.

Rhinberg capitulates to prince Maurice.

Birth of the still-life painter Evert Van *Elst* (died 1658. See 1679.)

1603 Colombo in Ceylon taken by the Dutch, and foreign factories established; hence vast increase of commerce in Holland.

Ecluse and Grave taken by Maurice.

Defeat of prince Maurice by Spinola at Bois-le-duc, and in an attack on Antwerp.

**Turkish Empire.**

1602 The prince of Wallachia submits; he is assassinated by order of the grand vizier. Defeat and death of the “Black Scribe.” His followers maintain the war against the Turks with valour and desperation.

Insurrection of the Spahis or Ottoman cavalry suppressed by the Janissaries.

1603 The Persians recover Tabriz, and conquer Azerbaijan.

Sudden death of Mohammed; his son,

*Ahmed I.* (14 years old) succeeds.

*Ahmed* nobly refuses to stain his accession by fratricide.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1603 Victory of Abbas; he recovers Tabriz and the province of Azerbaijan from the Tks.

**India.**

1602 English factory at Bantam in Java.

The English settle on the north coast of Sumatra.

Dutch East India Company organized.

1603 Colombo taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch.

**America.**

1602 St. Diego and Monterey in Upper California founded by the Spanish navigator *Viscaino*.

*Voyage to Virginia from England shortened by 1,000 miles*—by the enterprise of Gosnold of Dartmouth;—

Bartholomew Gosnold conceiving the idea of a direct voyage to America, sails from England in a small bark, March 26.

[On the voyage he discovered two islands, which he named Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth.]

Gosnold arrives in the bay of Massachusetts, May 14.

Cape Cod discovered, and so named by Gosnold; where he lands.

[Cape Cod was the first spot in New England ever trod by Englishmen.]

1603 The *Speedwell*, 50 tons, and the *Discoverer*, 26 tons, sail from England, April 10; they explore the coasts and bays of Massachusetts. From this year is dated the *First permanent European Settlements in America*.

**Britain.**

- 1633 Continued from p. 384.  
 Execution of Watson and Clark for conspiracy, Nov. 29.  
 George Brooke (Cobham's brother) beheaded, Dec. 5.  
 Markham, Grey, Cobham, Raleigh, reprieved.  
 Shakspeare licensed to perform plays.  
 "What needs *Our Shakspeare* for his honoured bones,  
 The labour of an age in piled stones,  
 Or that his hallowed relics should be hid  
 Beneath a starry-pointed pyramid?  
 Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame,  
 What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?  
 Thou in our wonder and astonishment  
 Hast built thyself a live-long monument!"  
*John Milton, 1650.*  
 "The applause, delight, and wonder of our stage."  
 "He was not for an age, but for all time."—*Ben Johnson.*  
 "All that *He* hath writ  
 Leaves living Art but page unto his wit!"  
 Cauliflowers first planted in England.  
 1604 Hampton Court conferences for the reconciliation of puritans and conformists unsuccessful, Jan. 14 and 16.  
 [A new translation of the Bible was, however, agreed upon. See 1607.]  
 From this time James endeavours to subvert presbyterianism in Scotland.  
 "Millenary petition" of the puritans; ten leaders are imprisoned; 300 clergymen ejected; other persecutions follow.  
 Pestilence rages in parts of England.  
 James's first English parliament meets Mar. 19; the Commons assert their privileges in the case of Fortesque, Goodwin, and Shirley.  
 [The Commons on this occasion laid before the throne a "Form of Apology," in which they remind the king that their privileges and liberties are their right and inheritance, no less than their very lands and goods; and that their making request at the beginning of a parliament to enjoy them is only an act of manners, and does not weaken their right.]  
 Union of Scotland and Eng. proposed.  
 Royal title, "King of Great Britain," first assumed, Oct. 24.  
 Laws against catholics; Jesuits expelled.  
 Robert Catesby resolves to have revenge.  
 Laws against witchcraft and conjuration.  
 [In Scotland thousands suffered for this supposed offence, as well as in England. In 1541 and 1562 laws against witchcraft were enacted in England. See 1735.]  
 Death of Whitgift; Bancroft succeeds.  
 Grecian style of architecture revived.  
 The Muscovy Company send their first ship to Greenland.  
 Brocoli introduced from Cyprus.  
 Sir Francis Bacon the first king's counsel under the degree of Sergeant.  
 Silk first manufactured in England.

**France.**

- 303 Continued from p. 384.  
 Death of the algebraist, F. Vieta (b. 1540); and of Pierre Charon, the theologian, &c. (born 1543.)  
 A taste for extravagant architectural ornament now prevails.  
 304 Quarrels between Henry and his queen.  
 Ambitious views of Henry's mistress, the marchioness of Verneuil.  
 Plots of the D'Entragues ag. Henry's life.

**France.**

- 1604 Conspiracies in several quarters; some are detected and promptly suppressed.  
 Restoration of the Jesuits (1603.)  
 First French colony founded in Acadia.  
 Preparations for an anticipated war with Austria; moneys amassed; increase in the numbers and comforts of the military; increased armaments, &c.  
 The Tax Paulette (suggested by M. Paulette) apports a 60th of the national income for the inheritance of state offices.  
 Death of Isaac Casaubon, philologist (b. 1559.)
- Italy.**  
 1604 Galileo lectures on astronomy.
- Hungary and Poland.**  
 1604 *Stephen Bocskai* elected prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the sultan.  
 Michael Sendivogius, a Pole, professor of alchemy, &c. flourishes.
- Spain.**  
 1604 Peace with England, in which a secret article is inserted permitting James to assist the Hollanders.  
 Ostend surrenders to the Spaniards, Sep. 9.  
 Mateo Aleman (born at Seville), author of "Life of St. Antony of Padua," "Guzman d'Alfarrache," a satirical novel on the corruption of the age, &c. flourishes.
- Sweden and Russia.**  
 1604 Deposition of Sigismund of Sweden by the diet of Nördköping; his uncle Charles IX. is elected to succeed him.  
 Demetrius, the pretender, in Russia (a monk) supported by Poland.
- Netherlands.**  
 1604 Ostend surrenders to the Spaniards after a siege of 3 yrs., and the loss of 50,000 men.  
 Insurances adopted in Rotterdam.
- Turkish Empire.**  
 1604 The Turks lose Erivan.
- Persia and Tartary.**  
 1604 Erivan recovered by Abbas.  
 Sir Thomas Shirley obtains leave to return to England.  
 [When Sir A. Shirley and his brother Sir Robert, in 1598, with a train of 26 followers visited the court of shah Abbas, they came not as public representatives, but as knights errant, attracted by the monarch's fame and anxious to enter his service. They were graciously received, and soon obtained a high place in the monarch's confidence. After Sir Anthony's departure in 1599, his brother Robert remained in the service of the shah; to whom he pointed out the means for improving the discipline and equipment of the Persian troops, and suggested plans for the recovery of the provinces wrested from his ancestors by the Turks. The shah subsequently treated Sir Robert with great indignity.]
- India and China.**  
 1604 Death of Akbar's favourite son, Daniel.  
 Three Dutch ships visit Macao; the Chinese refuse to trade with them.
- America.**  
 1604 French voyage of discovery under De Monts, accompanied by Champlin.  
 Establishment of Port Royal.  
 Champlin sails up the St. Lawrence to the Hochelega, which he names Montreal.

**Britain.**

- 1605 Catesby's conspiracy progresses, Jan. Lord Monteaigle is informed by letter, Oct. 26, of the intended explosion of Nov. 4. [Written probably by Tresham.] *Gunpowder Plot* frustrated Nov. 5. Fawkes tortured Nov. 10; he names his accomplices. Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights are killed at Holbeach. The General Assembly of Church of Scotland arbitrarily prorogued; and some of the ministers imprisoned. Ireland is peaceable. ["If the reign of Elizabeth had been marked by bloodshed and terror, that of James was distinguished by mercy and forgiveness. The policy of the latter was to abolish all religious animosities." — *Brian Borohme*, jun.] Coaches first come into general use. Thynne's "Discourse on the Duty and Office of a Herald at Arms" published. [The present Heraldic establishment consists of three Kings at Arms, *Garter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norrey*; six Heralds, *Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *York*, and *Richmond*; four Pursuivants, *Port-Cullis*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Rouge-Croix*.] "The Queen's Mask of Blackness," by Ben Johnson, personated on twelfth night, at a cost of £3,000. Samuel Daniel, author of sonnets, "Civil Wars," &c. (1562-1619); John Harrington, author of "Ariosto," (1561-1612); and Sir John Davis, author of "Immortality of the Soul," &c. flourish. Geo. Jamieson, painter, pupil of Rubens, and dignified with the title of "The Vandyke of Scotland," fl.

**France.**

- 1605 Henry gives to the Jesuits the castle of La Fleche for a college. Intrigues against Sully; defeated. Great prosperity of France; public works; the silk trade and other manufactures encouraged by the king. [Sully was adverse to the royal policy, from the notion that France would be weakened by withdrawing the attention and labour of the people from country employments to those of towns.] Discontent and distrust of the Huguenots. The cautionary towns granted them for an additional four years. Bouillon's insurrection suppressed.

**Germany.**

- 1605 University of Giesen founded. M. Goldast, historian (1576-1635), P. Cuvier, geographer (1580-1623), J. Buxtorf, philologist (1555-1621), J. Kepler, astronomer (1571-1631), flourish.

**Italy.**

- 1605 Leo XI. (card. Alexander Ottaviano de' Medici) pope; d. after reigning 27 days. Paul V. (card. Camillo Borghese) pope. The Venetian senate prohibit the increase of ecclesiastical buildings: hence Dispute between the pope and Venetians. Death of Marino Grimani the doge of Venice, Dec. 16. Death of Aldrovand at the hospital of Bo-

**Italy.**

- logna, having spent his fortune in the pursuit of his favourite study—natural history. 1605 [Four of his volumes were published during his lifetime; 9 others subsequently.] The congregations "De Auxiliis" resumed by the papacy—ineffectual. Monteverde, the Venetian composer, discovers the harmony of the dominant, &c. (1570-1651). ["From the time of Gregory downwards, Italy has always been the cradle of music, though it was in an exhausted state during the middle ages, when the country was the scene of continual wars." — *Gwilt*.]

**Spain.**

- 1605 Victories of the marquis Santa Cruz in the Levant; Zante and Patmos, &c. taken. Luis de Gongora, author of "Des Estilo Cultos," &c. flourishes (d. 1627.) The historians Juan Mariana (d. 1623), Ant. Perez (d. 1614), Sandoval (d. 1621), Ant. Herrera (d. 1625), flourish.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

- 1605 Defeat of the Swedes at Kerkholm by the Poles. Boris Godunof poisons himself; his son Feodor II. czar, for a few days only. Demetrius (the pretender) seizes the throne of Russia. The attempt of Demetrius to introduce the Latin liturgy into Russia leads to a revolt. Demetrius dethroned and put to death in his own palace. The Swedish oriental scholar, P. Kirsten, flourishes (1577-1640.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1605 Naval victories of the Dutch over the Spaniards off Dover and at Dunkirk. Van Helmont, M.D. of Brussels, chemist, &c. flourishes (b. 1557—d. 1644.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1605 Revolts in Syria and Karamania, under the pacha of Aleppo, &c. Defeats in Anatolia. Rise of Sabbatay Seva, the pretended Messiah. Birth of Abulgazi, Tartar hist. (d. 1663.)

**India.**

- 1605 Death of Akbar, Mogul emperor, his son *Selim* (a Mohammedan bigot) succeeds, with the title of *Jehanguier*, "conqueror of the world." ["Akbar was by far the most enlightened monarch that ever ruled over an oriental empire; and he was the only one of the Delhi dynasty who had the wisdom to form a plan for uniting the various races subject to his sway into an organized and single nation."]

**America.**

- 1605 Expedition of George Weymouth, who leaves England in March. He explores the coast of Maine, &c. Wheat sown on Long Island by a London ship's company. Sugar first imported from Barbadoes to England; rise of the sugar trade. **Australasia and Polynesia.** 1605 Parts of the coasts of New Holland traced by English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish navigators.

**Britain.**

- 1606 Parliament meets Jan. 21: the union of the two countries, proposed by James, is rejected; also by the Scottish parliament. Severe laws against the catholics: new oath of allegiance, &c.  
The pope forbids the English catholics to take the new oath, Sept. 3.  
Execution of Sir Everard Digby, Robert Winter, John Grant and Thomas Gates, Jan. 30; and on the next day Guy Fawkes, Thomas Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes, for Gunpowder Plot.  
Chambers and Owen tortured.  
Execution of the Jesuit Garnet, May 3.  
[Many other executions soon followed in Warwickshire and other counties.]  
Lords Mordaunt and Stourton fined.  
First colonial charters, one to the London Company, for "deducing a colony into Virginia;" another to the Plymouth Company for colonizing New England.  
Visit of the king of Denmark, in July.  
Ruse of the king's assassination; hence The Commons freely grant subsidies.  
Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, discovers the power of electricity; also conductors and non-conductors.  
Parliamentary complaints against royal monopolies.  
Viscount Haddington (John Ramsay) the king's chief favourite.  
Incorporation of the apothecaries of London, and union with the grocers, Ap. 9.  
Musicians in the reign of James I.:—Dr. Nathanael Gyles, Thomas Tomkins, Elway Bevin and Orlando Gibbars, (whose anthems are the most perfect pieces of church composition) in ecclesiastical music. Also in madrigals, &c. (besides the above) Michael Este, Bateson, Pilkington, Litchfield, Ward, Wilbye, Farmer, Bennett, Ford, and others.

**France.**

- 1606 Submission of Bouillon, and surrender of the city of Sedan.

**Germany.**

- 1606 Peace of Comorra with the Turks for 20 yr.  
Riots at Donauwerth, occasioned by the determination of the catholics to march in procession, with their ecclesiastical insignia, in April.  
Manheim built.  
Basil Valentine, chemist, and Sanctorio, chemist, &c. flourish (1561-1636.)

**Italy.**

- 1606 The pope excommunicates the Venetian republic, because of the contest respecting ecclesiastical immunities.  
The Jesuits expelled Venice.  
The pope forbids the catholics of England taking the oath of allegiance, Sep. 3.  
Dispute of the pope with Spain respecting the claims of the former for the feudal subjection of Naples.

**Bohemia and Hungary.**

- 1606 Peace of Litvatorok with Ahmed.  
Pacification of Vienna with Hungary; religious liberty granted; Bochzai in Transylvania acknowledged.

**Spain.**

- 1606 Spinola victor. at Ordenzell and Lingen.  
Ruinous condition of the Spanish trade with the E. Indies, cut off by the Dutch.

**Denmark and Russia.**

- 1606 *Basil* or *Vasili Chwofski* (a Boyar) czar. Visit of the Danish king, Christian IV. to his sister Anne, queen of England.

**Netherlands.**

- 1606 Spinola threatens to dismember the republic of Holland.  
Shameful policy of Maurice in protracting the war.  
The Italian method of book-keeping known in Holland. (Stevinus.)  
Birth of Albert Cuyp, painter, &c.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1606 Ahmed concludes a peace with the empire for twenty years.

**Persia.**

- 1606 Abbas defeats the Moguls and acquires Laristan and Kandahar.

**India.**

- 1606 Khosra, son of Jehanguier, rebels; he is compelled to submit.  
Loss of Kandahar, &c. (See Persia.)  
Death of Arjoon, the successor of Rham Dhas (1581), one of the founders of the Sikh sect.  
Hur Govind succeeds Arjoon as Gooroo.  
Pirthee Chund secedes from Hur Govind, and forms a new Sikh sect—*Meena*.

**America.**

- 1606 London and Plymouth American colonization companies by royal patent, Ap. 10.  
["The first written charter under which the English were planted in America—the chosen abode of liberty—gave to the mercantile corporation nothing but a desert territory, with the right of peopling and defending it, and reserved to the monarch absolute legislative authority, the control of all appointments, and a hope of an ultimate revenue. To the emigrants themselves it conceded not one elective franchise, not one of the rights of self-government."—*Bancroft*.]  
Three vessels sail for Virginia, containing 105 persons, Dec. 19; of which only 12 are labourers, and very few mechanics. [Dissensions during the voyage.]  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1606 The Dutch yacht *Duyfen*, on returning from an exploring expedition along the coasts of New Guinea, touches upon the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the northern coast of the Australian continent, March.

Fernandez de Quiros sails from Peru and discovers the New Hebrides, called by him *Australia del Espiritu Sancto*.

Vaes de Torres, the Spanish navigator, (second in command to Quiros, fr. whom he became separated,) passes through the strait which bears his name, obtains a view of Cape York, northern Australia, and passes into the Arafura sea.

"La Louisade," a chain of islands discovered by Torres, also the strait which separates Papua fr. New Holland, Aug.

[The account of the discoveries of Torres, which he addressed to the king of Spain, were so carefully kept from the world by that national jealousy which so frequently endeavours to appropriate everything to itself, that the very existence of this strait was unknown till re-discovered in 1770 by captain Cook.]

**Britain.**

1607 Insurrection of the peasantry in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, &c., under capt. "Pouch;" suppressed.

New translation of the Bible commenced. [This blessed, great, and glorious work was commenced in 1607; the completion of it occupied about three years, and was first published by royal authority in 1611. Fifty-four persons were appointed, out of whom forty-seven were employed—the others having died, or from diffidence having declined the task. They were all men pre-eminently distinguished for their piety and profound learning—men who were higher in other men's eyes than in their own. They were well acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek languages, from which (being the original) they were ordered to translate into English; and not only were they permitted to call to their assistance any other learned persons whom they might wish to consult, but also the universities were warned, and all the bishops in the kingdom were directed to admonish their clergy of this translation in hand, and to charge and urge the most skilful in the languages to send their observations to the translators. They were divided into six companies, and were directed in the proclamation issued on the occasion, to have recourse to, and to consult the most esteemed former translations, but to follow the ordinary Bible read in churches, commonly called 'The Bishops' Bible,' as nearly as it might be consistent with fidelity, and to alter as little as the original would permit." Each book also passed the scrutiny of all the translators. Finally, the work was revised by Dr. Miles Smith (who wrote the preface) and by Dr. Bilson, who (with Dr. Smith) prefixed the arguments to the several books.]

Sir Robert Ker becomes favourite, Dec. 24. Escape of the reformed church of the north of England, under pastor Robinson, to Holland.

**France.**

1607 Continued prosperity of the country. The Spaniards detected on the point of possessing themselves of Marseilles. Henry chosen arbitrator in a dispute betw. the pope and the Venetian republic. Virgin of Mount Carmel order of Knighthood instituted in France.

**Germany.**

1607 Donauwerth is placed under the ban of the empire, Aug. 3. [This free city of the empire, situated on the confines of Bavaria, had long been a place of refuge for those of Maximilian's subjects who were compelled to seek that toleration elsewhere, which was denied them by their proper sovereign.] Maximilian enters Donauwerth with a powerful force, in the face of the most energetic protestations of the Suabian circle against this violation of their privileges. [The fall of Donauwerth alarmed into temporary union the protestant princes of Germany.]

**Italy.**

1607 Mediation of Henry of France between Venice and the pope; the interdict recalled April 21.

Attempt to assassinate Fra Paolo Sarpi because of his zeal in opposing the claims of the pope over Venice.

Annual eruptions of Mount Ætna for 30 years commence this year.

Death of Caesar Baronius, author of "Ecclesiastical Annals," &c.

**Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland.**

1607 The Protestant Union in Hungary. Religious disputes in Bohemia allayed by a royal edict ("Letters of Majesty") allowing to protestants the free use of their religious observances.

On the death of Stephen Boczhai Sigismund Racozi is elected pr. of Transylvania by the diet of Clausembourg.

Great commotions in Poland, owing to the discontent of the nobles, who assemble at Sendomir, and declare the throne vacant.

**Spain.**

1607 Eleven corsairs destroyed by Don Pedro de Toledo in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Victories in India (which see.)

**Russia and Sweden.**

1607 Alliance between Russia and Sweden; the latter sends an army, under general de la Gardie, to aid the czar.

**Netherlands.**

1607 The Dutch take the Moluccas from Portugal, and settle Amboyna and Bonda. The bank of Amsterdam founded (? 1609.) A Dutch fleet defeated off Cape St. Vincent. Desire for peace manifested by all parties (demanded by Spinola) except Maurice. Birth of Theodorus Van Thulden, Flemish painter.

**Turkish Empire.**

1607 The Asiatic revolters burn Brusa, &c.

**India and China.**

1607 Ricci promulgates catholicism in China, establishes churches, &c.; other missionaries arrive. (Ricci died in 1610.)

Victory of the Portuguese; the king of Arracan routed and the king of Pegu conquered by Felipe Brito.

Mendoza's noble defence of Malacca against the Dutch fleet—which Alfonso de Castro of Goa soon after disperses with great loss.

**America.**

1607 *First permanent English settlement*: James's Town founded by an expedition sent out by the London Company, E. Wingfield, president till 1608.

[Fifty of the colonists died before autumn.] Captain James Smith, who accompanied this expedition, is excluded from the colony; he and Newport visit Powhatan, the Indian emperor.

[Captain Smith's adventures and discoveries commence with this circumstance.]

Establishment of St. Saviour's, near Penobscot Bay, by the French.

St. Saviour's destroyed by captain Samuel Argall of the English service.

Unsuccessful attempt of Raleigh Gilbert to colonize northern Virginia.

Smith's rencontre with the natives; he is made prisoner and saved from death by the Indian princess Pocahontas.

**Britain.**

1608 Cecil, earl of Salisbury, appointed lord treasurer, May 6, upon the death of earl Dorset.

Cecil's devices to fill the exhausted treasury.

Persecution of puritans by Bancroft.

Emigration of puritans to Virginia.

Forks introduced into England from Italy by Thomas Coryate.

Art of dyeing introduced from Netherld.

Compass-box invented by the Rev. W. Barlowe.

Aldgate, London, built (1761.)

Quebec founded.

Middleton's proposal for water works.

Alum works first set up in England—at Gisborough, Yorkshire.

"The Mask of Beauty;" Ben Johnson.

Birth of John Milton, the poet (d. 1674.)

Francis Beaumont (1555-1615), John Fletcher (1576-1625), Ben Johnson (d. 1637), John Marston (d. 1614), George Chapman, Thomas Dekkar, Thomas Heywood, Thomas Middleton, and John Webster (lit.) flourish.

Thomas Harriot, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, fl. (1560-1621.)

[“It has been generally supposed, that Harriot procured his telescopes from Holland; yet, since he was born and educated at Oxford, where Bacon and the Diggeses preceded him, and where their discoveries and inventions would be known, we think it highly probable that the instruments which he employed were of English, not of foreign construction. The Diggeses, Dee, and Bacon, evidently possessed instruments which served for the purpose to which we now devote telescopes, yet neither of them claimed the invention for himself. Thomas Digges tells us, that he profited by a manuscript of Roger Bacon; and Bacon tells us, that Julius Cæsar had an instrument which answered a similar purpose.” So that, without being much guilty of national vanity, we are led to conclude that in all probability the instruments now in use were of English, not of foreign construction. See Note 1609.]

**France.**

1608 Henry's preparations against Austria progress: his plan is to overthrow the house of Austria, and to unite all the European states into one federal republic.

Inundation of the Loire; great damage and much misery the result.

Calomel preparations for medicinal purposes introduced by Beguin.

**Germany.**

1608 The “Fraternal Contest;” Hungary is wrested from the emperor by the archd., who endeavours to compel his brother to abdicate; Mathias is crowned king.

[Many of the evils of Germany at this time may be traced to the wretched government of Rodolph. He lived shut up in his palace of Prague, surrounded by toys and gewgaws, alembics and crucibles. On these vanities he wasted money, health, and time; and to gain access to him was a task of great difficulty. These proceedings did not pass unheeded by his brother, the archduke Mathias, a man of restless

**Germany.**

ambition, and lax principles of honour and faith.]

1608 Diet at Ratisbon; the bitterness and selfishness of the measures proposed, and the violence of the Romanist party, dissatisfied the protestant leaders, who withdraw in April.

Protestant union formed at Anhausen in Franconia, in May, under Frederic, elector palatine—the first ever formed in which the jealous factions of Lutherans and Calvinists agreed to differ, for their existence was at stake.

The chief military command is committed to the margrave of Brandenburg, Anspach. Death of the catholic lyrical writer, Balde. Libavius (1588-1610) and Crollius, experimental chemists, &c. flourish.

**Italy.**

1608 The pope has about 1600 *castrati* in his chapel at Rome at this time.

Fr. Tiburzio Baldini (monk), painter, &c. flourishes at Bologna.

**Hungary.**

1608 *Gabriel Bathori*, prince of Transylvania. *Matthias* II. king of Hungary.

Capitulation in Hungary:—foreign troops to be expelled; the consent of the diet indispensable for war and peace; the dignity of Palatine to be restored; toleration to all religious sects; but expulsion of the Jesuits.

**Spain.**

1608 It is a favourite idea with the Jesuits of this time to have all Europe brought under the power of Spain.

**Poland.**

1608 Dispersion of the Polish nobles at Sendomir by the king.

**Sweden.**

1608 Gothenburg founded.

Axel Oxenstierna is appointed member of the Swedish senate.

**Netherlands.**

1608 Deputies of all parties meet at the Hague; but the demands of Philip render the meeting abortive. Conference closed, Aug. 23.

Barneveldt (the greatest and most virtuous statesman Holland ever produced) endeavours to thwart the war-policy of Maurice.

**Turkish Empire.**

1608 Destruction of the rebels Kalender, Ogli, and Janbulad-zade, near Karamania.

Commercial relations established with France and Holland.

**Persia.**

1608 Prosperous condition of Persia; public works; great internal improvements; European trade encouraged.

**America.**

1608 Chesapeake Bay explored and mapped by captain Smith.

Pring's survey of the coast of Maine.

The French settle in Canada.

Quebec founded by Champlin, July 13.

Retn. of Newport with 70 emigrants, Sep. 13.

War with the Irriquois Indians.

Captain Smith (who had been saved by Pocahontas) saves James's Town fr. ruin.

Death of Bartholomew Gosnold.

Wingfield deposed; Ratcliffe succeeds.

**Britain.**

- 1609 East India Company's charter renewed. The barons of the exchequer decide that the king can tax without parliament. "New River," for supplying London with water, commenced by Hugh Middleton. Dutch fishermen on the English coasts compelled to pay tribute. Copper coinage, proposed by Sir R. Cotton. Forfeited estates in north of Ireland conferred upon the Corporation of London. Johnson's "Mask of Queens." Commissions to rectify navy abuses. Harriot, the celebrated annalist, discovers spots in the sun. (See 1607.)
- [“From this induction of particulars (see Note under 1608) we infer, that the knowledge of some such instrument as the telescope has been concealed among the learned from very remote ages; and, that on the revival of letters, learned and scientific men in Britain so applied the theoretical knowledge they undoubtedly possessed, to the hints which they drew from the writings of antiquity, as to re-invent instruments for like purposes *several years* before they were heard or thought of in any other part of Europe.”—*Professor Barlow.*]
- Cotton's "Discourse on the lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the presence of the King, or the Constable and Marshall of England;" also "An Answer to such Motives as were offered to prince Henry to incite him to affect Arms more than peace," published.

**France.**

- 1609 Preparations for the intended war against Austria continue. Improvements in state affairs; and projects for the happiness and security of all classes in the kingdom. Offensive attentions of Henry to the young and beautiful wife of prince of Condé. Escape of the Condés to the archduke. Plot for the abduction of Condé's wife. Henry now makes rapid preparation for the war; but the war becomes unpopular on account of the king's passion for Condé's wife. Death of the historian and critic, J. Scaliger (born 1540.)

**Germany.**

- 1609 Death of William of Cleves, March 25. The succession to the duchies Cleves, Juliers, and Berg, disputed by the elector of Saxony, the princes of the Ernestine line, the elector of Brandenburg, John Sigismund, and Wolfgang.
- [France, Spain, Austria, and the Netherlands were interested in the settlement of this disputed succession.]
- Treaty of Dortmund, in May, by the protestant princes (ratified 1610.)
- Formation of the "Catholic League," July 10.
- [The form of contract was drawn up by Maximilian of Bavaria, assisted by his chancellor Donnersberg.]
- Simon Marius of Brandenburg first (?) observes Jupiter's satellites (1610.)
- The plan of insurances against fire first proposed to count Anthony Gunther von Oldenburg, as a means of finance.

**Italy.**

- 1609 Cosmo II. grand duke of Tuscany. A telescope constructed by Galileo, which he presents to the doge of Venice, who, in return, confers upon him the mathematical professorship of Padua for life. Death of Francesco Grimaldi, of Naples, painter, &c. (b. 1550.)

**Spain.**

- 1609 Truce with the seven united provinces of the Netherlands for 12 years, May 29. [Never had any contest terminated more beneficially to the weaker, or more fatally to the stronger party. To this war is to be ascribed the decline of Spanish greatness.]
- Philip's edict for the expulsion of the Moors, and their removal to Africa, Dec. 9.
- Decline in the revenue; the excise augmented; the coin deteriorated, &c.

**Russia and Denmark.**

- 1609 Polish diet of Warsaw; Sigismund grants an amnesty, asks pardon of his haughty nobles, promises on his part a better observance of the *Pacta Conventa*, or Capitulation, which, at his coronation, he had sworn to observe, and in case of violation admits the right of redress. A second pretender in Russia supported by Poland, bearing the name of Demetrius. Copenhagen fortified.

**Netherlands.**

- 1609 Treaty of Westphalia; truce of the united (upper) provinces with Spain for 12 yrs.; Spain acknowledges their independence of the archduke, but only suspends her own claim to the sovereignty (1621.)
- Death of Sebastian, painter (b. 1573.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1609 Tobacco introduced into Turkey.

**India.**

- 1609 Second charter granted to Eng. E. I. Co. The Eng. under Middleton, begin to trade on the continent of Hindostan (Surat.) Hawkins, the first English envoy from East India Company, arrives in India.

**America.**

- 1609 New charter of the London Company; injurious to the first colonies; Delaware appointed governor. A fleet of nine vessels under Newport, with Sir T. Gates and Sir G. Somers, sails for Virginia; 500 immigrants arrive. Expedition of 100 planters, under the Popahans, to settle Sagadahoc, on the Kennebec, in Maine, a failure. Sir Thos. Gates and Sir Geo. Somers are cast away upon the Bermudas; being the first time these beautiful islands were inhabited (1527, 1612.)
- [For nine months they and their companions were sustained by the liberal fertility of the uninhabited islands.]
- Hudson and a mixed crew of Hollanders and Englishmen sail in the Crescent from Amsterdam to America, April 4.
- Expedition of Champlain against the Indians in the north of New York.
- Hudson lands in "Sandy Hook," Sep. 11; he sails up the river as far as the present city of Hudson.
- Delaware Bay discovered by Hudson in Aug. Aleman publishes his "Ortegrafia Castellana" in Mexico. (See Spain, 1604.)

**Britain.**

- 1610 Parliament meets, Feb. 14; great complaints against the royal prerogative to tax without parliament; royal monopolies stoutly assailed.  
The publication of Cowell's Law Dictionary incenses the Commons.  
James renews the league with France.  
Two Scottish Courts of High Commission erected by James.  
Secret marriage of Arabella Stuart and William Seymour, July.  
The Artillery Company of London formed.  
Carisbrook castle rebuilt (founded 692.)  
Ben Johnson's "Mask of Oberon."  
The Prince, a 64 gun ship, the largest yet constructed in England; built by Phinehas Pett; burden 1,400 tons.  
The Chronological Marbles of Paros discovered about this time.  
Death of Bancroft; Abbot succeeds, Nov.

**France.**

- 1610 Rumours of plots, &c. against the king.  
The queen crowned at St. Denis, May 13.  
Henry IV. murdered by Ravaillac, Ma. 14.  
["Perhaps no monarch was ever so truly and so widely lamented as Henry; several persons actually died of grief on hearing of his murder. Weaknesses he had, many and obvious, and some faults which were truly humiliating. Still, he combined with many great qualities, a generosity of character, and an open gaiety of temper, which conciliated the affections of his subjects. He had the good of his country constantly in view. To bind the protestants to their king and their country by the closest ties, and to banish all foreigners from having any hand in state affairs, were two principal objects of his pursuit. His scheme respecting Austria, in which the queen of England fully concurred, had for its objects the humbling of a house which then aimed at universal dominion, and at the same time to secure the liberties of Europe by the erection of new states, and by an altered distribution of power. In fine, Henry found his country troubled, and he left her at rest; poor, and he left her prosperous."]

Louis XIII. succeeds (in his ninth year.)

The queen, Mary of Medicis, appointed regent, May 15.

["The firm and patriotic government of Henry IV. ended with him: France was intrusted to the capricious guidance of a weak and unamiable woman."]

League with England renewed.

The revenue about 30,000,000 livres.

Unconditional recall of prince of Condé.

Pompous entry into Paris of the prince of Condé and his wife, escorted by 1,500 cavaliers.

Confirmation of the edict of Nantes.

Corruptions at court; the queen's Italian favourites, Concini (marquis d'Ancre), his brother (abp. of Tours), and others, pursue the most disreputable courses.

The king crowned at Rheims, Oct. 14.

**Germany.**

- 1610 Troubles between the evangelical union of protestants and league of the catholics.  
Tholden's hydrometer employed at the salt works of Frankenhausen.

**Italy.**

- 1610 The papal bull "In Cœnâ Domino" confirmed by Paul V.  
Insurances adopted in Genoa.  
The satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, which he calls Medicean stars.  
Engravings on wood executed by the Bolognese painter, Raffaelli Scaminossi.  
Ossuna viceroy in Sicily.  
Death of Alessandro Albini, one of the pupils of the Caracci.  
The nave and western façade of St. Peter's at Rome built by Carlo Moderna, thus completing the building. [Narrien says, "St. Peter's Church was begun during the pontificate of Julius I.; was carried on by contributions from all Europe; was the subject of anxious solicitude to twelve succeeding popes; occupied the talents of as many architects during more than one hundred years; and it now remains the boast of the Christian world."]

**Poland.**

- 1610 Victory of the Poles over the Russians and Swedes at Clusin.

**Spain.**

- 1610 Victory of Don Louis Fajardo over the pirates and a Turkish armament in the waters of Goletto Larache, possessed by Don Pedro de Leyva.

**Russia.**

- 1610 Defeat of the Swedes at Clusin.  
The Russian pretender killed by the Tartars.  
Invasion of Russia by the Poles.  
Smolensko besieged.  
The czar, Chwofski, taken and imprisoned.  
The Poles garrison Moscow.  
The crown of Russia offered to Ladislas, son of Sigismund of Poland, by the Poles; and by the Tartars to the second son of the king of Sweden.  
The Poles and Tartars devastate Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1610 A Dutch governor-general sent to India.  
Conference of the states of Holland at the Hague upon the five articles of the remonstrants.  
The commerce of the states extends; the fishing trade most productive.  
[It has been said that the republic had as many children resident on water as on land.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1610 Mosque of sultan Ahmet at Constantinople (regarded as the best specimen of the Mohammedan religious edifices of comparatively recent date), commenced.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1610 Armenian manufacturers are patronized; they settle at Julfa.

**America.**

- 1610 Henry Hudson explores the bay known by his name. (Frobisher had discovered it.)  
Mutiny of his crew; Hudson, his son, and seven others are left to perish.  
Dutch colony on the banks of the Hudson.  
Sir T. Gates and Sir G. Somers, &c. arrive at St. James's Town from the Bernaudas, May 24.  
Deplorable state of the colony.  
Arrival of Lord Delawarre with emigrants and supplies, June 9.  
Solemn restoration of the colony.  
Lord Delawarre returns to England.

**Britain.**

- 1611 Parliament dissolved; not one act having been passed in the late session.  
The present authorized version of the Bible first published, May 2. (See Note 1607.)  
Attempted escape of lady Arabella Stuart and her husband Seymour.  
Baronets first created; for the raising of money to colonize Ulster.  
[The only knighthood that is hereditary.]  
Return of the earl of Arundel.  
Sir Robert Ker (or Carr) created viscount Rochester (1607.)  
James raises money by sale of honours.

1612 *On next page.***France.**

- 1611 The protestant churches, apprehensive of danger, convene a meeting of deputies at Saumur; they receive a few promises from court.  
Sully, thwarted in all his plans by the court favourites, resigns his post.  
Death of the painter Cousin.  
[Cousin painted chiefly on glass.]  
Tulips first introduced into France.  
Period of the historians, P. Matthieu (1541-1621), and A. du Chesne (1584-1640.)  
Unseemly contests by the lords and their retainers for the right of travelling on the middle of the causeways.
- 1612 Discontent at court respecting the marriage of the princess Elizabeth.  
Distrust of the government; great excitement by the Huguenots.  
The prince of Condé departs to Guienne; where he declares himself the protector of the Calvinists.  
Baron de Luz discloses to the marquis d'Ancre the design of chevalier de Guise to kill him.  
De Guise assassinates the marquis de Luz.

**Germany.**

- 1611 Mathias obtains Bohemia; is crowned king. John George, elector of Saxony.  
1612 Death of the emperor Rudolph, Jan. 13. Mathias (king of Bohemia and Hungary) becomes emperor, June 12.  
The Turks invade the empire.

**Italy.**

- 1611 Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, author of "De Radiis Visus et Lucis," flourishes.  
1612 The astronomical discoveries of Galileo, and his adaptation of certain passages in the Bible to suit them, occasion a great outcry against him by the Jesuits. He defends himself by letters.

*Continued on next page.***Spain.**

- 1611 Final expulsion of the Moors from Spain. [One million people, say some, (600,000 according to others), were compelled to quit their native country by this infamous decree, few of whom reached the African shores without having experienced the avarice and brutality of their persecutors.]  
Decline of the industrial resources of Spain from the loss of so many intelligent and industrious subjects.  
Birth of Ant. de Solis, author of "History of the Conquest of Mexico," (d. 1686.)  
1612 Appropriation of the lands of the Moors by the duke of Lerma and his minions.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1611 Sigismund, of Pold., lays claim to Sweden. Mathias II. crowned in Bohemia.  
**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**  
1611 Novogorod submits, and is placed under the protection of Sweden.  
Smolensko surrenders to the Poles.  
The Swedish general, de la Gardie, takes Kexholm in Carelia.  
War between Sweden and Denmark; the latter takes Calmar and Risby.  
[Sigismund obstinately persevered in his refusal to yield to his declining fortunes, and abandon his claims on Sweden.]  
Death of Charles of Sweden, Oct. 30.  
Gustavus Adolphus, the Great (son) aged 17.  
Spirited resistance of Gustavus to the opposition of his mother and the claims of his uncle John (1544.)  
Administration of Axel Oxenstierna.

- 1612 Expulsion of the Poles from Moscow.  
Formation of the Danish East India Co.  
Colonel Sinclair and 1,200 Scots are slaughtered in the Kringelen Pass, Norway, by abt. 500 peasants, who rolled huge stones upon them from the overhanging cliffs.

**Netherlands.**

- 1611 Intercourse of the Dutch with Japan.  
Wise policy of Albert and Isabel in Belgium; they reduce taxes, encourage trade and agriculture, open ports to foreigners, &c.  
Ambition of prince Maurice, who aims at despotic power; he is jealous of the Grand Pensionary, Barneveldt.  
Death of the painter Albert Van Ort (born 1557.)  
Gregory St. Vincent, mathematician, fl.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1611 The Turks conclude a disgraceful peace with Persia, surrendering Georgia, Erivan, and Tabriz.  
Rapid decline in the maritime strength of the Ottoman empire.  
1612 The Turks invade Austria.  
The coasts of Asia harassed by the Florentines and Cossacks.

**India.**

- 1611 Deft. of Affghans who had invaded Cabul.  
1612 English factory established at Surat.  
Japan first visited by the English.

**America.**

- 1611 Arrival of Sir Thomas Dale in Virginia, with liberal supplies.  
[Dale assumed the government, which he administered upon the basis of martial law. The infant episcopal church was also subjected to the same rule.]  
Arrival of Sir Thomas Gates with six ships and 300 emigrants, Aug. 30.  
Colony of Virginia has now 700 men.  
Henrico founded by Dale.  
Alexander Whittaker, "apostle of the Indians," flourishes.  
Private property in land first established in Virginia—an allotment being made to each emigrant.  
1612 The Bermudas settled as an English colony by statute of James, March 12.  
Fort Orange established by the Dutch, on the site now occupied by the town of Albany, chief city of New York state.  
Submission of many of the native tribes to the English of James's Town.

**Britain.**

- 1612 James endeavours to suppress the heresy of Vorstius, prof. of divinity at Leyden. Bartholomew Legate burnt at Smithfield, for Arianism, March 18; and crazed Edward Wightman at Lichfield, Ap. 11. [James was the last English sovereign who signed the writ "de Haeretico Comburendo."] Death of Cecil, lord treasurer, May 24. Howard, earl of Suffolk, succeeds. Ulster colonized with English and Scotch. Death of James's eldest son, the admired and popular pr. Henry, aged 18, Nov. 6. Sir Walter Raleigh's "Hist. of the World," first part, finished (in the Tower.) New charter granted to the Shipwrights' Company; Pett, master. Birth of Sam. Butler, au. of "Hudibras."
- 1613 Princess Elizabeth married to the elector palatine, Frederick V. Intrigue and subsequent marriage of countess of Essex and Ker (earl Somerset.) Water first let into the New River Head, at Islington, London, Sep. 29. Hugh Middleton knighted by James (1609.)
- 1614 The two Houses of Parliament are divided on the question of supplies. Five Comyners sent to the Tower. James dissolves the "Addle" parliament. [For the next six years the king had to depend upon the most illegal means for raising supplies.] James raises £52,909 by "Benevolences." Oliver St. John fined £5,000. "Medleys" first manufactured in Engl. George Villiers received as favourite. Invention of logarithms by Napier. Smithfield market, London, first paved.

**France.**

- 1613 Duel between De Guise and a son of De Luz; the latter is shot, Jan. 31. The princes of the blood, disgusted with the queen, remove to different provinces. Bouillon, at court, carries on a conspiracy with the princes against the government. Manifesto of the confederates against the profligacy of the government. Death of Regnier, the first French classic satirical poet (b. 1573.)
- 1614 Treaty of the queen regent with the discontents at Menehould, May 15. The duke of Vendome's rebellion suppressed. The king's majority celebrated by Parliament, October 2. Last meeting of the States-General, Oct. 26. Great discord arising from the rule requiring orators of the third estate to kneel, when delivering their addresses, Oct. 27. Further discord respecting the regal rights, public revenue, national burdens, and popular privileges. Death of Brantome, the historian.

**Italy.**

- 1612 *Continued from p. 392.* War of the Ussocchi: the Venetians undertake to exterminate the Segna or Dalmatian pirates. The pirates are assisted by Austria; the Venetians have the Savoyards and the Dutch as their allies; hence War of Venice with Austria. Montferat adjudged to the house of Gonzaga by the emperor.

**Italy.**

- 1612 Death of Giambattista Guarini (b. 1537), fr. which time Italian poetry begins to decline.
- 1613 War of Savoy with Spain. Wars of the Montferrat succession comend. Ceroni, professor of music, publishes his "Molopeo" at Naples. Death of Durante Alberti, pnter. (b. 1538.) Birth of Gasper Poussin, painter (d. 1675.)
- 1614 Henry Mead, an English stocking weaver, induced to commence weaving at Venice. Death of the female painter, Lavinia Fontana of Bologna (b. 1552.)

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1613 Bathori of Transylvania put to death by the pasha of Buda, for interfering in the affairs of Austria. *Bethlem Gabor* prince of Transylvania.

**Spain.**

- 1613 Expulsion of the last remains of Arabian literature and science from Spain, "by," says Mansford, "the intemperate bigots of that country who have never had anything of their own with which to supply its place."
- 1614 Unpopularity of the duke of Lerma. War with Savoy; victory at Aoti.

**Russia, Norway, Denmark, & Sweden.**

- 1613 Peace of Sjörod; Sweden confirms the right of Denmark in bearing the three crowns in the national shield, promises to desist from further attempts upon Nordland, to resign the title of king of Lapland, and agrees to pay 1,000,000 dollars to Denmark; the latter surrenders all her conquests, Nov. 29. *Dynasty of Romanoff* in Russia. *Micht. Romanoff*, son of the metropolitan of Rostoff, is unanimously elected czar. [He descended in the female line from Kuric; his measures were moderate and pacific, and characterized by a prudent caution which laid the seeds of the increased authority of his son and grandson.] Several new cities commenced in Denmk.

- 1614 Truce of Sweden with Poland.

**Netherlands.**

- 1614 Theological disputes and parties of Gomar and Arminius at Leyden; Barneveldt for the latter, Maurice for the former. University of Groningen, Friesland, fudd.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1613 English factory at Gambroon. Abbas protects and patronizes the French, Dutch, and English factories.

**America.**

- 1613 Capture of Pocahontas by Argall; a ransom demanded; war is threatened; hence Marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, April. The Chickahominies demand to be called Englishmen. Destruction of a French colony (about being formed near Penobscot) by Argall. Argall also destroys Port Royal.
- 1614 Return of Gates to London, March. Exploratory voyage of captain Jas. Smith in Massachusetts Bay, &c.; he names the country "New England." Dutch fort on the Manhattan. The banks of the Hudson colonized by emigrants from Holland. Thomas Hunt kidnaps a party of Indians whom he brings to Spain & sells as slaves.

**Britain.**

- 1615 George Villiers (afterwards Buckingham) a gentleman of the privy council, Apr. 24. James's efforts for the social improvement of Ireland: abolition of the Brehon laws, gavel-kind and tanistry; English laws introduced; courts of justice and a regular House of Commons established.
- Murder of Sir T. Overbury disclosed, Aug. 1. Condemnation of Edmund Peacham for treason.
- Lawyer's bands introduced by judge Finch.
- Death of lady Arabella Stuart in the Tower Sep. 17 (? 27.)
- Death of Agarel, the antiquarian (b. 1540), and of Sir Nathanael Bacon, painter.
- Execution of Weston, Franklin, and Mrs. Turner for Sir T. Overbury's murder.
- [The beautiful Mrs. Turner had introduced yellow starched ruffs, but the fashion ceased with her death.]
- Rise of the Brownists or Independents.
- The coal-trade of Newcastle employs 400 ships; half of which supply London.
- Confession of Faith of the Church of Ireland.*
- 1616 The first "Independent Meeting-house" in Engl., built by Henry Jacobs (1572.)
- Continued on next page.*
- France.**
- 1615 First description of a thermometer ever published, by Solomon de Caux, an engineer, in his "Des Forces Movantes."
- [The first idea of this useful instrument is ascribed to the academy del Cimento which flourished at Florence, under the protection of the grand dukes of the house of Medici, and which was the first in Europe that directed attention to experimental philosophy. It is also asserted, that Cornelius Drebbel, of Alcmær in North Holland, who lived at the court of James I. of England, had a share in this invention.] (1609.)
- Sittings of States-General closed, Feb. 23.
- Bouillon intrigues with the parliament.
- The parliament convoke the peers to solemn session. Articles of grievance by parlmnt.
- A court decree quashing the parliamentary remonstrances, May 23.
- Accommodation between the court and parliament, June 23.
- The princes are commanded to attend at the ceremonies of the king's marriage at Guienne.
- Standard of revolt raised by the princes.
- The Calvinists influenced by the duke de Rohan to join the party of Condé.
- The palace of the Luxemburg commenced by De Brosse.
- [This was the first example of the improved taste of French architecture, copied from the Italians.]
- Royal progress to Bordeaux, October 7.
- Marriage of Louis to Anne of Austria at Bordeaux, each aged 15 years, Nov. 22.
- Death of Marguerite de Valois.
- 1616 *On next page.*
- Germany.**
- 1615 Final conclusion of the war with the Turks; peace of Comorra renewed and confirmed. Complaints of the protestant princes against the imperial management of the post-office.
- Beyer's "Logistica Decimalis" published.

**Germany.**

- 1616 Ferdinand of Styria is declared successor to the Bohemian crown.
- [Mathias thus relieved himself, so that he might enjoy freely the society of his mistresses.]
- English dramatists in Germany.
- Italy.**
- 1615 Ossuna viceroy in Naples.
- The council of the inquisition order Caccini to draw up depositions against Galileo. He appears in person at Rome and silences his enemies; but he promises his judge, card. Bellarmine, not to teach the theory of the earth's motion.
- Death of the engraver and historic painter Cheruvino Alberti of Florence (b. 1552.)
- 1616 Birth of Carlo Dolce, historical painter, Florence (d. 1686.)
- [He also painted Madonnas and small devotional pictures.]
- Galileo is warned by the pope not to continue teaching the Copernican system.
- Death of Scamozzi, architect.
- The "Spanish Triumvirate" in Italy—Toledo governs in Lombardy, Ossuna in Naples, and Bedemar in Venice.
- Spain.**
- 1615 Marriage of Philip, prince of Asturias, to Elizabeth of France; and of the Infanta Anna to Louis XIII.
- 1616 The Venetian territories invaded by the marquis of Villa Franca; and the Adriatic swept by the fleet of the duke of Ossuna.
- Period of the historical foundation of the "Romance of the Abbe St. Real."
- Death of Cervantes (b. 1547.)
- Portugal.**
- 1615 Death of Francesco Suarez (1597.)
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 1615 Danish first standing army, consisting of 5,000 crown peasants; the navy increased, &c., and 2,000 seamen enrolled.
- The Danish religious poet, Anders Arebo (b. 1587), and the Danish poet Anders Bording (b. 1619), flourish.
- 1616 Enlargement of the university of Copenhagen commenced.
- Netherlands.**
- 1615 Le Maire, Dutch circumnavigator, fl.
- 1616 England (being necessitous) restores Brille, Flushing, and Rammekins, on receiving £250,000—abt. one-third of the sum due.
- The coffee-tree introduced from Mocha.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1615 Peace with Austria (Comorra.)
- The Ottoman fleets retire before those of the Knights of Malta.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1615 Arrival of the traveller, Pietro della Valle, in Persia (till 1626.)
- India and China.**
- 1615 The Coolies of Guzerat rebel.
- Fierce persecution of Christians in China.
- 1616 The Coolie rebellion suppressed.
- Arrival of Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from England.
- Shah Jehan murders his brother Khosru.
- America.**
- 1615 Albany, on the Hudson, founded.
- Unsuccessful attempt of captain James Smith to colonize New England.
- 1615 *On next page.*

**Britain.**

- 1616 Continued from p. 394.  
 Death of Wm. Shakspeare, Ap. 23, agd. 52.  
 Surindr. of Brille, Flushing, &c. by James,  
 for 2,700,000 florins, about one-third of  
 the debt owing by the Dutch.  
 [They had been pledged to Elizabeth.]  
 Condemnation (and subsequent reprieve,  
 July 11.) of earl and countess of Somers-  
 set for the murder of Sir T. Overbury.  
 Ogilvy, a Jesuit, executed in Scotland.  
 Baffin explores the North Seas.  
 Aldersgate, London, built.
- 1617 Villiers created earl Buckingham, Jan. 5.  
 Sir Fr. Bacon created lord keeper, March.  
 7, and on May 27, lord chamberlain.  
 Disputes with the Scottish clergy—Andrew  
 and James Melvil, &c., on the king's  
 supremacy and kindred subjects.  
 James visits Edinburgh and meets the  
 Scottish parliament; he endeavours to  
 re-establish episcopalianism, July.  
 Persecution of nonconforming clergymen.  
 The "Book of Sports" appointed to be  
 read in churches.  
 Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate expedi-  
 tion to Guiana in the "Destiny" Mar. 28.  
 Napier's Arithmetical Rods, made known  
 in his work, "Rabdologia."  
 [This invention was circulated throughout  
 Europe with extraordinary rapidity,  
 forming the subject of many separate  
 publications, and a part of almost every  
 book on arithmetic which was pub-  
 lished between 1625 and 1660. This was  
 the last of Napier's (Baron Merchiston's)  
 literary productions. He died April 4  
 this year. Born 1550.]  
 The apothecary and grocery trades separ-  
 ated; incorporation of the former.  
 Birth of Cudworth, author of "The Intel-  
 lectual System," &c. (died 1688.)  
 Introduction of the Jerusalem artichoke.  
 Death of Isaac Oliver, portrait painter.
- France.**
- 1616 Albert de Luynes, a favourite of the king,  
 advises the removal of the queen mother  
 from court.  
 Treaty between the queen and court at  
 Loudon, May 6.  
 Change of ministry; court returns to Paris,  
 May 18.  
 Arrest and imprisonment of Condé on  
 a suspicion of treasonable designs.  
 Release from the Bastile of the count  
 Auvergne.  
 Open hostilities between the princes and  
 the court. Soissons, the retreat of the  
 insurgents, besieged.
- 1617 Murder of the marquis d' Anere at the  
 Louvre; the king instantly avows the  
 act, April 24.  
 The queen mother removed from the ad-  
 ministration, and sent to the castle of  
 Blois, May 3.  
 Siege of Soissons abandoned: insurgents  
 come to Paris to do homage to the king.  
 Leonora Galigai put to death.  
 The queen dowager's favourites disgraced.  
 Influence of the duke de Luynes at court.  
 Death of the French historian, J. A. de  
 Thou (born 1553.)  
 [His "Historia sui Temporis" is esteemed  
 as the first real historical French work.]

**Germany.**

- 1617 Academy of Fructiferi, for the refinement  
 and perfection of the German language,  
 founded.

**Italy.**

- 1617 Dispersion of the Ussocchi (1612), and peace  
 between Venice and Austria.  
 Peace between Savoy and Spain.  
 Inundation in Catalonia; 50,000 lives lost.

**Bohemia.**

- 1617 Abdication of Matthias.  
*Ferdinand* is crowned king of Bohemia at  
 Prague, when he swears to the "Letters  
 of Majesty" (1609.)

**Spain.**

- 1617 Treaty of succession with Austria; accord-  
 ing to which Philip, who stands as next  
 heir to the emperor Matthias, cedes his  
 privilege to the archduke Ferdinand.  
 Duke of Lerma obtains a cardinal's hat.  
 Disgrace of the duke of Lerma; his son  
 Duke of Uzeda succeeds as minister.  
 Birth of Nic. Antonio, author of "Biblio-  
 theca Hispanica," &c. (d. 1672.)

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1617 The king of Sweden crowned, on which  
 occasion he restores to the nobles those  
 privileges of which Charles IX. had de-  
 prived them.

Peace of Stalbovia between Sweden and  
 Russia.

Carelia and Ingermania, and all the Bal-  
 tic coasts surrendered by the Russians;  
 thus were they shut out from launching a  
 boat on the Baltic; Smolensko restored  
 by Sweden.

Stiernhjelm, Swedish poet, author of  
 "Hercules," an epic poem, flourishes.

**Netherlands.**

- 1617 Further attempts of prince Maurice to ob-  
 tain unlimited power.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1617 Death of Ahmed; his brother  
*Mustapha* 1. (an imbecile prince) succeeds.

**America.**

- 1616 Sir Thomas Dale returns home.  
 George Yeardey deputy gov. of Virginia.  
 Pocahontas sails for England.

The tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.  
 [The sect of gold-finders had become ex-  
 tinct; and now the fields, the gardens,  
 the public squares, and even the streets  
 of James's Town were planted with to-  
 bacco; and the colonists dispersed, un-  
 mindful of security in their eagerness for  
 gain. Tobacco eventually became not  
 only the staple, but the currency of the  
 colony.]—*Bancroft*.]

- 1617 Argall deputy governor of Virginia.  
 Death of Pocahontas, as she is about to  
 return to Virginia.

Death of Lord Delaware on his return  
 from England to America.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1616 The west coast of New Holland first dis-  
 covered by Dirk Hartog, commander of the  
 Dutch ship *Endraught*.

[Hartog left a tin plate on one of the small  
 islands which form the road (25th deg.)  
 at the entrance of what was afterwards  
 called Shark's Bay by Dampier. See  
 1697 and 1801.]

The circumnavigators Le Maire and Schou-  
 ten visit the eastern coasts of Papua.

**Britain.**

- 1618 Bacon created lord high chancellor, Jan. 4; and in July, baron Verulam. Richard Robartes compelled to accept the title of baron, and to pay £10,000 for it. Buckingham made lord high admiral; the brave old Howard pensioned. Earl of Suffolk fined £30,000 for speculation; it is reduced to £7,000. Lord Lake fined £15,000. Sir Walter Raleigh returns home; he is imprisoned in the Tower as a pirate. Raleigh's property given to Ker (Carr.) Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, Oct. 29; an event "which blackened for all ages the name of James."
- [“Thus fell the soldier, sailor, statesman, poet, the universal Raleigh, in the 67th year of his age.”]
- Death of the queen (Anne.) Negotiations for a marriage betw. Charles, prince of Wales, and the Span. Infanta. African Company obtain their first charter; Thompson departs for Timbuctoo. Oliver Cromwell, student at Lincoln's Inn. Cromwell was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599. In 1616 he entered Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge; soon after which his father died. Cromwell then entered Lincoln's Inn, but showed no aptitude for the legal profession. He fell into the vices common to most towns; but serious reflection soon followed; for as he drew near his twenty-first year he left off his vices, which gained him the friendship of the Hampdens and Barringtons. In 1620 he married the daughter of Sir John Bouchier.]

**France.**

- 1618 Dissatisfaction of the queen mother at being kept from court. Luynes' negotiations fail to satisfy her. Escape of the queen mother from Blois. She is brought to Angoulême by the duke of Epemon. Simon Vouet, painter, fl. (1582-1641.) [Le Brun and Le Seur were numbered among his pupils.]

**Germany.**

- 1618 The house of Brandenburg succeeds to the duchy of Prussia. Commencement of the *Thirty Years' War* of the succession, Nov. 1. Expulsion of protestants from Cologne. The war of the two theologic parties commenced:—the evangelic union, headed by Frederick, the elector palatine; and the catholic league, under the duke of Bavaria.

**Italy.**

- 1618 Abortive conspiracy of the marquis de Bedemar at Venice; hundreds are drowned, hundreds otherwise executed. [It forms the subject of Otway's drama of "Venice Preserved." It has been doubted whether any conspiracy at all existed, and whether the whole transaction was not a political *ruse* of the Venetian government to extricate itself from a political dilemma in which it had become involved by duplicity.] The appearance of three comets causes Galileo to turn his attention again to astronomical subjects.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1618 A protestant church destroyed at Prague; followed by an insurrection of the protestants, who proceed to depose Ferdinand, and appoint the elector palatine Frederick, king of Bohemia. Abdication of Mathias in Hungary. Ferdinand succeeds him (Hungary.) He ratifies the capitulation signed by Mathias at his coronation. War of Poland with Sweden in Livonia. The Poles advance upon Moscow.

**Spain.**

- 1618 League with emperor agt. the protestants. *Commencement of the thirty years' war.* Negotiations of marriage between the Infanta and Charles prince of Wales, Eng. **Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**
- 1618 Renewal of the war of Sweden with Poland, now in Livonia. Internal prosperity of Sweden; new cities built; trade, commerce, &c. flourish. War of Russia with Poland continued; Ladislas marches victoriously up to Moscow. Danish fleet to India; Tranquebar in Coromandel, the first Danish colony.

**Netherlands.**

- 1618 Protestant synod at Dort; the tenets of Arminius condemned. Persecutions: fines, imprisonments, banishment, *death*, decreed against the Arminians. Batavia is founded and made the seat of Dutch government in India. Cornelius Drebbel of Alenmar, the inventor (probably) of microscopes, fl. (1621.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1618 Deposition of Mustapha after 3 months. Osman or Othman II. (son of Ahmed.) Great defeat at Shiblai by the Persians; Peace; surrender of Servia, Erivan, Tabriz. **Persia and Tartary.**
- 1618 Battle of Shiblai; great victory over the Turks and Tartars; followed by Peace with the Turks, who are compelled to surrender the provinces wrested from Persia during the two preceding reigns.

**India and China.**

- 1618 The Dutch take Jokarta in Japan. Batavia in Java built by the Dutch director-general on the ruins of Jokarta. Hur Govind is imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior by the emp. Jehangheer; the devotion of the Sikhs obtains his liberation. Conversion of the king of Japan to Christianity by means of Jesuit missionaries. Destruction of the Chinese army by the Mantchoo Tartars.

**America.**

- 1618 Argall's mismanagement and tyranny occasion much trouble in Virginia. [“The London Company suffered the usual plagues of corporations—faithless agents and fruitless suits.”—*Bancroft.*] Yeardeley supersedes Argall as governor. Mild, just, prosperous rule of Yeardeley. Death of the chieftain Powhatan. **Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1618 Further discoveries on the Papuan coast by the ship Mauritius. Captain Zeachen of Holland discovers the land of Arnhem and part of Van Diemen's Land.

**Britain.**

- 1619 Baronetcy introduced into Ireland.  
The persecuted puritans demand extensive ecclesiastical reforms; archbishop Abbot of Canterbury favours their cause.  
James refuses to aid the elector palatine.  
Popular discontent throughout the countr.  
Criminals first transported to America.  
["The statute of 39 Eliz., chap. 4, for the banishment of dangerous rogues and vagabonds, was virtually converted by James into an act for transportation to America, by a letter to the treasurer and council of the colony of Virginia, commanding them 'to send a hundred dissolute persons to Virginia, which the knight-marshal would deliver to them for that purpose.'"]  
Duke of Buckingham is the first to ride in a coach drawn by six horses.  
Potatoes sell at 1s. per lb.  
Death of Lord Cobham by starvation.  
Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane.  
Dr. Wm. Harvey announces his discovery of the "circulation of the blood."  
[The exact year when Harvey first made this announcement cannot be accurately settled. Some suppose that he brought forward his theory in August, 1615, in his Lumleian lectures before the College of Physicians; while others are of opinion that the present date is the correct one. Hamilton states that Harvey's announcement was preceded, in 1622, by the discovery of the lacteals by Asellius of Cremona. See 1628.]  
Jobson follows Thompson to Timbuctoo.  
Birth of Titus Oates (1705.)  
Death of Nicholas Hilliard of Exeter, painter of portraits (born 1547.)

**France.**

- 1619 Negotiations of the court with the queen mother.  
Preparations of De Epernon for war.  
The king's troops march upon Uzerche and sack it.  
Public sympathy for the queen mother excited.  
Luyne recalls Richelieu from Avignon, and sends him to negotiate with the queen dowager.  
Treaty of Angoulême; peace restored; De Epernon pardoned.  
The government of Anjou conferred upon the queen mother, who thus recovers much of her influence.  
Condé released from prison, Nov. 20.  
Death of the painter Freminet.

**Germany.**

- 1619 Death of Mathias (emperor) March 20.  
Ferdinand II. (king of Hungary) elected emperor, Aug. 28.

**Austria.**

- 1619 Ferdinand a candidate for the imperial crown.  
Vienna entered by the rebellious Bohemians, under count Thurn; they seize Ferdinand, but liberate him on the approach of troops under Albert of Wallenstein.  
Ferdinand elected emperor, Aug. 28.  
Formal deposition of Ferdinand by the Bohemians, because of "falsehood, religious persecution, and conspiring with Spain against the liberties of Bohemia."

**Italy.**

- 1619 Ambassadors to the pope from Japan.  
Death of the historian Strada.  
Guido and Domenichino, pupils of the Caracci school of painting, flourish.  
Lanfranc of Parma, painter, flourishes.  
**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**  
1619 Truce for 14 years between Poland and Russia, made at Diviina in January.  
Poland gains Smolensko and other towns.  
The Bohemians, refusing to acknowledge the election of Ferdinand, choose Frederic V., elector Palatine, king of Bohemia, Aug. 29.  
He is crowned at Prague, Nov. 4.  
The pope devotes the Bohemian heretics to ruin; he sends money to aid the "sword of the church."  
Bethlem Gabor of Transylvania conquers a large part of Hungary.  
Confederacy of the Bohemians, Hungarians, and Transylvanians.

**Netherlands.**

- 1619 Iniquitous execution of the Grand Pensionary Barneveldt (1586, 1608, 1614.)  
Hugo Grotius condemned to perpetual banishment in the fortress of Leovestein; his property confiscated (1621.)  
Bank of Hamburg formed.  
Willebrord Snell, the true discoverer of the "Laws of Refraction," fl. (1624.)  
Flourishing period of the Flemish school of painting, the founder of which was Peter Paul Rubens, the number of whose pictures reached nearly to 4,000. Among his assistants were Theod. Van Thulden, Eras. Quellen (d. 1678), Jacob Jordæns (1594—1678), and Sneyders, the animal painter (1576—1657.) His pupils included David Teniers, senior (1582—1649), J. Van Hock (d. 1650), Lucas Van Uden (1595—1660), Peter Van Mol (1580—1650), and Diepenbecke (1607—1675), also J. Breughel (died 1642.)

**India and China.**

- 1619 Ambassadors from Japan to Paul as head of the Christian nations, informing him that their royal master had renounced paganism and become a Christian.  
The Dutch fortify Batavia, the capital of Java and of all their possessions in India.  
The Mantehoos are again victorious over the Chinese.  
The emperor receives aid from the Portuguese (of little avail.)

**America.**

- 1619 *First colonial Assembly in Virginia*—convened at James's Town in June—consisting of the governor, council, and two representatives from the eleven boroughs.  
["This was the happy dawn of legislative liberty in America. They who had been dependent on the will of a governor, claimed the privileges of Englishmen, and demanded a code based upon the English laws."] *Immigration of 90 "young and incorrupt" English women into Virginia.*  
[The disproportion of the sexes was at this time seriously felt in America.]  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1619 "The land of Edcl," and the great reef lying off this part of the Australian coast discovered by Harris.

**Britain.**

- 1620 James takes part in the "Thirty Years' War;" 4,000 volunteers under Oxford and Essex are sent to aid the elector. Bone-setting first scientifically practised. The English established in Madras. Birth of Andrew Marvel (died 1678.) Ben Johnson, poet-laureate of James I., with a pension of 100 marks for life. Traces of a *stipendiary* poet royal (not laureate) occur before this: in 1249, and again in 1251, the sum of 100 shillings was ordered to be paid Henry de Avranches, "magistro versificatori." Guelmus Peregrinus was *versificator* to Richard I.; he accompanied him to Palestine, and wrote on the first crusade. Baston was versificator to Edward II.; by whom the siege of Striveling Castle has been celebrated.]  
First copper coinage by government. Halifax deprived of its unenviable privilege of killing by the *maiden* persons convicted of a theft to the value of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. [The maiden was an instrument not unlike the modern guillotine.]

**France.**

- 1620 Duke of Luynes becomes unpopular. The discontented side with the queen dowager, and repair to her dominions. By the advice of Condé the king marches an army against them, July 7-30. Battle of Pont de Ce; queen's troops routed, August 6. Amnesty and pacification. Reconciliation of the king and his mother. Protestant church suppressed at Bern. Return of the king to Paris, November 7. Perukes worn at court for the first time. Making of velvet paper attempted by one François of Rouen.

**Germany.**

- 1620 Battle of Prague, Nov. 8; the elector palatine is put to the ban of the empire. [Seven years subsequent to this battle 30,000 Bohemian protestant artisans, and 200 of the nobility, were found to have been driven into foreign lands.] The imperialists subdue Bohemia, and dismember the palatinate. The art of tinning plate-iron brought from Bohemia into Saxony. The art of making ruby glass known. Kepler is invited by the English ambassador, Sir Henry Wotton, to remove to England, but declines the invitation.

**Austria.**

- 1620 Maximilian takes the field against the Bohemians, in July; also Tilly. He reduces upper Austria to obedience. General Dampierre is sent against Bethlem Gabor. Ferdinand is aided by the "drunken bigot" John George of Saxony, and by the "zealous Romanist" Sigismund of Poland, in his horrid crusade against the Bohemian protestants.

**Italy.**

- 1620 The first public "Gazette" published at Venice. The Valteline disputes commenced:—The Spaniards enter the Valteline for the protection of the catholics against the Grisons: the French aid the latter.

**Italy.**

- 1620 Death of Croce, author of the popular romance entitled "Bertoldo." Futile attempt of Ossuna to become independent in Naples.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1620 Revolt of the Hungarian protestants, who elect Bethlem Gabor king. Battle of Prague, Nov. 8; the Hungarians and Bohemians routed by Maximilian and Tilly; king Frederic escapes to Breslau; massacre at Prague, &c. Bohemia in the hands of Ferdinand: the protestants thoroughly crushed; 30,000 families expatriated. (See Germany.) War between Poland and Turkey. Annihilation of 50,000 Poles on the Dneister by the Turks. Poland invaded.

**Spain.**

- 1620 Preliminaries of marriage between Philip, heir to the throne, and Isabella of France arranged April 27. Monk Bonet's system of instruction for the deaf and dumb published. Fr. de Quevedo, the "Spanish Rabelais," flourishes (b. 1580, d. 1645.)

**Denmark.**

- 1620 The Greenland and Iceland Company of Denmark incorporated.

**Netherlands.**

- 1620 The chateau Luxemburg built by de Brosse under Mary de Medicis. Jansens, Galileo, and Drebbel engaged simultaneously in improving the microscope.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1620 War with Poland in Moldavia. Great vict. over the Poles on the Dneister.

**India and China.**

- 1620 Madras colonized and Fort George built by the English. Death of the Chinese emperor of a broken heart; his son Kwang-tsung succeeds.

**America.**

- 1620 *Slavery introduced into Virginia*, "by special providence." ["In the month of August, 1620, just 14 months after the first representative assembly of Virginia, 4 months before the Plymouth colony landed in America, and less than a year before the concession of a written constitution, more than a century after the last vestiges of hereditary slavery had disappeared from English society and the English constitution, and 6 years after the communes of France had petitioned for the emancipation of every serf in every fief, a Dutch man-of-war entered James's River, and landed 22 negroes for sale."—*Bancroft*.] Restrictions of king James upon the growth of tobacco in Virginia. *The Pilgrim Fathers* (English puritans) land in Massachusetts Bay; they name the place "Plymouth," Dec. 22 (? 15.) [The *Mayflower*, 180 tons, and the *Speedwell*, 60 tons, left Leyden, with most of the English congregation at that place, July 22; they reached Southampton Aug. 13; and on Aug. 21 they got under weigh for the land of hope. The *Speedwell* returned, but the *Mayflower*, carrying 100 "Pilgrims," pursued her course, and arrived in America (Cape Cod) Nov. 9.]

**Britain.**

1621 James convenes parliament to ask for supplies; it meets, January 16. Redress of grievances chiefly engages the attention of the Commons.

Bacon is created Viscount St. Albans.

The Commons impeach him of corruption: he confesses, is degraded, and fined £40,000, May 3.

[“Bacon had inscribed his name on the scroll of the immortals—he had written his greatest works before his fall. If he had remained quiet in the beautiful solitudes of Gorhambury, he would have risen into respect, even personally, from the moment he fell from power; but so mean was this great man’s soul, that he struggled and begged incessantly, and wrote the most humiliating of letters for the light of the king’s countenance, for a pension, for some fresh employment.”] Offence and punishment of Floyd.

[Floyd imprudently expressed his joy at the defeat of the protestants in Bohemia. The parliament treated him cruelly.]

Thirty-six patents abolished by James.

Calamitous result of Mansell’s expedition against the Algerine pirates to the English shipping.

James re-establishes episcopacy in Scotland. “Divine right” of kings a subject of angry controversy at this time.

Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury accidentally kills his park-keeper.

Parliament, which was adjourned on June 4, re-assembles in November.

Quarrel between James and the Commons; he cancels a “Protest” of the House, December 30.

**France.**

1621 Designs of the government against the Huguenots. They remonstrate against their augmented grievances.

The assembly of protestant delegates commanded to separate by order of the king.

Hugo Grotius and his wife arrive in France; Louis grants him a pension of 3,000 livres—irregularly paid. Grotius publishes his “Vindication.”

Birth of the fabulist, La Fontaine (d. 1695.)

Assembly of protestants at Rochelle, May. They issue an order for the formation of a protestant body.

War with the Huguenots, who are headed by duke of Rohan and count Soubise.

The king marches an army agt. Rochelle. He is successful in the southern provinces.

At Montauban, the marquis de la Force routs the king’s army; the duke of Mayenne and eight thousand men are slain.

Death of Luyues of fever, Dec. 15, aged 32. Lesdiguieres apostatizes from the protestant faith, and is made constable.

**Germany.**

1621 University of Rinteln, in the principality of Lippe, Schaumburg, founded.

**Austria.**

1621 20,000 men, assembled by Mansfeldt in Alsace, renew the war against Austria.

**Italy.**

1621 Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany.

Naples under Philip IV. of Spain.

Gregory XV. (card. Alexander Ludovisio, archbishop of Bologna) pope.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

1621 Seven unsuccessful attempts of the Turks upon the Polish camp.

Battle of Choczin; the Poles victorious.

Negotiations for peace comind. by Osman.

Dissolution of the protestant union, May 24; and suppression of protestantism in Bohemia.

**Spain.**

1621 Death of Philip III. “a pious, amiable, and beneficent prince; but in all the qualities of a great man, or of a prudent sovereign, most unfortunately deficient.”

Philip IV. (son) succeeds at the age of 17.

[Of a mild and good-natured disposition.]

Marriage of Philip to Isabella of France.

The Conde de Olivarez, minister, an imperious, ungrateful, and dissimulating minion.

War with the Dutch renewed (1609); Spinola commands in Belgium.

Camp mills invented by Pomfco Targone for the use of Spinola’s army.

The anatomist J. Valverde; the historians Blanca, J. G. de Mendoza; the tragedians Montalvan, Argensola, Quevedo, M. de Madrigal, and Lope de Vega, fl.

**Sweden.**

1621 Riga taken by Gustavus Adolphus.

Marriage of Gustavus and Maria Eleonora, sister of the duke of Mecklenburg.

**Netherlands.**

1621 Escape of Grotius through a stratagem devised by his wife (1619.)

[“The government, outrageous at the result of the affair, at first proposed to hold this interesting prisoner in place of the prey they had lost, and to proceed criminally against her. But after a fortnight’s confinement she was restored to liberty.”]

The Dutch painters, Miravel (1568—1641), and A. Bloemart (1567—1647), flourish.

War renewed between the seven united provinces and Spain.

Death of the archduke Albert.

Isabel retains power as *regent*.

Spinola commands for Spain in Belgium.

Camp mills carried in Spinola’s army.

The Dutch lose Colombo in Ceylon.

“Old” Eyckens, a Dutch painter of landscape and architecture, flourishes (1650.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1621 Defeat at Choczin by the Poles.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1621 The eldest son of Abbas put to death, and his second son blinded—victims of the suspicion and jealousy of their father.

**India and China.**

1621 The Portuguese recover Colombo (1603.)

War between the Dutch and Portuguese in the Chinese seas.

*He-tsang* succeeds in China.

**America.**

1621 English charter, granting Acadia to Sir William Alexander.

Acadia named Nova Scotia.

Immigration of 60 English “maids of virtuous education, young, handsome, and well-recommended,” into Virginia.

“Constitution” for Virginia, in July, brought to the colony by Sir Francis Wyatt, governor Yeardley’s successor.

Cotton first cultivated in Virginia.

Dutch West India Company revived.

**Britain.**

- 1622 James nearly drowned in New River, Ja. 5. He dissolves his parliament, Jan. 6; acting rigorously towards several members—committing Sir E. Coke and Sir R. Phillips to the Tower; Pym, Mallory, and Selden to the common prison; while Sir Dudley Digges, Sir T. Crewe, Sir N. Rich, and Sir R. Perrot are expatriated. Rise of the court and country parties. Virginia a dependency of the crown. The silk trade opened with Persia. Popular sympathy with the “distressed lady Elizabeth,” *queen of Bohemia*. The enthusiasm of the young and brave annoy the king.
- 1623 Prince Charles and the duke of Buckingham secretly depart for Madrid. Massacre at Amboyna. (See India.) Knights of Nova Scotia instituted. Death of Camden the historian, aged 72. *Continued next page.*

**France.**

- 1622 Rochelle, invested by land and water, is in imminent danger. The king goes into Languedoc; the protestants show a desire for an accommodation. Peace of Montpellier; hastily concluded on the queen mother's recommendation, and confirming the treaty of Nantes. Richelieu made cardinal, and admitted to the council. [From this period is dated the second humiliation of the French nobility by the crown, to the death of Richelieu, 1642.] La Vieville minister of finance.
- 1623 Banishment of the chancellor, Sillery. War agt. Austria in support of the Grisons. Birth of Pascal, the divine (d. 1662.)

**Germany.**

- 1622 The imperialists under Tilly defeated at Wisloch, by the allied army under Mansfeldt, April 29. Tilly victorious over the Margrave at Wimpfen, May 6; and over Christian at Hochot, June 20. The Austrians, dreading the military genius of Mansfeldt, adopt plans for removing him from the command; hence Frederick is cajoled by James of England into dismissing Christian and Mansfeldt. Palatinate reduced by Spinola and Tilly.
- 1623 *On next page.*

**Italy.**

- 1622 The congregation “Pro Propaganda Fide” founded at Rome (1627.) Death of Paoli Sarpi, author of a “History of the Council of Trent,” &c. (1607.) Francesco Mocchi, sculptor, flourishes. Death of the painter Giovanni Bat. Viola, (born 1572.)
- 1623 *On next page.*

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1622 Peace of the Poles with the Turks; the former retire from Moldavia. Peace between Bethlem Gabor of Transylvania and the emperor.

**Spain.**

- 1622 Death of J. Guevara, lit. (b. 1541.)
- 1623 Philip joins the war of the Grisons. Premiums on early marriages—the expulsion of the Moors having caused a great deficiency in the population. *Continued next page.*

**Sweden and Russia.**

1622 The Danish and Swedish trade increases. Peace between Poland and Turkey; the former cedes Choczin and evacuates Moldavia.

1623 Commercial relations between Russia and England renewed.

Danish university of Sorve for nobility fdd.

**Netherlands.**

- 1622 St. Juliers taken by Spinola. Distress in Holland: the advance, for some time, of 50,000 florins a-month to the revolted protestants in Germany, and a like sum to the princes of the Union, occasion much embarrassment to the states. Bergen-op-Zoom besieged by Spinola: he is compelled to raise the siege with the loss of 1,200 men, by prince Maurice. Ravages of Fredrick Henry in Brabant. Count Mansfeldt obtains possession of West Friesland.
- 1623 *On next page.*

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1622 War with the Druses; Osman intimates his design of employing other troops than the Janissaries; hence Insurrection of the Janissaries. Mustapha restored; Osman strangled by command of Mustapha's mother. [Osman II. was the first Ottoman sultan murdered by his revolted subjects.] Fifteen months of frightful anarchy. [In fact the capital was as one immense human slaughter-house.]

1623 Mustapha strangled; he is succeeded by *Amurath* or Murad IV., brother of Osman, known as the “Ottoman Nero.”

**Persia and Tartary.**

1622 The island of Ormuz, a Portuguese settlement, taken by the English fleet and Persian military, April 22.

**India.**

- 1622 Persecution of Christians in Japan and expulsion of the Jesuits “because of their intrigues for the overthrow of the government.” Idolatry is again the state religion of Japan. Ormuz taken from the Portuguese by Shah Abbas and the English. Keyerszom, the Dutch commander, attacks the Portuguese settlement of Macao; the Chinese drive him off. Dutch factory established and forts built on the island of Formosa.

1623 The members of the English factory at Amboyna massacred by the Dutch.

**America.**

- 1622 Petty warfare between the colonists of James's Town and the natives. Assassination of 347 colonists in Virginia by the natives, March 22.
- 1623 New Hampshire settled by colonies of English puritans. Vengeance of the Virginian colonists upon the Indians. *Continued next page.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1622 Ninety leagues of the shore of New Holland explored by the ship *Leeuwin*.
- 1623 “The great islands of Arnheim and Speilt” discovered by Jan Carstens, who had sailed from Amboyna, having under his command the yachts *Pera* and *Arnheim*. [The western extremity of Carpentaria.]

**Britain.**

- 023 *Continued from p. 400.*  
 Secret negotiations of James for a marriage between prince Charles and the princess Henrietta of France.  
 The "Fatal Vespers" at Blackfriars: a priest and 100 of his congregation killed. Navy, 33 ships of 19,400 tons.
- 024 James announces to his parliament that the proposed Spanish alliance has been broken off.  
 James (reluctantly) decla. war agt. Spain. The parliament grant him three subsidies and three-fifteenths for war with Spain. Impeachment and dismissal of the earl of Middlesex (Cranfield) by parliament.  
 [James was angry with his son Charles for favouring this impeachment, telling him that he would yet have his bellyful of impeachments.]  
 The earl of Bristol returns from Spain and exposes Buckingham's conduct.  
 The London Virginian Company abolished. Legal interest of money reduced from 10 to 8 per cent.  
 [This is the first time that the word "interest" instead of "usury" occurs in the English statutes.]  
 Act for improving the river Thames as far as Oxford.

**France.**

- 024 Unpopularity of La Vieville. Richelieu's influence in the ascendant. Negotiations for the marriage of the princess Henrietta Maria with pr. of Wales. *The foundation of national laws laid by Hugo Grotius, in his great work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," published this year.* [Adam Smith regards Grotius as the first who attempted to give the world anything like a system of those principles which ought to run through and be the foundation of the laws of all nations. Grotius placed the science on a sure and sound footing, and may justly be regarded as the parent of what has since been called the law of nature and nations.]  
 La Vieville suddenly arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Amboise.  
 Richelieu appointed finance minister. His ministry dates from this year to 1642.  
 ["The timid and fluctuating policy of Ancre and Luynes was now at an end; and France was ruled by one whose stern and unyielding temper would neither tolerate domestic insubordination, nor foreign encroachment."]   
 The papal troops driven from the Valteline, by order of Richelieu.  
 Complaints of the Huguenots at the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the peace of Montpellier.  
 Birth of Segrais, author of "Idyls," &c. (died 1701.)  
 Arceuil's celebrated subterranean aqueduct, three miles from Paris, constructed.

**Germany.**

- 23 Meeting of the electors at Ratisbon, Jan. Adjrd. meeting, Jn. 30, when the duke of Bavaria obtains the electoral dignity, now vacant by the exile of Frederic.  
 [The first portion of the war is now finished. The second, or Danish part, succeeds.]  
 University of Saltzburg founded.

**Italy.**

- 1623 War of the Grisons: Genoese are involved in it by their connection with Spain, and the ambition of the duke of Savoy. The library of the palatine of Heidelberg received at Rome.  
 Urban VIII. (card. Maffeo Barberini, archbishop of Nazareth) pope.  
 [He lavished the church revenues most prodigally on his nephews.]
- Hungary and Poland.**  
 1624 Gabor and the emperor make a second peace—now at Vienna.  
 Gabor renounces the title of king, and the emperor cedes the duchies of Oppelea and Ratisbon in Silesia.

**Spain.**

- 1623 *Continued from p. 400.*  
 Further decline in the industrial capabilities of the kingdom, and in the public revenue, &c.  
 Buckingham and the prince of Wales (1618) at court; the conduct of the former gives great offence.  
 The intended marriage of the Infanta with Charles broken off owing to the duke of Buckingham's intrigues, Nov. 25.
- 1624 Naval defeat off Lima by the Dutch. Death of Juan Mariana, historian.  
 Public grievances: general dissatisfaction. The Catalans, in a state of insurrection, apply to France; Louis advances with 12,000 men to their relief.  
 Intrigues of Olivarez to effect the assassination of Richelieu, of France, frustrated.

**Netherlands.**

- 1623 The tyranny of prince Maurice provokes discontent; a conspiracy of Arminians, headed by the sons of Barneveldt, is detected and frustrated, Feb. 6.  
 Execution of 15 conspirators: Grøneveld, son of Barneveldt, being one of them.  
 Increasing abhorrence of Maurice.
- 1624 Embarrassment of the states: a loan of 1,200,000 livres is obtained from France, and a promise of 1,000,000 for each of the two succeeding years, on condition that Maurice make no treaty with Spain without the concurrence of the French king. Stamped paper first issued in Holland, Aug. 13.  
 [The expenditure of the states having increased far beyond their income, the government offered a reward to any one who should invent a new impost. That on paper ("de impost van bezegelde brieven") was suggested and adopted.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1624 Rebellion of Abaza under pretence of avenging Othman's murder.  
 Unsuccessful invasion of Persia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1624 Turkish invasion repulsed.

**America.**

- 1623 *Continued from p. 400.*  
 Quarrels between king James and the Virginia Company.  
 New Swedeland on the Delaware founded by colonists from Sweden.
- 1624 Permanent settlement of New York:—An sterdam (now New York) founded by Dutch colonists.  
 [The first age of New York was the age of hunters and Indian traders.]

**Britain.**

- 1625 John Williams, archbishop of York, chancellor; the last ecclesiastic who held the office of keeper of the seals (1637.)
- [“The judges of the common law have certain rules to guide them; a keeper of the seals has nothing but his own conscience to direct him, and that is oftentimes deceitful. The proceedings in Chancery are *secundum arbitrium boni viri*, and this *arbitrium* differeth as much in several men as their countenances differ.”—*White Locke*.]
- Death of James I. March 27, aged 59.
- [“Of all blessings James esteemed peace the greatest. He saw his country increasing in wealth, making progress in liberal institutions, in learning, science, and most of the arts which adorn social life, which he considered a sufficient compensation for the absence of military renown. He, however, laboured to found his authority on maxims so dangerous, that it became requisite to watch him with the same care, and to oppose him with the same vigour, as if he had indulged himself in all the excesses of practical tyranny. He left his son engaged in war with Spain, on bad terms with his parliament, and exposed to the full current of that popular tide, which during more than half a century had set strongly against the monarchical prerogative.”]
- Charles I. succeeds, aged 24.  
Civil list fixed at £800,000.  
Treaty with France ratified, March 30.  
A plague rages in London.  
Marriage of Charles and Henrietta Maria, at Dover, June 14. (On May 1, in Paris.)  
Charles's first parliament, from June 18 to August 12.  
Baronets of Nova Scotia first created (1611.)  
Buckingham's abortive expedition to Rochelle on behalf of Louis.  
[Captains and men protested against being employed against the French protestants.]  
Charles dissolves the parliament (which re-assembled at Oxford, Aug. 1) for their tardiness in voting supplies, Aug. 12.  
Disastrous expedition to Cadiz in Oct.  
Buckingham pawns the crown jewels and plate in Holland.  
Troubles between Charles and his queen on account of the numerous priests the latter had brought in her train.  
Act commanding the inhabitants of London to preserve their urine for making saltpetre.  
David Ramsay's patented engine for raising water and coals from coal mines.  
Death of Thomas Lodge, dramatic writer.  
Death of Lord Francis Bacon at Highgate, April 9, aged 66.  
Hackney coaches first in London.
- France.**
- 1625 Insurrection of the Huguenots under the count of Soubise and the duke of Rohan. They are subdued by the duke of Montmorenci; an accommodation succeeds. Arrival of the duke of Buckingham to espouse the princess Elizabeth in the name of Charles I. of England.  
Richelieu quarrels with Buckingham.  
Death of Honore de Ursa, author of the pastoral “Astree” (born 1567.)

**Germany.**

- 1625 The protestants of Lower Saxony take arms under Christian IV. of Denmark—Lower Saxony is therefore the seat of war for five years.  
Wooden bellows for smelting furnaces invented by Martin and Nicholas Schelhorn, millers of Schmalebuche, in Coburg.  
[Other accounts state they were introduced into the Hartz forest in 1620, by Lewis Pfäunenschnid.]  
Helioscope invented by Christ. Scheiner.
- Italy.**
- 1625 War of Genoa and Savoy for the territory of Zaccarello; France aids Savoy, Spain allies with Genoa.  
Noble defence of Genoa agst. the French.
- Hungary.**
- 1625 Ferdinand III. king of Hungary.  
War between Ferdinand and Bethlem Gabor for two years.
- Spain.**
- 1625 Naval war with England because of her connection with the protestant confederation.  
The Catalans unite with Philip and expel the French.  
The war with Holland continued; Spinola victorious at Breda.  
Quiros, Spanish circumnavigator, fl.  
Death of the Spanish historian, Her y Torresillas (b. 1565.)
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 1625 Conquest of Livonia by the Swedes.  
League for the restoration of the electoral palatine in Bohemia headed by the king of Denmark.
- Netherlands.**
- 1625 Failure of Maurice at Breda and Antwerp.  
Death of prince Maurice unregretted, Ap. 23, in his 59th year. His brother, Frederick Henry (of Orange), *Stadtholder*, aged 41; by whom  
The Arminians are tolerated.  
[“One noble and worthy characteristic was the full enjoyment of the liberty of the press in the united provinces. The thirst of gain, the fury of faction, the federal dependence of the minor towns, the absolute power of prince Maurice, all the combinations which might carry weight against this principle, were totally ineffectual to prevail over it. And the republic was, on this point, proudly pre-eminent among surrounding nations.”—*Grattan*.]  
Death of Peter Breughel, painter (b. 1569).  
Breda taken by the Spaniards.  
Jansen, bishop of Ypres, founder of the sect of Jansenists, flourishes (1640.)  
Birth of the artist Adriansen.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1625 Loss of Baghdad, Mosul, and other places. The grand vizier and others executed. Truce with the German emp. renewed.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1625 Baghdad, Mosul, &c. recovered.
- America.**
- 1625 First English habitation in the West Indies on the island of St. Christopher.  
Charles I. restricts the growth of tobacco in Virginia.  
Cayenne settled by the French.

**Britain.**

- 1626 Charles's second parliament meets Feb. 6. Buckingham impeached by parliament, for which the king suddenly dissolves it. He issues warrants for levying duties. Charles demands a loan for aiding the king of Denmark; Sir Thomas Wentworth refuses his assistance to the proposed loan, for which he is imprisoned. Forced loans; arbitrary taxation; and imprisonment—all tend to further irritate the public mind. [In London and other towns the very rabble shouted "A parliament, a parliament! No parliament, no money." The tide was rising.] Pin-making introduced into Gloucestershire by John Tilsly. Birth of Sir R. Howard (d. 1638.)
- 1627 War with France in aid of the Huguenots. The "refusers" (those who resisted Charles's forced loans) are imprisoned by scores. Popular discounts. The marbles found at Paris purchased by Lord Arundel and presented to Oxford university. *Continued on next page.*

**France.**

- 1626 Peace of Monzon, April (Italy, Spain.) Conspiracy against Richelieu discovered. Arrest of the conspirators—the duke of Vendôme, his brother the grand prior of France, and the marquis of Chalais. Marriage of the duke of Anjou with Mademoiselle de Montpensier. The title of duke of Orleans given to duke of Anjou. Secret trial of Chalais, arranged by Richelieu. Chalais executed, August 19. Count of Soissons expatriated. Confession and liberation of Vendôme. The grand prior remaining obdurate is left in prison, where he dies. A body guard is given to Richelieu. *Resident* ambassadors in foreign courts date from this period. Assembly of notables at Tuileries, Dec. 2. Embarrassed state of the finances; the treasury empty, the national debt augmented, and the income below the expenditure—the result of 17 years' neglect. Birth of the letter-writer, M. de Sevigne (d. 1694); and of the oriental scholar, D'Herbelot (died 1695.)

- 1627 Public offices bought and sold; public and official bribery, &c. The offices of constable and high admiral of France suppressed. Duchess of Orleans dies soon after giving birth to a daughter. Richelieu commences his designs for humbling the Huguenots. *Continued on next page.*

**Germany.**

- 1626 Mansfeldt defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau, April 25. Victory of Tilly at Lutter, August 27. Death of Mansfeldt at Urakowitz, Nov. 30. Union of Giessen and Marburg universities.
- 1627 General defeat of the protestants by Tilly and Wallenstein; the north-west of Germany reduced. Kepler's celebrated astronomical tables first published.

**Italy.**

- 1626 Oligarchical factions in Genoa: the privileged and unprivileged nobles are opposed to each other. The Valteline restored to the Grisons. Lucas Valerius, mathematician, flourishes. Duchy of Urbino annexed to the papacy. Sanctirossi's commentary on the works of Avicenna published at Venice. Allegri, musician, fl. at Rome (1590-1640.)
- 1627 War of the Mantuan succession, occasioned by the death of the last of the Gonzagas—France, Venice, and the papal states for Charles of Nevers, against Savoy, assisted by Tuscany and Spain. Establishment of the Propagandist College.

**Spain.**

- 1626 Peace of Monzon; conclusion of the war with the Grisons. (See Italy.) A Portuguese fleet of East Indiamen captured by the Dutch off Calais. Lisbon sacked by the Dutch.
- 1627 War of the Mantuan succession; Philip at the instigation of his minister disputes the succession of Gonzaga, duke of Nevers, an example readily followed by the emperor and the duke of Savoy.

**Russia, Norway, and Sweden.**

- 1626 The Swedes conquer Polish Prussia. The Russian serfs declared the personal property of the landowners. Defeat of the Danes at Lutter. The Swedish equestrian order have their privileges defined. Birth of Christina, dau. of Gustavus (1632.) Means for the protection of the Danish northern fisheries adopted.
- 1627 Tilly and Wallenstein's victories; Holstein and Sleswig lost by Denmark, except the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Krenpen. The inhabitants of Home island, Iceland, carried off by Algerine pirates (1636.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1626 Anomalous union: a fleet, manned by Calvinists, assist the French against Rochelle; recall of the fleet. Birth of Gaspar Van Eyck of Antwerp, a painter of marine views (1492, 1495.)
- 1627 Oldersel reduced by pr. Frederick Henry. Renewal of the treaty of alliance with England; Charles I. receives 20 ships. *Continued on next page.*

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1626 Re-introduction of Christianity into Greece. Defeat of Abaza by Hafiz Pacha; the former still continues in rebellion.
- 1627 Revolt of the khans of the Crimea. Cossacks harass the northern boundaries, and ravage the coasts of the Bosphorus. The Turks again invade Persia.

**India and China.**

- 1626 Death of Malek Umber, which leads to war in the Dekkan.
- 1627 *Chwang-lei* emperor of China. *Huac-tsong* succeeds in China. Renewed attempt of the Dutch on Macao.

**America.**

- 1626 Slavery introduced into Manhattan by the Dutch West India Company. San Salvador wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch. The seignory of Notre Dames des Auges, near Quebec, granted to the Fr. Jesuits.
- 1627 *On next page.*

**Britain.**

- 1627 *Continued from p. 403.*  
 Pemberton's alms-houses in St. Alban's founded.  
 [Over the gateway an arrow head is cemented into the brickwork; and tradition says, the founder shot a poor widow accidentally with an arrow, and in atonement for his involuntary offence raised this charitable institution.]  
 Henry, earl of Holland, appointed king's "changer, exchanger, and outchanger."  
 1628 Charles's third parliament meets Mar. 17. Five liberal subsidies granted; and the Petition of Right receives the royal assent, June 17.  
 Dr. Lambe murdered in London.  
 Harvey further confirms the discovery of Servetus respecting the circulation of the blood. (See 1619; also Spain 1533.)  
 [This year his work, "Exercitatio anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus," made its first appearance.]  
 Assassination of Buckingham by John Felton, August 23.  
 Earl of Portland succeeds, as chief minister. Felton is hanged at Tyburn.
- France.**
- 1627 *Continued from p. 403.*  
 The third (and last) *Huguenot war*.  
 Louis forbids the duke of Buckingham appearing at the French court; hence sudden appearance of Buckingham with a fleet of a hundred sail and seven thousand men, before Rochelle, July 7.  
 Unskilful manœuvres of Buckingham; he lands his men on the isle of Rhé; he is routed; and after having lost two-thirds of his army, he returns home.  
 Increase of the French navy.  
 Birth of Bossuet (died 1704.)  
 1628 Blockade of Rochelle by Louis; it surrenders, Oct. 28.  
 Rochelle is dismantled and the Huguenots are oppressed.  
 Louis personally leads an army into Italy, of 25,000 foot and 2,000 horse, to support the claims of the duke de Nevers to the dukedom of Mantua.  
 Death of the "Father of French Lyric Poetry," François de Malherbe (b. 1555.)
- Germany.**
- 1628 All the Baltic shores (Stralsund excepted) recovered by Wallenstein.  
 Gallant defence of Stralsund against Wallenstein by the citizens, some Scotch mercenaries, and a Swedish force under general Wrangel.  
 Siege of Stralsund raised, Wallenstein having lost 12,000 men from May 28, to July 24.  
 Wallenstein obtains the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and the title of "Admiral of the Ocean."
- Italy.**
- 1628 Frustration of the conspiracy of Cesare Vachero under the patronage of the duke of Savoy, for the overthrow of the Genoese government.  
 The Valteline occupied by the Spaniards.
- Bohemia.**
- 1627 Ferdinand III. is crowned k. of Bohemia. The "Letters of Majesty" and right of election forcibly abrogated.

**Spain.**

- 1628 Loss of the Plate fleet; captured by the Dutch off Cuba.  
 Spinola removed from Belgium to Italy.

**Russia.**

- 1628 Academy of Abo (the germ of the university of 1640) founded by Gustavus.

**Netherlands.**

- 1627 *Continued from p. 403.*  
 The Dutch fleet in the West Indies, under admiral Peter Hein, obtain several victories, till 1629.  
 Hein defeats a fleet of 26 Spanish vessels.  
 1628 Recall of Spinola; he is sent to Italy.  
 Groll, Santilvet, and Bois-le-duc, fall into the hands of the Dutch.  
 The Spanish Plate fleet, captured off Cuba by the intrepid Hein. The booty, estimated at 12,000,000 florins, is brought to Amsterdam.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1628 Ill success of the Persian war leads to a Mutiny of the Janissaries at Constantinople; dreadful slaughter; two of the obnoxious ministers put to death, &c.  
 Awful slaughter of the Janissaries by the rebel Abaza at Erzeroum.  
 Submission of Abaza to Khosru Pacha.  
 Abaza made governor of Bosnia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1627 Persia invaded by the Turks, who obtain several victories.  
 1628 The turbulence of the Janissaries proves favourable to the Persian cause.  
 Defeat of the Turks under the walls of Baghdad, &c.  
 Death of Shah Abbas at Casbin.  
 Shah Soofi (Sam Mirza, the only remaining grandson of Abbas) succeeds.

**India and China.**

- 1628 Death of the emperor Jehangheer; his younger son, through the efforts of Azif the vizier and other personages, is raised to the imperial throne of Agra.  
 Shah Jehan, Mogul emperor of India.  
 Massacre of all his male relations.  
 The Mantchoo Tartars march agt. China, their prince declaring that heaven had destined him to be emperor.

**America.**

- 1627 Second unsuccessful attempt of Sir W. Alexander to colonize Nova Scotia.  
 English colony to Barbadoes, which (with others of the Caribbee islands) are granted by charter to the earl of Marlborough.  
 Death of governor Yeardeley of Virginia.  
 Death of the theologian Thomas Hooker.  
 1628 Settlement of John Edicott and his wife in Massachusetts Bay; establishment of the colonies of Salem and Charlestown.  
 St. Nevis colonized by the English.  
 Canada taken by the English.  
 Lord Baltimore visits Virginia.  
 The Virginians invite the puritans of New Plymouth to settle among them. The puritans decline the invitation.  
 Recapture of San Salvador by Portuguese.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1627 Pieter Nuyts (Dutch) discovers the south coast of New Holland, "for the space of a thousand miles."  
 1628 The Dutch ship Vianen touches accidentally on the north side of New Holland which is named De Witt's Land.

**Britain.**

1629 Protest of the Commons agt. tonnage and poundage; during its passing the speaker is retained by force in his chair, Mar. 2. Charles dissolves the parliament, Mar. 10, and determines to govern without it.

[The power of the Star Chamber is from this period made to be felt. This court consisted, according to Blackstone, of "divers lords, spiritual and temporal, being privy councillors, together with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of a jury." This supreme court took cognizance of nearly all offences, and from its judgment there was no appeal. It could not take away life, but it might punish by the pillory, whipping, loss of ears, tacking the ears, stigmata in the face, fine and imprisonment.]

Selden, Elliot, Hollis, and Valentine imprisoned for their speeches in parliament, and heavily fined.

Charles adopts various methods, illegal and arbitrary, for obtaining money.

Peace of James with France.

Charles promises assistance in the recovery of the Palatinate for Augustus Adolphus.

Death in various parts of England; bread made of boiled turnips.

J. Mason obtains New Hampshire.

The Massachusetts charter granted.

[A party of emigrants sailed in May. They arrived at Salem.]

The seven cartoons of Raphael purchased by Rubens in Flanders for king Charles.

[Rubens painted the ceiling of Whitehall banqueting house.]

Incorporation of the silk throwsters.

**France.**

1629 Louis' expedition into Italy successful.

Peace with England.

Dislike of the queen dowager to Richelieu. Louis marches against the Huguenots under Rohan.

Peace of Alais, and final subjugation of the protestants, June 27.

Pestilence throughout France.

Pacification of Nismes: the Huguenots deprived of their fortresses, but are tolerated in the exercise of their religion.

**Germany.**

1629 Peace of Lubeck between the empire and Denmark, May 12.

[The Swedish part of the war comes next.]

Edict of restitution:—all imperial benefices held by protestants since the edict of "Ecclesiastical Reservation," in 1555, to be restored to the catholics, and all sees and benefices held by the emperor to be filled up by catholics. Power also is given to the catholic princes over their protestant subjects.

**Austria.**

1629 The influence of the Spanish and Jesuit party at Vienna thwart the popular desire for peace.

Count Ognate obtains (contrary to the advice of Wallenstein and Tilly) 20,000 men for service in the war now raging between France and Spain.

University of Alba Julia in Transylvania founded.

**Italy.**

1629 Branca's experiments for working mills by a blast of steam—unsuccessful.

Viadini of Lodi, the first who gave melody to the bass, the founder of church concerts, &c., flourishes.

**Poland.**

1629 Truce of Stumsdorf for six years between Poland and Sweden in September.

Sarbiewski, the "Polish Horace," fl. (1595-1640); also Bzovius, the ecclesiastical annalist (1567-1637), and the theologians Przypcov (1590-1670), and John Maccov (d. 1644.)

**Spain.**

1629 Don Diego Velasquez Silva, the founder of the Madrid school of painting (1599-1660), Fras. Pacheco (1571-1654), Alonso Cano, founder of a school at Granada (1601-1676), Fr. Herrera (1576-1656), Fras. Zurbaran (d. 1662), and Juan de Paresa (d. 1670), flourish.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

1629 Christian IV. of Denmark elected head of the protestant league.

Reinforcement of Sigismund's army by 10,000 of Wallenstein's discharged solds.

Battles of Stum and Marienburg; both parties grow tired of the war, hence

Truce for six years between Sweden and Poland at Altmarsh (Stumsdorf) through

English mediation; Livonia and Polish Prussia (Riga, Memel, Pillau, Brauns-

berg, and Elbing) ceded to Sweden.

Commercial treaty between Russia and Fr.

Peace of Lubeck; Denmark withdraws from the protestant league; the empire restores all its conquests.

Death of the Danish anatomist and theologian, G. Bartholine (b. 1585.)

**Netherlands.**

1629 Admiral Heim killed in an encounter with the pirates of Dunkirk.

Three formidable armies on the frontiers repulsed by Frederick Henry William of Nassau and Justin.

Birth of Huygens, the celebrated mathematician, &c. at the Hague, April 14.

Christopher Jegher, wood engraver, flourishes at Antwerp.

Ludwick or Louis Buinek, wood engraver, &c. flourishes at Mindau.

**Turkish Empire.**

1629 Intrigues of Bethlem Gabor for Hungary. Campaign of Hamadan Khosru in Persia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1629 Kosru's devastating invasion; city of Hamadan taken and wantonly destroyed.

**India.**

1629 Kandahar and Cabul attacked by the Usbeks; they are routed.

War of Hur Govind with the imperial forces of Delhi: he retires to the wastes of Hurrena.

**America.**

1629 Champlin surrenders Quebec to Sir David Kirke, commander of an Eng. squadron.

English colony, under Francis Higginson, arrives in Massachusetts; religious dissensions, disease and want; failure.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1629 The Dutch ship Batavia, commanded by captain Francisco Pelsart, is wrecked off the west coast of New Holland, Ju. 4.

**Britain.**

- 1630 Peace with Spain; Charles not having funds for prosecuting the war.  
 Connecticut granted to Lord Warwick: other grants in America to Sir R. Heath.  
 Sailing of about 1,500 puritans, from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in 17 ships, under the command of John Winthrop, Feb. 1.  
 ["The emigrants were a body of sincere believers, and not a colony of philosophers: yet many of them were men of high endowments, large fortune, and the best education; scholars well versed in all the learning of the times; clergymen who ranked among the most eloquent and pious in the realm."]  
 Birth of prince Charles, May 29.  
 Epsom mineral spring discovered.  
 Sion College, London, rebuilt (1629).  
 The learned biblical scholar Henry Ainsworth poisoned by a Jew, from envy.  
 Duty of 5s. per chaldron on all coals exported; and 6s. 6d. if by an Englishman.  
 King Charles's musical band:—Nicholas Lanière, master, Thomas Foord, Robert Johnson, Thos. Day, Alfonso Ferabosco, Thomas Lupo, John Lawrence, John Kelly, John Cogshall, Robert Tayler, Richard Deering, John Drewe, John Lanière, Edward Wormall, Angelo Notary, Jonas Wrench, Alfonso Bales, and Robert Marshe.  
 Dr. Child, Dr. Wilson, and William and Henry Lawes, flourish at the same time.  
 Martin Pierson, Christopher Gibbons, Ben Rogers, Matthew Lock, and others, fl.  
 Rey, experimental chemist, &c. flourishes.  
 Birth of Dr. Barrow, mathematician, &c.  
 [It is alleged that in this year £500 were required to purchase the commodities which in 1530 might have been bought for £100; so enormous had been the rise in the prices of all articles of consumption in that period. Other calculations show that the rise was not as five to one but as two and a-half to one.]  
 A lottery, by special license from the king, in aid of a project for conveying water to London.

**France.**

- 1630 Another expedition into Italy led by the king, accompanied by the two queens.  
 Peace of Ratisbon, which ends the Italian war, October 13.  
 Hatred of Christina for Richelieu.  
 Treaty with Holland against Spain.  
 Campaign in Italy; Pignerol taken, &c.  
 Plots of queen Mary, princess Christina, and the Marillacs, against Richelieu.  
 "The day of dupes," November 11.  
 Arrest of Marillac the queen's coadjutor.

**Germany.**

- 1630 Invasion of Germany by Gustav Adolphus, king of Sweden, June 24.  
 Diet of Ratisbon in June, at which the influence of Richelieu's agent, Father Joseph du Tremblay, is felt; Tilly is appointed to succeed Wallenstein.  
 Ferdinand's son is *not* elected king of the Romans.  
 Gustav Adolphus secures Stettin, July 20.  
 Cruelties of the imperialists at Pasewalk, September 7.  
 Revenge of Gustavus at Damgarten.

**Germany.**

- 1630 The method of embellishing paper-bangings with metallic dust, invented by John Hautsch of Nuremberg (1595-1670.)  
 Death of Kepler of fever, in November.  
 [Kepler's three celebrated laws:—1. That the six primary planets revolve about the sun in elliptic orbits, that body occupying one of the foci; 2. That the squares of the times of revolution are proportional to the cubes of the mean distances; 3. That the planets describe about the sun equal areas in equal times.]  
 Rud. Weckherlin, prot. lyric, fl. (d. 1650.)  
 Lauremberg, the satirist, fl. (d. 1659.)

**Italy.**

- 1630 Death of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy; Victor Amadeus succeeds.  
 Dispersion of the Lyncean academy.  
 Title of "eminence" given to cardinals.  
 Evangel Torricelli of Florence, chemist, flourishes (1608-1647.)  
 The Parasole family, wood engravers, fl.  
 The architect Borromini, flourishes.  
 [He bears the reproach of having introduced the most extravagant caprices, and corrupted the style of the Italian architects.]  
 Diego Velasquez de Silva, portrait painter from Spain, fl. at Rome (b. 1594, d. 1660.)

**Hungary.**

- 1630 Death of Bethlem Gabor; his cousin Bethlem Stephen succeeds in Transylvania.

**Spain.**

- 1630 Peace with England; the latter power not exacting any conditions on behalf of the protestants of the empire, &c.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

- 1630 Gustavus Adolphus being chosen general of the protestant league departs for Pomerania, where he lands with an army of about 8,000 men, June 24.  
 [Gustavus superseded the use of the sword and pike, which were still general, for that of fire-arms; he rejected the old and common practice of forming his army into dense columns for lines six deep defended by cavalry on the wings. He was the first to maintain a regular staff.]  
 Birth of the Swedish botanist and anatomist, Rudbeck (d. 1702.)  
 The Danish antiquary Ole Worm flourishes.

**Netherlands.**

- 1630 The Spaniards negotiate for a time.  
 The states grant the reversion of the title of stadtholder to Frederick Henry's son, now three years old.  
 The Hanseatic League includes only the towns of Bremen, Hamburgh, and Lubbeck (1260.)  
 Il Fiamingo of Brussels, sculptor, fl.

**Persia.**

- 1630 The Persians compel Khosru to retire.

**India.**

- 1630 Revolt and subjugation of Lodi Khan and other princes (India.)

**America.**

- 1630 Winthrop's party arrive in New England in June and July. (See England.)  
 Boston, capital of Massachus., fndd. Aug.  
 Olinda and the province of Pernambuco conquered by the Dutch.  
 La Tortue near Hayti captured by a body of French and English adventurers.

**Britain.**

- 1631 Religious ceremonies, deemed innovations, introduced by Laud, January 6.  
Tonnage and poundage continue to be levied: increased dissatisfaction.  
Royal monopolies renewed; attempt to prevent the enlargement of London, &c.  
Earl of Wentworth's reforms in Ireland.  
Lords Saye and Brooke, and John Hampden, hold Connecticut as assignees for earl Warwick.  
Roger Williams sails for America (1636.)  
Van Dyke the painter visits London.  
Incorporation of the clock-makers.
- 1632 *On next page.*

**France.**

- 1631 The duke of Orleans insults Richelieu, and leaves the court for Orleans, Jan. 30.  
Sudden departure of the court to Champagne, leaving the queen dowager the prisoner of Marshal D'Estree, Feb. 23.  
Negotiation between the queen and Louis for five months.  
Duke of Orleans compelled to flee; he takes shelter in Lorraine, March 13.  
Liberation and flight of the queen dowager, July 19.  
All the enemies of Richelieu are humbled.  
Louis's treaty of alliance with the Swedes for five years—against Austria.  
Secret marriage of the duke of Orleans with Margaret, sister of the duke of Lorraine.  
Duke of Orleans, his mother, and many of their adherents repair to Brussels.  
Peace of Chierasco in Italy.  
The "Gazette de France" established—the first regular French journal.
- 1632 *On next page.*

**Germany.**

- 1631 Gustavus binds himself to the king of France to keep an army of 30,000 men in Germany, while Richelieu engages to pay him 400,000 dollars a year, Jan 23.  
Frankfort-on-the-Oder taken by Swedes, April 3.  
Landberg reduced by Gustavus: he invests Berlin, and compels his brother-in-law, Geo. William, to join him, Ap. 18.  
Magdeburg sacked by Tilly, May 10.  
The elector of Saxony joins Gustavus.  
Battle of Leipsic; defeat of count Tilly, by Gustavus Adolphus, August 28.  
Desperate state of the emperor's affairs: he applies to Wallenstein for assistance.  
Gassendi first observes the transit of Mercury over the solar disc, November 7.
- 1632 *On next page.*

**Italy.**

- 1631 Peace of Chierasco;—part of Montferrat falls to Savoy; Pienerol, &c. to France; while Charles of Nevers is invested with the duchies of Mantua and Montierat.  
Advantageous peace of Genoa with Savoy.  
Termination of the disputes respecting the Valteline; the Spaniards evacuate it.  
Death of Davila, the historian.  
Eruption of Vesuvius; Torre del Greco and 4,000 persons destroyed.
- 1632 Birth of the Bolognese painter, &c. Giacomo Alborsi, (d. 1677.)  
Galileo's "System of the World" published at Florence. He expounds the law of gravitation, &c.  
Order of "Priests of the Missions" fndd.

**Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.**

- 1631 *George Rucoczi* (son of Sigismund) succeeds Bethlen Stephen in Transylvania—under Turkish patronage.  
The Saxons overrun Bohemia.
- 1632 *Uladistas IV.* king of Poland (son.)  
He signs the *Pacta Conventa*, now so modified as further to limit the royal prerogatives.  
The liturgy of the Bohemian Brethren (*Unitas Fratrum*) first published.
- Spain.**
- 1631 Peace of Chierasco; end of the Mantuan war; Gonzaga invested with ducal prw. Spanish ascendancy in Italy is now lost.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1631 Treaty of Barenwalde between Sweden and France.  
Victory of the Swedes at Breitenfield.
- 1632 Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden killed at Lutzen. His daughter *Christina* (6 years old) succeeds under the guardianship of chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, chief regent, assisted by 4 regents, War between Russia and Poland renewed; Smolensko besieged (1619.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1631 Irruption of the Dutch into Belgium;—18,000 men intended against Dunkirk. Disunion between the stadtholder and commissioners of states: the army returns. St. Eustathius becomes one of the Dutch possessions in the West Indies.  
Grotius returns to Rotterdam (1621), but is obliged to leave for Hamburg next yr. Seven ships arrive from the east, having on board 333,545 lbs. of indigo.  
Birth of Bakhuyzen, Dutch paint. (d. 1709., Cornelius Blomert, engraver, &c. born at Utrecht (died 1680, at Rome.)
- 1632 Venloo, Mæstricht, Kuremonde, Limburg, and Rhinberg, reduced by Frederick.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1631 Khosru is deprived of office: he excites a revolt of the Janissaries in Constantinop. The revolt suppressed; Khosru executed.

**India.**

- 1631 Calico cloth (named from the city of Calicut, see 1498) first exported for England by the E. I. Co.  
Hur Govind, the teacher of the Sikhs, actuated by revenge, becomes a Sikh military leader: he arms the sect of the Sikhs.  
[He soon had a stable of 800 horses; 300 mounted followers were constantly in attendance upon him, while the safety of his person was secured by 60 matchlock men.]
- 1632 Prosperity in India, arising from peace, internal imprvments., building of cities, &c.

**America.**

- 1631 Roger Williams arrives at Nantasket, Feb. 5. Canada restored to the French (1628.)  
Dutch settlement on the Delaware under De Vries, &c. Dec. 12.  
Awful earthquake at Lima.  
Laws in Virginia against the Indians.
- 1632 Treaty of St. Germain's;—Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Canada confirmed to France.  
The Dutch colonize Tobago, St. Eustatia. Delaware reconquered by the natives.  
English settlement at Montserrat, Maryland; also at Antigua.

**Britain.**

- 1632 Landholders enjoined by proclamation to reside upon their estates, June 10.  
The first accurate (?) meridional degree measured by Richard Norwood.  
Charles contracts with Flanders for a supply of troops and ammunition for service in England.  
Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.  
Birth of John Locke at Wrington, near Bristol, August 29 (1704.)  
Birth of Dr. Richard Cumberland.  
[He became the bishop of Peterborough after the revolution of 1688. He was the only professed answerer of Thomas Hobbes. He died 1718.]  
Petitot, a Genoese painter, the inventor of the art of painting on enamel, patronized by king Charles.
- 1633 Visit of Charles to Scotland, attended by bishop Laud.  
He is crowned at Edinburgh, June 18.  
Scottish parliament oppose the substitution of episcopacy for presbyterianism.  
Shoes of present fashion introduced.  
The performance of plays suspended (1660.)  
Wind saw-mills introd. by a Dutchman.  
Death of archbishop Abbot. (See 1562.)  
Laud created abp. of Canterbury, Aug.  
[He is firmly opposed to the puritans.]  
Connecticut first colonized.  
The solar transit of Venus first calculated by Horrox of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.  
Navy: 50 ships of 23,695 tons, guns 1,430, men 9,470.  
Privileges granted the stocking weavers of London and ten miles round.  
Splendid mask presented to king Charles by the Four Inns of Court.  
Lord Baltimore's brother, Leonard Calvert, conducts a colony of about two hundred persons, most of them Roman Catholic gentlemen and their servants, to Maryland, in America, Nov. 22.

**France.**

- 1632 Trial of Marillac in Richelieu's own house. He is condemned; executed, May 9.  
Invasion of France by the duke of Orleans, assisted by the duke de Montmorenci.  
The rebellion subdued: submission of Orleans and arrest of Montmorenci.  
Trial of Montmorenci, Oct. 27; executed.  
Richelieu's cruelties make him odious.  
Orleans again retires to Brussels.  
Richelieu's dangerous illness.  
Death of the painter Le Valentin.
- 1633 Severity of Richelieu; cruel treatment of the chevalier de Jars.  
War with Lorraine for his connivance at the conduct of the duke of Orleans.  
Duke of Lorraine made prisoner.

**Germany.**

- 1632 Wallenstein takes the command with absolute authority, in April.  
Battle of Lech, Ap. 16; defeat and death of Tilly.  
[His three boasts were, that he had never tasted wine, nor lost his chastity, nor suffered a defeat.]  
Augsburg surrenders to Gustavus, Ap. 21.  
Gustavus enters Munich, May 17.  
Prague taken from the Saxons by Wallenstein, May 4.

**Germany.**

- 1632 Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus, at Lutzen, November 6.  
[After this battle the imperialists under Wallenstein were compelled to evacuate Saxony.]  
Treaty between Sweden and four German circles, negotiated at Heilbronn, by Oxenstierna, April 13.  
[It was joined by Nuremberg, Augsburg, Strasburg, and Frankfurt, and most of the protestant princes of the south-west of Germany.]
- 1633 The joint commanders of the protestant forces, General Horn, and Bernard (duke of Saxe Weimar), disagree.  
Horn marches southward towards the Tyrol.  
Bernard overruns Bavaria; and he reduces Ratisbon in November.  
Doubtful conduct of Wallenstein:—  
Count Thurn surprised, made prisoner, and afterwards set at liberty by Wallenstein at Steinau.

**Austria.**

- 1632 Insurrection of protestants in Austria.

**Italy.**

- 1633 Galileo is summoned to Rome, where he again abjures his "heresies."  
[Rising from his knees, he said to a friend, "It (the earth) moves for all that." Martinelli says, "Galileo would not give his enemies the satisfaction of burning him alive. He resolved to fight by evasion and stratagem. He would be no martyr, but a conqueror."]

**Spain.**

- 1633 The elector of Treves made prisoner by the Spaniards, who overrun his dominions.  
Remonstrances of the French court, and applications for the elector's release.

**Netherlands.**

- 1633 Death of Isabel at Brussels, leaving no issue; Belgium therefore reverts to Spain.  
Plot for forming the southern provinces into a republic frustrated.  
Don Ferdinand, cardinal, bishop of Toledo, governor.  
Discovery of a confederacy of nobles in the Belgian provinces, under count Berg, for forming an independent republic.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1632 Dreadful insurrection of the Janissaries stimulated by the new vizier, Rejeb; deposition of the sultan proposed, &c.  
Turn of affairs:—Rejeb put to death; the revolters at first conciliated, then follows executions, &c.—in short, a "reign of terror."  
[For several years Murad's reign presented an unvaried repetition of massacres and executions; high and low were equally the victims of his tyranny, and no one could tell by what course he should escape from his jealousy and caprice.]
- 1633 Revolts and civil war in Arabia.

**America.**

- 1633 Growth of a democratic party in Massachusetts; hence agitation.  
Connecticut first colonized (1635.)  
Great excitement in Virginia, in consequence of the dismemberment of its territory by the cession to Lord Baltimore.

**Britain.**

- 631 Punishment of Prynne and others for writing and publishing "Histrio Mastix."  
 ["The fact was, Prynne was a learned fanatic, a spiritual ascetic, who conscientiously believed that plays, and masques, and other sports, in which the queen and court indulged to excess, were unlawful to Christians; and he particularly attempted to demonstrate, in his book of 1,000 pages, that popular stage plays are sinful, lewd, ungodly spectacles, and most pernicious customs. Against masques and dancing Prynne was equally severe."] Death of attorney-general Noy, Aug. 9; soon after he had suggested the "ship-money" tax.  
 Forgery first made a capital crime (1562) Ship-money; first writ for its collection in all parts of the kingdom, Oct. 20.  
 Sedan chairs introduced into London. Clocks and watches come into general use. The Dutch deny to England the supremacy of the seas. (Grotius's "Mare Liberum" published.)  
 Coal export duty reduced to 4s. (1630) Wentworth encourages the linen manufacture in the north of Ireland.  
 Death of Cornelius Drebbel (of Alemær) in London, the discoverer, by accident, of converting by *aqua regia* the cochineal purple into a beautiful crimson.  
 Jerome Lanyer obtains the first patent for the invention of velvet paper.  
 Nicolas Hunt, arithmetician, &c. fl.

**France.**

- 631 War with Austria and Spain. Negotiations with the queen dowager. Return of the duke of Orleans.  
 The Guernsey lily first cultivated in Paris, by John Morin.  
 Glass houses for manufacturing mirrors established by Eustace Grandmont.  
 Flourishing period of the historians.—S. Guieheron (1607-1664), Henri Spondanus (1568-1643), and C. Salmasius (1596-1652)—the chronologist Dennis Petau (1583-1653)—the sacred geographer Borchart (1599-1667)—the ecclesiastical historian Henri Valesius (1603-1696), A. Valesius, author of "Deeds of the Franks" (1607-1692)—the philosophers and metaphysicians, Descartes (1596-1650), P. Gassendi (1592-1655), J. Chapelain, author of "La Pucelle" (1595-1674), Rochefoucault, author of "Reflections," &c. (1603-1680), P. Corneille, the dramatist (1606-1684)—and the literary writer St. Evremond (1613-1703.)

**Germany.**

- 631 Assassination of Wallenstein by imperial assassins, Feb. 25, aged 31.  
 Victory over the Swedes at Nordlingen, Novem. 28, by Ferdinand of Hungary. [8,000 men killed, 3,000 prisoners, all the baggage and artillery, with 120 standards, were the loss of the allied troops this day.] Philippsburg, Augsburg, Spire, and Treves taken by the imperialists.  
 Zeal in the hunting after witches prevails about this time.  
 [At Wurtzburg in Bavaria, from 1626 to 1631, no fewer than 157 executions for witchcraft took place. In Germany, so

**Germany.**

great has been the rage to put down witchcraft, that 100,000 perished for this "crime" in the space of fifty or sixty years. In Geneva 500 suffered in three months.]

**Italy.**

- 1631 The French and Spanish war extends into Italy.  
 Tommaso Campanella removes to France. [He died at Paris in 1639.]  
 Bernini, sculptor and architect, flourishes. ["His practice," it is said, "tended, more than anything, not only to check but to subvert all good taste in sculpture." Born at Naples 1598; died at Rome 1680.]  
 Riccioli, the mathematician, and Claude Berigard of Pisa, alchemist, flourish.

**Poland.**

- 1634 The Russians yield to the Poles at Smolensko; advance of Uladislas upon Moscow; hence  
 Peace of Wiasma, between Poland and Russia, favourable to the former.

**Spain.**

- 1634 War with France; a war which was pursued with relentless fury for 25 years, till it had brought the Spanish monarchy and all the resources of the kingdom to the verge of ruin.  
 Battle of Avesnes; defeat by the French. Privileges of the Flemish recognised. The Flemings join the Spaniards.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

- 1634 Swedes, under Horn, dftd. at Nordlingen. Capitulation of the Russian army. Ladislas penetrates to Moscow.  
 Peace of Wiasma; surrender of Smolensko to the Poles. (See Poland.)  
 Birth of Thos. Kingo (Denmark) author of hymns, &c.

**Netherlands.**

- 1634 Curaçoa added to the Dutch possessions in the West Indies.  
 Death of Otto Venius, of Leyden, painter. [Venius studied at Rome, and then settled at Antwerp. Born 1556.]  
 Abraham Blooteling, engraver, etcher, &c. born at Amsterdam.  
 Tulip trade at its height in Haarlem, Amsterdam, &c. till 1638.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1634 Persia invaded by the sultan in person.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1634 Sanguinary campaign of Amurath, whose progress is a series of frightful butcheries. Fall of Erivan to Amurath. Tabriz taken by the Turks.

**America.**

- 1634 Curaçoa seized and colonized by Dutch. Count Maurice of Nassau carries on successful war with the Spaniards in Brazil. La Tour visits Boston, to solicit aid against his rival, Charnisè.  
 Maryland colonized by catholics; *religious toleration* the basis of legislation. [The colonists arrived in the Ark and the Dove, under Leonard Calvert, Mar. 27.]  
 The "ballot-box" substituted for a show of hands by the electors of Massachusetts; appointment of the "Freeman's Oath," by which every freeman was obliged to pledge his allegiance, not to King Charles, but to Massachusetts.

**Britain.**

- 1635 Writs for ship-money served upon the inland counties.  
 Heavy fines levied on the earls of Westmoreland and Salisbury, and other persons, for encroachments on royal forests. Regular posts established in England, Ireland, and Scotland.  
 Cannon of brass first made.  
 Ejection of clergymen for refusing to read the Book of Sports to their congregations.  
 Charter of incorporation granted to the most eminent living musicians.  
 Death of Thomas Parr, a Shropshire labourer, in London, aged 153 years.  
 Selden's "Mare Clusum," or reply to Grotius's "Mare Liberum," published. ["There were more merchants this year (ten years after the lowering of interest, see 1624) to be found on the exchange of London worth £1,000 and upwards, than were before the year 1600 to be found worth £100."—*Sir Josiah Child.*]

**France.**

- 1635 Establishment of the Academie Française. Revival of commerce, trade, &c.  
 Alliance with Holland against Spain; resulting in the Thirty Years' War.

**Germany.**

- 1635 The emperor is attacked by Louis, king of France, for having imprisoned the elector of Treves.  
 Peace of Prague, between the emperor and the protestant princes of Germany, May 20 (? 30.) Lusatia ceded by the former, and all the church lands confiscated before the treaty of Passau.  
 Huygens discovers Saturn's sixth satellite.  
 Death of the Jesuit, Von Spee, writer of catholic lyrics; and of the epigrammatist, Logan.  
 Swedes victorious at Domitz, Oct. 22; and again on the 7th December.

**Italy.**

- 1635 Alliance of Savoy with France against Spain; the Milanese invaded.  
 The Valteline occupied by the French under the duke de Rohan.  
 Death of Alessandro Tassoni, author of "Secchia Rapita."  
 Alessandro Algardi of Bologna, sculptor, painter, architect, fl. (b. 1598, d. 1654.)  
 Period of the musicians, Benevoli (masses), Giocomo Carissimi of Padua, father of dramatic melody (1628-1674), Cavalli of Venice, organist, &c. and Cesti (operas.)

**Poland.**

- 1635 Truce between Poland and Sweden renewed at Stunsdorf for 26 years.

**Spain.**

- 1635 Spanish invasion of France unsuccessful. [The cardinal Infante led 30,000 men into Picardy, the duke of Lorraine overran Burgundy, the grand admiral of Castile seized several forts in Guienne, and the marchise de Laganese drove the French from Milan, and captured several towns in Piedmont.]

**Sweden.**

- 1635 Renewal of the truce of Altmark between Sweden and Poland for 26 yrs. (1629.)  
 Hugo Grotius is appointed councillor to the queen of Sweden, and ambassador at the Fr. court by elian. Oxenstierna.

**Denmark.**

- 1635 Birth of the Danish mathematician J. C. Sturmius (d. 1703.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1635 Treaty offensive and defensive between France and the United Provinces, Feb. 8.  
 Plot for the dismemberment and division of the Belgian provinces. Hence  
 Invasion of Belgium by 60,000 French.  
 Naval victories of Hen over the Spaniards; several galleons taken, value £20,000,000.  
 The city of Treves surprised by Don Ferdinand.  
 Battle of Aycin, May 20; the French victorious; the Spaniards lose 4,000 men.  
 Aerschot, Diert, Tirlemont, and Trond, taken by the combined armies of France and Holland.  
 Louvain invested by the French.  
 Reaction, owing to the atrocities of the French at Tirlemont; siege of Louvain raised; the combined armies rapidly retreat.  
 The prince cardinal Ferdinand follows up the victory, and restores the affairs of Belgium.  
 Bank of Rotterdam founded.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1635 Orders for the execution of Amurath's two brothers arrive from Persia, with news of the sultan's recent victories.  
 Bajazet and Solyman put to death.  
 Public indignation against the sultan.

**China.**

- 1635 The Mantchoo Tartar prince, Sae-tung, adopts the title of emperor of China, and with a large army proceeds to conquer the Chinese territories.

**America.**

- 1635 English encroachments upon the lands occupied by the Dutch (1640.)  
 Maine granted to Sir Frederick Gorges. Hartford settled by the English (1635.)  
 The turbulent Claybourne escapes from Maryland to Virginia.  
 Efforts of the English Star Chamber to check the emigration of puritans.  
 Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts for his extreme opinions respecting the liberty of the subject, &c.  
 [He was allowed to stay the winter; but his sentiments, like an infection, spread so rapidly, that the court determined to send him back to England next year. The liberty of conscience for which Williams contended, denied the right of a compulsory imposition of an oath; for this he was summoned before the magistrates, but he would not renounce his opinions. "The baptists," says the late Dr. Cox, "never persecuted any for holding sentiments different from their own. The people who could furnish such men as Roger Williams—a man who persuaded even Charles I. to favour toleration, and to charter *entire freedom*—can never be likely to be otherwise than the friends of liberty, civil and religious."—*Cyclopaedia of Religious Denominations.*]  
 Guadaloupe first colonized by 550 French colonists under Duplessis and Lolme.  
 The Jesuit's college in Quebec founded.  
 Death of Champlain.

**Britain.**

- 1636 Charles sends a fleet under Northumberland against the Dutch fishermen off the northern coasts.  
Liverpool is so insignificant at this time as to be rated only at £25, while Bristol is set down at £1,000 ship-money.  
Sets of tables on the variations of the variation of the needle, published by professor Gellibrand, Mr. John Mair, and Mr. Bond, &c.  
1637 Fines of £5,000 to the king and £3,000 to Laud levied on bishop Williams with loss of preferments and imprisonment during royal pleasure, Feb.  
Royal proclamation forbidding further emigration of nonconformists, April 30.  
Compulsory disembarkation of Oliver Cromwell, Hampden, Haselrig, and Lords Saye and Brook.  
[Some question the truth of this generally received story.]  
Exposure in the pillory of Prynne, Bastwick, Burton, and others, by order of the Star Chamber, June 30.  
Laud, Wentworth, and other courtiers are hated by the people.  
Reading of the Liturgy the first time in Edinburgh occasions a serious disturbance, July 23.  
Charles punishes the city of Edinburgh.  
Trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay ship-money, Dec. 6—18.  
Sale of public offices, &c.  
The "Sovereign of the Seas" launched; the largest and most magnificent ship yet built in England.  
[To this vessel, said to have been designed only for splendour and magnificence, some have attributed the loud complaints made against ship-money.]  
The polemoscope invented by Hevelius.

**France.**

- 1636 Marshal Cregui in Italy with 35,000 men. Treaty with Sweden against Austria.  
Spanish invasion of the Low Countries repelled; Corbie retaken.  
The imperialists invade Picardy and approach towards Paris.  
Birth of Pierre le Sueur, wood engraver, &c. at Rouen (disciple of Bellay.)  
Birth of the satirist Boileau (d. 1711); and of La Bruyere, author of "Characters."  
1637 Rohan abandons the Valteline.  
Reconciliation of the duke of Orleans.  
Mademoiselle Lafayette retires to a convent; she vainly endeavours to shake the king's confidence in Richelieu.  
Claude Jannequin explores the Senegal river (Africa) 70 leagues.  
Descartes in his Dioptries publishes Snell's discovery as his own (?) (Nether., 1620.)

**Germany.**

- 1636 Victory of the Swedes at Wittstock.  
[This was Banner's principal victory.]  
Invasion of France.  
1637 Ferdinand III. (king of Hungary) emperor. The Swedes are driven into Pomerania by Gotz and Hatzfeld, in June.  
The French evacuate the Valteline.

**Italy.**

- 1636 Galileo, in confinement at Arcetri, becomes blind, 72 years old.  
"Dialogues on Motion" by Galileo finished.

**Italy.**

- 1637 Death of Victor Amadeus I. Savoy; his son Francis Hyacinth succeeds to the duchy. Civil war in the duchy of Savoy, supported by France and Spain.  
Death of Chiabrera, lyric poet.  
**Poland and Hungary.**  
1636 Peace of Poland with the Turks renewed.  
1637 Marriage of Uladislas of Poland with Cecilia, the emp. Ferdinand's sister. He fortifies Kudah against the Cossacks. Revolt of the Hungarian protestants; ascribed to Jesuit intrigues.

**Spain.**

- 1637 Spain engages in the civil war of Savoy. Death of the poet L. Congora (b. 1585.)

**Sweden.**

- 1636 Swedish victory at Wittstock; hence Swedish preponderance in the war. Alliance of Sweden with France against the views of the Austrian house. Ransom of the surviving captives from Iceland; 13 only return home (1627.)  
1637 The Swedes defeated by Galas. Predominant influence of Danish counts Ulfeld and Sehested, king's bro.-in-law.

**Netherlands.**

- 1636 The French compelled to quit Belgium. Naval successes of the Dutch in the Indies. University of Utrecht founded.  
1637 Ferdinand successfully invades Picardy, and strikes terror into the Parisians. The Dutch re-take Breda. Elmina, on the gold coast, taken.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1636 Prince Kazim, another brother of Amurath, put to death. Revolting murders and other atrocities of Amurath on his march into Persia.  
1637 The Cossacks take Azoph (1642.)

**Persia.**

- 1636 The Persians lose Kandahar.

**India.**

- 1637 Revolt of the rajah of Bundelcund.

**America.**

- 1636 Henry Vane governor of Massachussets. Providence on Rhode Island founded, in June, by Roger Williams and five companions, "as a shelter for persons distressed for conscience."  
["Roger Williams was the first in modern Christendom who asserted the great doctrine of intellectual liberty."] Pachigny, at the three rivers, granted by the Co. of New France to the Jesuits. Long Island first under regular cultivation.  
1637 Anti-clerical party at Boston, &c.; hence Synod for settling the "true faith" in New England; expulsion of Anne Hutchinson, Aspinwall, and Wheelwright from Boston, for opposition to the clergy, &c.  
["It is a singular fact, that in the very year in which Anne Hutchinson was arraigned at Boston, Descartes, like herself a refugee from his country—like herself a prophetic harbinger of the spirit of the coming age, established philosophic liberty on the method of free reflection. Both asserted that the conscious judgment of the mind is the highest authority to itself."—*Bancroft.*]  
Four thousand Dutch troops under count Maurice arrive in Brazil.  
Defeat of the Portuguese.

**Britain.**

- 1638 Establishment of the "Four Tables" in Scotland.  
The Scottish "Solemn League and Covenant" sworn to, March 1.  
["Before the end of April he was scarce accounted one of the reformed religion who had not subscribed this covenant."] Charles commissions Hamilton to reduce the "rascally people" to order.  
Visit of Mary de Medicis, the queen dowager of France, Aug.  
[The Commons of 1641 granted her £10,000 to enable her to quit the country.]  
Judgment agt. John Hampden, June 12.  
Convention in Glasgow, Nov. 21.  
The gun-smiths of London receive their first charter.  
Richd. Norwood, mathematician, &c. fl.  
Peter Lely (Peter V. der Faes), a German painter, flourishes in London.  
[Three of his most eminent pupils were Davenport, J. Greenhill, J. Buckshorn.]  
Christmas and Stone, sculptors, flourish.  
G. Sandys, author of a "Paraphrase upon the Psalms, &c." (died 1643), William Brown, author of "Britannia's Pastorals" (1590—1645), Phineas Fletcher, author of "Purple Island," &c. (d. 1650), Wm. Harrington, author of "Castara" (1605—1654), William Drummond, author of "Sonnets," &c. (d. 1649), and Francis Quarles,—"Emblems," &c. (d. 1644), fl.
- 1639 The Scotch covenanters take arms for the abolition of episcopacy; they seize every castle throughout the kingdom except Caerlaverock.  
[Thousands of pikes and fire-arms were obtained from Holland the previous yr.]  
Charles heads his troops and marches towards Scotland.  
Pacification of Berwick, June 13; "act of oblivion" passed on both sides.  
Van Tromp with a large fleet blockades a Spanish fleet in the Downs; thus offering an insult to Charles, Oct. 21.  
Re-assembling of the Scottish parliament, Aug. 20.  
Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms introduced.  
The transit of Venus over the Sun first observed by Horrox, Nov. 24.  
[Other transits—Dec. 4, same year; June 5, 1761; and June 3, 1769. Future transits—Dec. 8, 1874; Dec. 6, 1882; June 7, 2004; and June 5, 2012.]  
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, Nov. 29.  
Death of Thomas Carew, the "love" poet.
- France.**
- 1638 Birth of Louis XIV., September 5.  
Defeat at Rheinfeld, and fall of Rohan.  
Diplomacy of cardinal La Valette in Italy.  
Birth of Malbranche, author of "Search after Truth" (died 1715.)  
The celebrated Nicholas Poussin, painter, and Casper Dughet, landscape painter, fl.
- 1639 Prosecution of La Valette; he escapes to England before his trial.  
La Valette sentenced to be beheaded.  
Death of Weimar; his army is engaged by Louis.  
Campaign in Germ.: defeat at Thionville.  
Sedition of the *Nuds-Pieds* in Normandy.  
Davenant's masque "Salmacida Spolia."

**Germany.**

- 1638 The imperialists defeated by Bernhard of Saxe Weimar at Rheinfeld, May 13.  
Bernhard takes Brisach.  
Death of Hevelius, the celebrated astronomer and senator of Dantzic, the inventor of the Polemoscope.
- 1639 Swedes victorious in Saxony; Banner gains the battles of Olnitz and Brandeiz.  
Death of Bernhard from fatigue, July 3.  
Death of Martin Opitz, the father of modern German poetry.
- Italy.**
- 1638 Charles Emmanuel II, duke of Savoy. The regency is disputed by Christina of France and the prince of Carignan.  
Earthquake in Calabria: thousands lost.
- 1639 Turin entered by the French, who establish Christina as regent of Savoy.
- Spain.**
- 1639 A fleet sent against the Swedes.  
Naval defeat by Tromp in the Downs, Oct. 21; 50 ships lost, captured, sunk, or burnt.  
Death of the tragedian J. P. de Montalvan.  
The Portuguese prepare for revolt.  
["They carried on the contest with a spirit worthy of a people determined to be free; and assisted by their allies, French, English, and Dutch, overthrew the veteran troops of Spain, till at length they achieved their object."] ]
- Russia and Sweden.**
- 1638 Dutch and Flemish artisans introduce manufactures into Sweden.
- 1639 The Swedes, under Banner, victorious in Saxony and Bohemia.  
Birth of the Icelandic Torfaeus, author of "History of Norway," (d. 1720.)
- Netherlands.**
- 1638 Defeat of the republicans at Antwerp, Lillo, and Gueldres.  
The French defeated at Thionville.
- 1639 Tromp's celebrated naval victory over the Spaniards in the Downs, Oct. 21.  
Birth of the painter Adrian Van der Velde (died 1672.)
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1638 Conquest of Baghdad after a 40 days' siege.
- 1639 Beyrout captured from the Christians.  
Peace with Persia established.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1638 Loss of Bashdad; 30,000 Persians sacrificed.
- 1639 Peace with the Porte; Baghdad and its pachalic surrendered to Amurath, who, on his part, renounces Erivan.
- India.**
- 1639 Revolt of the rajah of Bundelcund suppressed.  
The English establish a factory at Madras.
- America.**
- 1638 Christian-fort in Delaware bay founded by Swedes and Fins; hence  
The founding of New Sweden in America.  
Harvard College, the first college in America, founded at Cambridge, Massachus.  
English colony at Newhaven (1655.)  
Rhode Island granted to Roger Williams by the native chieftains, Canonicus and Miantonomoh.
- 1639 Dutch colony at St. Eustathius.  
Batiscan near the three rivers granted to the Fr. Jesuits by James de la Ferté.  
Unsuccessful attempt of the English to plant St. Lucia.  
Sir Francis Wyatt governor of Virginia.

**Britain.**

- 1640 Charles's ministerial "Triumvirate"—viz. Archbishop Laud, Strafford (Wentworth), and Lord Cottingham.  
Charles summons a 4th parliament, Ap. 13. [No parliament had been assembled in England since 1629.]  
"A Supply" solicited by the House of Lords which the Commons vote a breach of privilege, May 1.  
Charles seizes the money of the mint.  
Opposition betw. the bishops and puritans. Close of the sitting of the fourth parliament, May 5 (dissolved.)  
Several members committed to the Tower.  
Plot of London apprentices suppressed; the leader hanged and quartered.  
Renewal of war in the north.  
Imposition of Laud's *et cetera* oath on the clergy.  
Charles summons the lords to York; they assemble Sept. 21, but call for a new parliament.  
Treaty of Ripon—removed to London.  
Charles yields to the Scotch commissioners.  
Meeting of "Long Parliament," majority of the members presbyterians. Nov. 3.  
A Hebrew professorship added to the university of Edinburgh (1582, 1590.)  
Parliamentary impeachment of Lord Strafford and archbishop Laud.  
Winter sweet marjoram first cultivated in English gardens.  
The cotton manufacture is now an established branch of trade at Manchester.

1641 *On next page.*

**France.**

- 1640 Catalonia revolts to France from Spain.  
The French take Turin.  
Louis d'ors first coined.  
Art of making sealing-wax discovered by Rosseau. (?) *Lebeuf*.  
[The art was known before this.]

1641 *On next page.*

**Germany.**

- 1640 Victories of the archduke Leopold, Piccolomini and Hatzfeld, over the Swedes under Banner, who is driven into Thuringia.  
Unsuccessful attack of Banner and marshal Guebriant, the French commander, upon Ratisbon.  
Death of the poet, Paul Fleming.

1641 Preliminaries for peace opened at Hambrg.

**Italy.**

- 1640 The "Augustinus" of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, published. Jansenism condemned. Frustration of Sanzo's conspiracy in Naples by the viceroy Mello.  
Refusal of the pope to acknowledge episcopal nominations by John of Braganza.

1641 Papal war of the Barberini.  
[The duke of Farnese refused to liquidate his debts by the sale of his fiefs, with which the pope proposed to invest the Barberini; hence the war. The dukes of Modena and Tuscany and the Venetian republic assisted Farnese.]  
Giacento Bellini of Bologna, hist. paint. fl.

**Spain.**

- 1640 Revolt of Portugal. (See Portugal.)  
Revolt of Catalonia; a republic proclaimed.  
Birth of Don Juan de Alfaro y Gamon, portrait painter, at Cordova.

**Spain.**

- 1641 The Catalonians transfer their allegiance to France.  
Revolt in Andalusia suppressed.  
Death of Acuna, author of a description of the river Amazon (born 1597.)

**Portugal.**

- 1640 *Portugal again independent*:—  
Revolt against Spain; the Portuguese rise in insurrection, maddened by the tyranny of the Spanish minister; they murder Vasconcelos, secretary of State, fling the regent-duchess of Mantua into prison, disarm her body guard, and proclaim the duke of Braganza  
*John IV.* king of Portugal.  
Cities and fortresses everywhere throughout the kingdom surrender to the claims of *The house of Braganza*.  
War with Spain till 1668.

- 1641 Renewed assembly of the Cortes; they confirm the declaration of independence by acclamation.  
Alliance with France.  
Peace with Holland.  
War with the Dutch still maintained in the colonies.

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

- 1640 Swedish university of Abo founded (1628.)  
Manufactories first established in Sweden by Belgians and Germans.  
Death of the "Polish Horace," Sarbiewski (b. 1595); and of the Danish historian, J. J. Pontanus (b. 1591.)

- 1641 Christiansand in Norway founded.  
Death of Banner, at Halberstadt, May 29, aged 44; succeeded by Torstenson, Nov. [He sent 600 standards to Stockholm as trophies of his victories; and 80,000 of the enemy fell in their engagements with him.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1640 Malacca a Dutch settlement.  
Unsuccessful expedition into Flanders: death of Henry Cassimir of Nassau.  
Death of Rubens (1577.)

- 1641 Death of the cardinal Infant Ferdinand at Brussels, November 9, aged 32.  
Don Francesco Melos, *governor (pro tem.)* of Abshoven, of Antwerp, painter, flourishes.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1640 Death of Amurath of fever.  
*Ibrahim* (brother) succeeds—an effeminate and sensual prince.

- Kara Mustapha, grand vizier, rules the empire with vigour; he introduces several reforms.

**India.**

- 1640 Fort St. George, Madras, founded.  
Surinam visited by the English.

- 1641 Madras becomes an English presidency.

**America.**

- 1640 The arms of the Dutch cast down by the English on Long Island.  
A Spanish fleet of 90 ships arrive off Brazil; defeated by admiral Loos.  
Pecuniary embarrassment in Virginia; the legislature enacts, that "no man need pay more than two-thirds of his debt."

1641 Sugar canes transplanted from Brazil to Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c.

Democratic form of government established in Rhode Island by Roger Williams.  
Promulgation of a Bill of Rights in New England.

**Britain.**

- 1641 Parliament cancels the judgment of the exchequer agt. John Hampden, Feb. 26. The Triennial Bill passed. Abolition of tonnage, poundage, ship-money, and all other arbitrary imposts. The Star Chamber, &c. &c. abolished. Charles tries concessions too late. Charles declares the parliament permanent; not to be dissolved without its own consent. Strafford tried: Charles signs his death warrant: he is beheaded as a traitor, May 11. Pacification with Scotland. Charles visits Scotland, and affirms all his previous concessions. Death of Sir Henry Spelman, author of "Glossarium Archaologicum" (b. 1562.) Rebellion in Ireland under Phelim O'Neil; and massacre of 40,000 protestants (English colonists) in Ulster, October 23. [The Irish had not only been deprived of their religious freedom but of their rights of property and trade.] The English parliament vote £200,000, with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse, for Ireland. On Charles's return the parliamentary "Remonstrance" is presented. Twelve bishops committed to the Tower. Coffee introduced into England; first at Baliol College, Oxford, by Mr. N. Canopus from Crete. Death of Horrox the astronomer (b. 1619.) "Treasure of Traffic," by Lewis Roberts. [This work contains the earliest actual record relating to cotton manufacture in this country.] Navy—42 ships of 22,411 tons. Dr. Barnard's collection of English church music dedicated to king Charles, publ. Death of Van Dyke in London. Death of John Suckling, lyric poet.
- 1642 Charles impeaches Lord Kimbolton, Holes, Haslerig, Pym, Hampden, and Stroud, January 3. The next day he enters the House of Commons and demands the persons of those five members. Charles's 1st message to the Commons, Ja. 6. The Militia Bill passed by the Commons. The queen and princes embark for the continent at Dover, February 23. Return of the five members to parliament. *Commencement of the Civil War*:—the royalists are called *Cavaliers*, and the parliamentarians are known as *Roundheads*. King Charles removes to York, March 19; and begins to organize a new government. Failing to secure Hull, he raises his standard on Nottingham castle, August 22. Charles receives arms from Holland. Earl of Essex heads the parliamentary army, and leaves London, September 9. Skirmish between Rupert and Sandys at Worcester, Sept. 22; Sandys killed. Battle of Edgehill; favourable to Charles, October 23. Birmingham besieged and taken by Rupert.

**France.**

- 1641 Alliance with Portugal against Spain. Roussillon revolts from Spain to France. War in Flanders. Peace between Louis and duke of Lorraine. Battle of Bazeille: count of Soissons defeats Louis, July 6.

**France.**

- 1641 Soissons shot while riding; the king rallies and compels Bouillon to submit. Death of Sully. Death of D'Épernon, aged 87.
- 1642 The French East India Company formed. Conspiracy of De Thou in conjunction with Cinque Mars against Richelieu. They are convicted and beheaded, Sep. 12. Death of Mary of Medicis, July 3. Death of Richelieu, Dec. 4, aged 58. ["The effects of Richelieu's administration was undoubtedly great. From his time France came more formidably into play as a power in Europe; but her institutions were now finally moulded, and her chance of political liberty under them was gone for ever." Under Richelieu cabinet policy was first formed.]

**Germany.**

- 1642 Successes of the Swedes under Torstenson, in Silesia and Saxony. Victory of Schweidnitz, May 21. Second victory at Leipzig, November 2.

**Italy.**

- 1642 Death of Galileo, a prisoner of the inquisition, in his own house at Arcetri, blind, broken-hearted, and weary of life. ["The Dominicans refused to bury his remains in consecrated ground. His countrymen entombed him in Santa Croce—the Westminster of Italy. Permission to erect his monument was denied by the popes till 30 years after his death."]

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1642 Victorious army of the Swedes under Torstenson in Saxony and Silesia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1642 Melos defeats the French at Honneccour. The Dutch and French fleets victorious.

**India and China.**

- 1642 Cai-fong in China besieged by rebels; the embankments are broken down and they are all drowned, with 300,000 citizens. Flight of the princes of the Usbek tribe from India to Persia. Declining condition of the imperial cause in China; disaffection prevails; defeats.

**America.**

- 1642 Sir William Berkeley governor of Virginia. Freedom of Trade is declared to be the blood and life of a commonwealth, by the colonial legislature of Virginia. The puritans of Massachusetts are invited to Maryland. The invitation declined.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1642 Janz Tasman discovers the land known as Van Diemen's Land; so called by Tasman, after the name of the governor of Batavia, Nov. 4.

["The Dutch government being anxious to ascertain how far the south coast of the 'great unknown land' extended towards the antarctic circle, despatched Tasman on a voyage of discovery into the South Sea. He had under his command the Heemskirk yacht and the Zeedhen fly-boat. Tasman sailed from Batavia on the 14th of August, 1642."—*Earp*.] New Zealand discovered by Tasman, which he names Staten land. In a bay on the north-east the natives attack and kill part of his crew; he, therefore, calls the place "Murderers' Bay."

**Britain.**

- 1643 Waller the poet's conspiracy against the parliamt.: two are hanged, rest relieved. Charles puts up at Oxford.  
 Message of the Commons proposing a treaty of peace, March.  
 The queen returns to England.  
 Essex marches towards Oxford.  
 Rupert surprises two parliamentary regiments at Wycombe.  
 Battle of Chalgrove: John Hampden mortally wounded retires fr. the field, Ju. 18.  
 Death of Hampden, June 24.  
 Battle of Atherton Moor: the parliamentarians deftd. by earl of Newcastle, Ju. 30.  
 Earl of Derby defeated at Wigan by Sir John Smeaton.  
 Defeat of Sir W. Waller by Rupert; first at Bath, July 5, and again at Devizes.  
 Bristol taken by Rupert by storm, Jul. 26.  
 Mission of Sir H. Vane, &c. to Scotland.  
 London fortified by its inhabitants.  
 Siege of Glo'ster; Essex relieves it, Sep. 3.  
 Truce for a year between the king (through Ormond) and the confederated Irishmen, September 15.  
 First battle at Newbury; Lords Falkland, Sunderland, and Carnarvon slain, Sep. 20.  
 Desire for peace prevails in London.  
 Selden at the head of the "Erastians."  
 The presbyterians are intolerant; the independents and baptists demand the fullest toleration.  
 "Solemn League and Covenant" between the Scotch and Eng. parliaments., Sep. 25.  
 Westminster Abbey a barrack for soldiers.  
 First dye-house for scarlet in England, established by Kepler, a Fleming, at Bow.

1644 *On next page.***France.**

- 1643 Orleans received into court favour.  
 State prisoners liberated.  
 Death of Louis XIII., April 14, aged 43.  
 [Louis XIII. did not leave behind him a single human being who enjoyed any share of his confidence or affection.]  
 Louis XIV. (the Great) aged 5 years.  
 Regency of the queen mother, Anne.  
 Cardinal Mazarin foreign minister.  
 Victory of D'Engghien at Rocroi.  
 Thionville taken.  
 Turenne commands on the Rhine.  
 Birth of L. Morelli, compiler of a "Historical Dictionary" (died 1680.)

1644 Laurence Tonti of Naples introduces the system of life-rents, known as Tontines.

**Germany.**

- 1643 The Danes oppose the Swedes in Germany.  
 Celebrated march of Torstenson, in Dec., across Germany towards Denmark, and skilful evasion of the imperial army under Gallas.  
 Kircher's "Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae."  
 Negotiations for peace opened at Munster and at Osnabruck: imperial envoy, count of Nassau.
- 1644 Submission of Holstein and Sleswick to Torstenson—Jutland falls before him, Jan.  
 Oxenstierna and Salvius come to Osnabruck to join the congress of peace; also, count d'Avaux, Servien, Henry duke of Longueville (French); Fabio Chigi, papal nuncio; count of Nassau-Hadamard, and Dr. Volmar (Austrian.)

**Austria.**

- 1643 Torstenson advances towards Vienna, from Moravia; but fails in accomplishing his object. The Swedes, however, drive the Danes from Austria.

**Italy.**

- 1643 Torricelli, a Florentine, invents the barometer, the phenomena of which Descartes subsequently explained.  
 Birth of Filippo Gherardi of Lucca, historical painter (died 1704.)  
 Holidays diminished by papal edict.

1644 *On next page.***Hungary.**

- 1643 Revolt of Racoczi, of Transylvania, against the claims of the emperor and the sultan; on his submission he forms an alliance with Sweden.  
 1644 Invasion of Hungary by Racoczi; the disaffected Hungarians flock to his standard.

**Spain.**

- 1643 Disastrous defeat of the celebrated infantry of Spain at Rocroi by D'Engghien.  
 Disgrace of Olivarez; vacillating and humiliating conduct of the court.  
 Conde de Haro succeeds as minister.

1644 Negotiations for peace commenced.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1643 Alliance of Denmark and the empire, which results in war with Sweden.  
 The Danish diet disapprove of the war.  
 Torstenson invades Holstein; he is victorious over the Danes in Austria.  
 Glass-houses first established in Sweden.

1644 *On next page.***Netherlands.**

- 1643 Prince William (not yet 17) defeats a Spanish detachment—his first victory.  
 Marriage of the stadtholder to the princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. of Engld.

1644 *On next page.***Turkish Empire.**

- 1643 Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks.  
 The piracies of the Cossacks on the Black Sea repressed by the vizier.

**India and China.**

- 1643 Dora Sheko, Aureng Zeb, Murad Bulksb, and Shah Shoojah, the four sons of the emperor, quarrel with each other.

1644 *On next page.***America.**

- 1643 "The United Colonies of New England," consisting of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and Newhaven, being the first confederated govt. in America.  
 Nonconformists banished Virginia, Mar.  
 The Virginians decree, that "no peace shall be entertained towards the Indians."  
 Treacherous massacre of Algonquins by the Dutch on the Manhattan.  
 Retaliation of the natives: hundreds perish: Anne Hutchinson among the number.  
 Roger Williams mediates; peace succeeds.  
 Unsuccessful attempt (because of his own cruelty) of Poncet de Bretigny, to establish a free colony on the isld. of Cayenne.  
 Sugar first made by the English in the island of St. Christopher.  
 Troubles in Maryland from the Indians; and from Claybourne and Ingle.  
 The future Pennsylvania fndd. by Swedes.  
 Roger Williams sails for England to solicit the protection of the government for the Rhode Island state.

**Britain.**

- 1644 Execution of the Hothams for conspiracy on Tower Hill, January 1 and 2.  
20,000 Scots cross the borders to aid the parliamentarians.  
Charles's parliament (the "Mongrel" parliament) meets at Oxford, Jan. 29 (?22.)  
Ineffectual efforts for reconciliation.  
Trial of Laud commenced, March 12.  
Irish regiments taken prisoners by Fairfax.  
Grant of New Jersey to Lord Berkely.  
Battle of Copreedy bridge: Waller defeated, June 29.  
Siege of York by Leslie: earl Mansfield and Oliver Cromwell sent to his aid.  
Battle of Marston Moor; prince Rupert defeated, July 2.  
The queen escapes to France from Exeter, *via* Falmouth, July 14.  
York and Newcastle fall into the hands of the parliamentarians.  
The forces of Charles and prince Maurice join at Launceston, August 2.  
Essex embarks his cavalry, August 27.  
His infantry surrender to Charles.  
Major-general Skippon surrenders, Sep. 2.  
The covenanters defeated by Montrose, near Aberdeen, which Montrose enters.  
Second battle of Newbury; Charles defeated, October 27.  
Dissensions between the parliamentary generals, attended with danger.  
The "Self-denying Ordinance" passed by the Commons, December 21.  
The Directory established by an ordinance of parliament, and the Book of Common Prayer suppressed.  
Death of the "immortal" Chillingworth, a prisoner at Chicester, Jan. (b. 1602.)  
1645 Abp. Laud beheaded, Jan. 10 (b. 1573.)  
Achievements of Montrose over the covenanters in Scotland.  
Treaty of Uxbridge, Jan. 30—Feb. 22, fails.  
The Lords' House pass the "Self-denying Statute," April 3.  
Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief. The royalists relieve Chester, and take Leicester by storm.  
Fairfax and Cromwell defeat the king at Naseby, June 14.  
At Philiphaugh (Scotland) the Cavaliers are defeated.  
Battle of Alford, July 2.  
Carlisle taken by the parliamentarians.  
*Continued next page.*
- France.**  
1645 Victory of Conde and Turenne over the imperialists at Nordlingen.  
The first Italian opera performed in France this year by Chambert.  
*Continued next page.*
- Germany.**  
1645 Defeat of the imperialists at Nordlingen.  
The imperialists in Bohemia routed by the Swedes.  
Proposals for peace renewed at Osnabruck; arrival of count Trautmansdorf of Vienna, November 29.
- Italy.**  
1644 Peace between the pope and Farnese.  
Innocent X. (card. Jno. Baptist Pamfilio) p.  
Death of the historian Bentivoglio, and of the poet Leppi.  
1645 *On next page.*

**Hungary.**

1645 Concessions of the emperor to the Hungarian protestants, in order to purchase peace with Raecoci.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

- 1644 Christina of Swdn. assumes the govt. (1632.)  
Naval battle between the Swedes and Danes; the former victorious.  
Holstein, &c. overrun by Torstenson.  
The Danish provinces in the south of Sweden conquered by Horn.  
Recall of Grotius from France by Christina of Sweden, at his own request (1635.)  
1645 Peace of Brömsebro, between Sweden and Denmark, mediated by France; the latter cedes Åsel, Gothland, Åland, &c., and opens the navigation of the Sound and the Belts.  
*Alexis*, czar of Russia, son of Romanoff.  
Boyar Morozoff, chief minister, who soon signalizes himself by unbounded tyranny.

**Netherlands.**

- 1644 The Dutch formal settlements in Ceylon.  
Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, *governor* of the Spanish Netherlands.  
The queen of England comes to Holland with her daughter Mary to sell the crown jewels of England, &c.  
The determination of the states to assist Sweden against Denmark leads to negotiations for peace in June.  
1645 Death of Hugo Grotius at Rostock, Aug. 28. (Interred at Delft.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1644 Murder of Kara Mustapha by order of the sultan; Ahmed Pasha succeeds.  
The debaucheries and buffoonery of the sultan, as well as his wanton cruelties, occasion general discontent.  
1645 Prolongation of the truce with the empire.  
War with Venice; in order to draw public attention from court immorality.  
Expedition agt. Candia; capture of Canea. [Candia was not finally conquered till after a lapse of twenty-four years, viz. in 1669.]

**India and China.**

- 1644 Tragical end of Hvae-tsun and all his family; fall of China to the Mantchoo Tartars, who establish the *Tsing dynasty* *Shun-she* the first emperor.  
1645 Earthquake at Manilla; 3,000 lives lost.  
Death of Hur Govind at Keeritpoor on the Sutlej; two self-sacrifices on his funeral pyre; others forbidden by Hur Race, who succeeds as Gooroo.  
Renewed war between the Chinese and their Mantchoo conquerors.

**America.**

- 1644 The possessions of the Netherlands West India Company in Brazil, recovered by the Portuguese.  
Massacre of 300 Virginian colonists by the Indians, April 18; hence Appointment of "Border Police."  
1645 Slavery rejected in Massachusetts:—James Keyser and James Smith import slaves from Africa, but they are restored their native country at the public charge.  
Contest between the magistrates and democracy of Massachusetts on the right of election to public offices.  
Claybourne in the ascendant in Maryland.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1644 Tasman's second voyage of discovery.

**Britain.**

- 1645 *Continued from p. 416.*  
From this period success generally attends the parliamentary arms.  
All the Irish prisoners taken at Abingdon are murdered by the parliamentarians.  
Bristol surrend. by prince Rupert, Sep. 10.  
Charles distrusts Kupert from henceforth.  
The title of Baron conferred upon Cromwell, December 1.  
Charles shuts himself up in Oxford.  
His second message to parliament (1642.)  
Merchants lodge their money with the goldsmiths of Lombard-Street, London.  
1646 Charles's third message to the parliament.  
Oxford invested by col. Rainsborough.  
Charles seeks refuge with the Scottish army, May 5.  
Surrender of Newark, May 6.  
Charles's 4th message to parliamt., May 6.  
Honourable capitulation of the garrison at Oxford, June 24.  
Charles's fifth message, July 10.  
Negotiations of Charles with Glamorgan to "pawn his kingdoms" for raising an army, July 20.  
Surrender of Worcester and Wallingford to the parliamentarians, July 23.  
The final propositions of the parliament rejected by Charles, July 23.  
Not choosing to adopt presbyterianism he is sold to the part. for £400,000, Sep. 21.  
[Half of the money was sent down towards Newcastle in 36 carts, December 18.]  
Navigation Act for the colonies passed.  
George Starkey, London, alchemist, fl.  
Death of William Dobson, painter (b. 1610.)  
1647 The Scottish receivers obtain £200,000 at Newcastle, Jan. 5—20.  
Charles delivered to the parliamentary commissioners, Jan. 30.  
Cromwell leaves London to join the army.  
The Lords desire a new treaty with the kg.  
Parliamentary declaration for the reduction of the army, May 28.  
*Continued next page.*

**France.**

- 1645 *Continued from p. 416.*  
The screw-press for coining finally established in the Mint of France.  
[“Recourse was first had to the power of the screw, for the purposes of coining, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and it was introduced by Antoine Brucher during the reign of Henry II. of France. It was used in that kingdom for about 30 years, but from the expense attending it, compared with the former method, it was laid aside till the above year.”]  
1646 Mardyke and Dunkirk taken by the French; but they are repulsed at Lerida and Orbitello.  
1647 The duke of Guise in Naples receives but cold support from France.  
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with Sp., Ap. 22.  
Pascal and Perrier's experiment in the Puy-de-Dôme.

**Germany.**

- 1646 Bavaria invaded by the Swedes, under Torstenson; he distresses the elector.  
Andrew Gryphius, father of the modern German drama (1616-1664), Hoffmanswalden (1618-1679), and Lohenstein (d. 1653), dramatic writers, flourish.

**Germany.**

- 1647 Armistice of Ulm, between the elector of Bavaria and Torstenson, Swedish genrl.  
**Italy.**  
1645 Turkish invasion of Candia (1669) in consequence of the capture of a Turkish galleon, by some Maltese galleys, which afterwards took shelter in Crete.  
The academy of natural curiosities at Palermo founded.  
The pope is swayed by his sister-in-law, Donna Olympia Maldachini.  
Method of making plant skeletons invented by Dr. M. A. Severinus of Naples.  
Death of Fr. Bracciolini, author of “Scher-no degli Dei,” a mock heroic.  
1646 Admission of 81 new families among the Venetian aristocracy, each paying 100,000 ducats fine.  
Fulvio Testi of Modena, lyric poet, is imprisoned; he soon dies.  
1647 *On next page.*

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1646 Ferdinand IV. king of Bohemia.  
1647 Ferdinand IV. (king of Bohemia) becomes king of Hungary.  
Swedes, under Konigsmask, take Prague.  
Posts for letters first established in Poland.  
**Spain.**  
1646 Villegas, the “Anacreon” of Spain, fl. Antonio de Solis, historian, fl. (1611.)  
The celeb. painter Murillo, fl. (1618-1682); also, Fras. Rizzi, painter (1617-1684.)  
1647 Neapolitan revolt under the fisherman Masaniello and the duke of Guise.

**Netherlands.**

- 1646 Mardiek, Bethune, Courtray, and St. Winex, taken by the duke of Orleans.  
Furness and Dunkirk taken by the duke of Enghien.  
1647 Failure of the attempt of the stadtholder on Venloo and Antwerp.  
Public debt of the provinces 150,000,000 florins, bearing 6½ per cent. interest.  
Death of Frederick Henry, March 14.  
[Frederick Henry was essentially a soldier, with all the spirit of his race; and this evidence of the ruling passion, while he touched the verge of the grave, is one of the most striking points of his character.]  
William II. (son) stadtholder.  
Archduke Leopold, *governor-general* of the southern provinces.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1646 Yussuf, the conqueror of Canea, strangled by order of Ibrahim.  
1647 Further successes in Candia.

**India.**

- 1646 Sevajee founds the Mahratta power on the Dekkan frontiers.  
1647 Delhi made the capital of the Mogul empire; hence the decline of Agra (1566.)  
Sevajee displaces his father in the jaghiere of Poonah.  
[Sevajee had previously obtained a jaghiere in the Carnatic, and the command of 10,000 cavalry. With Sevajee the Mahratta power had its origin.]

**America.**

- 1646 Treaty of the Virginians with the Indians.  
Stuyvesant governor of New Netherlands.  
The political independence of New England threatened by the English parliament: the colonists temperately resist.

**Britain.**

- 1647 *Continued from p. 417.*  
 Charles seized by cornet Joyce, June 3.  
 Cromwell's indulgences to Charles—the independents treat the k.g. with moderation.  
 Cromwell marches the army into London; this is soon followed by the fall of the presbyterian party.  
 Proclamation agt. Bk. of Common Prayer.  
 Day of thanksgiving for success, Aug. 6.  
 Propositions submitted to Charles by the Council of Officers rejected.  
 The "Levellers" influence the soldiery.  
 Cromwell and Ireton compelled for self-preservation to join the republican party.  
 Charles departs from Hampton Court, Nov. 11, and proceeds towards the Isle of Wight; he is conveyed by col. Hammond to Carisbrook castle, Nov. 13.  
 Office of "Agitators" in the army instituted.  
 The army attain the ascendancy over the presbyterian parliament.  
 Insurrections in favour of Charles, in Kent and Wales, suppressed.  
 Rise of the Society of Friends.  
 Taylor's "Liberty of Prophesying" pubd.  
 1648 Unsuccessful attempts of the king to escape from Carisbrook.  
 Surrender of Berwick to Cromwell.  
 Insurrection of apprentices in London on behalf of Charles, Ap. 9, suppressed.  
 The other tumultuary risings (in Kent, Essex, &c.) are quelled. In Wales Cromwell suppresses a formidable rising.  
 Duke of Hamilton's invasion of England to liberate Charles.  
 Hamilton's army routed by Cromwell, and himself made prisoner.  
 Charles removed from the Isle of Wight to Hurst castle, Hants.  
 Colonel Pride "purges" the House of Commons; so that by the 8th of December all that are left in the House are some fifty independents, who are afterwards styled—The "Rump" parliament.  
 [During the long parliament no fewer than from three to four thousand were executed in England for witchcraft. Barrington says that in the space of 200 years 30,000 persons perished for this "crime."] Charles leaves Hurst castle, Dec. 18.  
 He arrives at Windsor castle, Dec. 23.  
 Rupert commands the king's navy.  
 [The 25 ships with which Rupert quitted England never returned.]

**France.**

- 1648 Discontent among all classes: the courtiers with Mazarin and the queen regent—the parliament with the arbitrary acts of government, and the people generally with the oppressive taxation, and other acts of all in authority.  
 Rise of the *Frondeurs* and *Mazarins*.  
 [This was the last struggle of the privileged orders against the royal power. Royalty was victorious in 1653.]  
 A quarter's taxes remitted, July 31.  
 De Retz heads the discontented.  
 Two members of parliament—Broussel and Blanemesnil imprisoned, wh. occasions a Revolt in Paris; barricades; obstinacy of the queen; danger of Molé.  
 The prisoners liberated; barricades removed, August 28.

**France.**

- 1648 Alarms, seditions, complaints, &c.  
 Concessions of the court while at St. Germain in September and October.  
 Peace of Westphalia, October 14.  
 Refounding of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, by M. Le Brun, Sarazin, &c.

**Germany.**

- 1648 The elector of Bavaria violates the truce of Ulm; hence  
 Invasion of Bavaria by Torstenson.  
 Battle of Zummerhausen: Bavarians and imperialists defeated by the Swedes.  
 Battle of Lens; Conde victorious, Aug. 9.  
 The negotiations of count Trautmansdorf at Osnabruck end in the  
*Peace of Westphalia*, Oct. 14, signed at Munster: general amnesty proclaimed; Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Pignerol to France; Upper Pomerania, Rugen, Stettin, &c. to Sweden; the independence of Switzerland and Holland acknowledged; Maximilian of Bavaria retains the electoral dignity; an eighth electorship established; the German princes obtain the right of making war and peace; ecclesiastical benefices to continue as in 1624.  
 [It has been said that "the time of the treaty of Westphalia was one of absolutism."] Aldrovandi's Mineralogy published.  
 Decline of agriculture in Germany.

**Italy.**

- 1647 Oppressive taxation of the duke de Arcos in Naples.  
 Insurrection of Masaniello (the fisherman of Amalfi) against the Spanish government in Naples, June 6.  
 [A fine imposed on his wife drove him to fury, and furnished the rabble with a leader.]  
 Assassination of Masaniello, July 16.  
 His insurrection is suppressed.  
 New insurrection at Naples, Aug. 21; 6,000 Spanish troops, under Don John and count de Onate, bombard the city, Oct. 5.  
 Duke of Guise assists the revoltors.  
 Gemmaro Annese betrays Naples, April 4; Spanish ascendancy renewed; the traitor is executed, and from 14,000 to 15,000 of the insurgents.  
 Duke of Guise made prisoner till 1652.  
 Siege of Candia commenced by the Turks.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1648 Revolt of the Ukraine Cossacks against the Poles, because of the severity of the palatine Jatinski; headed by Bogdan Kmieniński they destroy a Polish army in Korsum forest.

**Sweden.**

- 1647 Wrangel, the Swedish general, succeeds Torstenson in command.

**America.**

- 1647 Congregationalism takes the place of presbyterianism in Massachs. fr. this period. The English colonies are treated with kindness by Cromwell.  
 ["The American colonies remember the years of Cromwell's power as the period when British sovereignty was for them free from rapacity, intolerance, and oppression."—*Bancroft*.]  
 Grants to the Fr. Jesuits near Montreal.  
 Virginia numbers 20,000 inhabitants.  
 Peace restored to Maryland (1643.)

**Britain.**

- 1649 Charles, arraigned as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public and implacable enemy to the commonwealth," is found guilty, Jan. 20.  
He is beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.  
["The bloody deed was accompanied by a dismal, universal, groan,"]  
House of Lords abolished, Feb. 5—8.  
*The Commonwealth proclaimed.*  
The catholics are tolerated; the presbyterian form of church order retained, but the clergy are deprived of power.  
Execution of the duke of Hamilton, and Lords Capel and Holland, March 9.  
The merchant-adventurers lend £10,000 towards the service of the navy.  
Council of State nominated, on the basis of a military government.  
Mutiny in the army: severe measures.  
Capt. Thompson's insurrection at Banbury.  
Arbitrary measures of the Council; the press shackled, &c.  
Prince Charles proclaimed in Scotland and Dublin.  
Ratification by act of parliament of the Scottish Confession of Faith.  
Ireland is agitated by political and religious factions.  
Cromwell sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant. He and Ireton arrive in Dublin, Aug. 15.  
Drogheda stormed and taken, Sep. 11.  
Fall of Tredagh and Wexford.  
Ross surrendered by Lucas Taafe.  
The first insolvent debtors' act passed.  
First frigate built (a privateer for the earl of Warwick) by Peter Pett.  
Col. Rd. Lovelace's "Lucasta" published.  
Parliament coins gold and silver money.  
Dr. Jeremy Taylor ("Liberty of Prophecy") flourishes (1613-1667.)

**France.**

- 1649 Continued opposition of the parliament and the court.  
Court withdraws to St. Germain, Jan. 6.  
Paris besieged: Conti generalissimo of the Fronde.  
Negotiations; treaty of Ruel, March 11.  
The Fronde enraged at the stipulations.  
Flight of Turenne to Hesse.  
Return of the court to Paris.  
Ascendancy of the prince of Conde.  
De Retz and Mazarin reconciled.

**Germany.**

- 1649 Protests of the pope and king of Spain against the peace of Westphalia.  
Ratification of the treaty of Munster.

**Italy.**

- 1649 The pope condemns the treaties of Osnaburgh and Münster.  
Re-establishment of the Spanish government at Naples.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1648 Death of Ladislas of Poland.  
The czar of Russia aspires to the crown of Poland; but  
*John Casimir* (brother of Ladislas) succeeds. He marries Cecilia, his brother's widow.  
Treaty of Westphalia, securing the crown of Bohemia to the house of Austria.  
*George Racozi* II. king of Transylvania.  
1649 Peace of Poland with the Ukraine Cossaks.  
Valerianus Magnus and Honoratus Fabri, mathematicians, flourish at Warsaw.

**Spain.**

- 1648 Suppression of the Neapolitan revolt by Don John and the count de Onate; duke of Guise taken prisoner.  
Peace of Westphalia signed at Münster; end of the war with Holland—a war which struck a final blow against the declining greatness and importance of the old Spanish monarchy.  
War with France continued; Spain having joined the peace only as an ally of the emp. [Philip considering his interest to have been unjustly sacrificed in the peace proposed with France, refused to ratify it, and although destitute of means, resolved to prosecute the war with that power.]  
1649 The "offensive" resumed in Italy, Flanders, Roussillon, and Catalonia.

**Russia, Norway, Denmark, & Sweden.**

- 1648 Victories of Wrangel in Bavaria.  
*Frederic III.* king of Denmark.  
His brothers-in-law oppose his election; he grants a capitulation which greatly diminishes his power.  
Peace of Westphalia. (See Germany.)  
Sweden is supreme in the north.

- 1649 The Russian laws revised.

**Netherlands.**

- 1648 By the peace of Westphalia,  
*The United Provinces become independent.*  
War between France and Spain continued, in which Belgium takes a part.  
Ineffectual efforts of William to obtain from the states a declaration in favour of his father-in-law, Charles I. of Eng., &c.  
1649 Pauw and Joachim are sent to London to mediate between the parliament and the king, in January.  
Intrigues of William for increased power.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1648 The incapacity of Ibrahim and his grand vizier leads to an insurrection of the Janissaries and Spahis.  
Ibrahim is deposed and strangled; his son *Mohammed IV.* (4 years old) succeeds, under the care of Sofi-Mohammed.  
Twelve regents appointed during Mohammed's minority.  
1649 Sanguinary struggle between the Janissaries and Spahis; the former victorious.  
Tyrannical and turbulent conduct of the Janissaries; general discontent.  
[Mohammed's reign is remarkable for mutinies of the troops, intrigues of the barons, and changes in the administration.]

**India and China.**

- 1648 Kandahar lost finally to Persia.  
1649 Dutch settlement at Pedang.  
The wife and mother of Yung-leib (an aspirant for the Chinese throne) write to the pope, informing him of their conversion to Christianity, and their wish to be received into the church.

**America.**

- 1648 St. Bartholw. colonized by 50 Frenchmen.  
The Dutch plant Tortola.  
1649 Guadaloupe, Marigalante, &c., purchased from the French government by Boisseret, for 63,000 livres.  
Many English "cavaliers" take refuge in Virginia; that colony being favourable to Charles.  
Renewed acts of the Maryland legislature for maintaining religious liberty.

## Britain.

1650 Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Kinsale, &c. in the power of Cromwell.  
 Bradshaw, president of the council; John Milton (1608-1674), foreign secretary.  
 Newborough taken by Cromwell.  
 Resistance of Kilkenny and Clonmel.  
 The Scots proclaim Charles II.  
 Execution of marquis of Montrose, May 20.  
 Arrival of Charles in Scotland, June 23.  
 Cromwell arrives in London, having appointed Ireton lord deputy for Ireland.  
 Fairfax retires from the army.  
 Cromwell succeeds him; and heads an army against the Scots, June 29.  
 Cromwell appears before Edin., July 29.  
 He retires towards Dunbar, August 31.  
 Battle of Dunbar: the Scots defeated, Sep. 3; loss—4,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners.  
 Charles is dissatisfied with the covenanters.  
 The castle of Edinb. surrendered, Dec. 12.  
 Ireton's arms victorious in Ireland.  
 Terms of peace proposed to the earl of Clanricarde rejected.  
 Tyrannical conduct towards the catholics.  
 Incest, and adultery, and fornication for the second offence, made capital crimes.  
 [About 1630 the punishment of adultery was cutting off the nose and ears.]  
 Milling of coins first practised at the English mint, the introduction of one Simon, an English engraver. [He was superseded by a Dutchman at the restoration.]  
 First coffee-house opened in England at Oxford, by Mr. Jacobs, a Jew.  
 The method of making payments by the endorsement on bills of exchange (as at present practised) first publicly recommended, by Wm. Potter, in his "Key of Wealth."  
 Richard Lovelace (1618-1658), Robert Herrick, author of "Hesperides," &c. (died 1659), Alex. Brome, poet, (1620-1660), and Sir William Davenant, author of "Gondibert," &c. (1615-1668), flourish.

1651 Coronation of Charles II. at Seone, Jan 1. He escapes and flees towards the Highlands. He is induced to return, and prosecute the war with Cromwell.  
 Limerick besieged by Ireton, June.  
 Charles advances towards Engld., July 31. He arrives at Carlisle, August 6.  
 Great sensation created in London.  
 Earl Derby defeated again at Wigan.  
 Charles enters Worcester, where he is proclaimed king by the mayor.  
 The parliamentary forces, about 30,000 in number, advance towards Worcester.  
 Vane, St. John, and six others, are appointed to settle terms of union and incorporation with Scotch commissioners.  
 Stirling captured by general Monk.  
 He also takes Dundee, Sep. 1.  
 Battle of Worcester, Cromwell's "Crowning Mercy;" defeat of Charles, Sep. 3.  
 Cromwell leaves Monk to prosecute the war with the Scots.  
 Earl of Derby beheaded, Oct. 15.  
 Perilous adventure of Charles II. Oct. 17.  
 Limerick surrenders to Ireton, Oct. 30.  
 Death of Ireton; Fleetwood succeeds him.  
 Martial law established in Ireland.  
 Monk takes Aberdeen and Inverness.  
 Scotland garrisoned by Cromwell's troops.

## Britain.

1651 To cripple Dutch commerce parliament passes the celebrated *Navigation Act*—the first actual infringement on the liberty of commerce.  
 [So early as the reign of Henry VII. acts prohibiting the importation of certain articles except in British ships manned by British seamen were passed; and in Elizabeth's reign foreigners were excluded from our fisheries and coasting trade.]  
 The republicans, under Ayscough, reduce the British colonies.  
 Richard Baxter (author of "Call to the Unconverted," &c.) fl. (1615-1691.)  
 Birth of bishop Hough (d. 1743), and of Thomas Otway (d. 1685.)  
 Transit of Mercury, Nov. 2.  
 [The first *observed* transit was on Nov. 6, 1631. Other transits in this century, Nov. 8, 1644; Nov. 3, 1661; Nov. 4, 1664; May 6, 1674; Nov. 7, 1677; Nov. 9, 1690; Nov. 2, 1697.]  
 Dr. Samuel Butler, flourishes (1612-1680.)  
 Sir John Marsham, flourishes (1602-1685.)  
 "Young" Stone, portrait painter, fl.

France.

1650 The prince of Conde, his brother Conti, and the duke of Longueville sent to the prison of Vincennes.  
 La Rochefoucauld, duke of Bouillon, and the princess of Conde, with their troops, admitted by the citizens of Bourdeaux.  
 Turenne threatens Vincennes.  
 Surrender of Bourdeaux to the royalists; amnesty granted the citizens.  
 Defeat of Turenne at Sommepey.  
 Carriages first let for hire in Paris.  
 Caspar Dughet, the painter, flourishes.  
 Death of the dramatist, Jean de Rotran; and of Descartes, the mathematician, &c.  
 Claude Lorraine, the first of all French landscape painters, flourishes (1600-1682); also, Seb. Bourbon (d. 1671), Laurence de la Hire (d. 1650), Eustache le Seur, a celebrated artist (1617-1655), Charles le Brun (1619-1670), Pierre Mignard le Romain (1610-1695.)

1651 Further disputes between the court and parliament because of Mazarin, &c.  
 Parliament votes the banishment of Mazarin; he withdraws to Cologne.  
 Release of the princes: they are welcomed to Paris with demonstrations of joy.  
 Jealousy between De Retz and Conde.  
 Submission of Turenne.  
 Louis XIV. declared to have completed his minority, September 7.  
 Rebellion of Conde; he forms an alliance with Spain, and is assisted by all the provinces beyond the Loire.  
 The court visits the disaffected districts in the month of December.  
 It resolves upon Mazarin's recall.  
 The nobles of France (as well as those of Germany) are now free from taxation.  
 The painters Jacques (died 1676) and his brother, Guillaume (died 1679), Bourguignon, flourish.  
 Birth of Fenelon (died 1715.)  
 Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), and Bourdaloue (1632-1704), divines; Huet, philosopher (1630-1721); Cassini, astronomer (1625-

**France.**

1712); D'Herbelot, oriental scholar (1626-1695); Henri (1603-1696) and Adr. (1607-1692) Valesius, historians; Segrais the poet (1624-1701); La Fontaine the fabulist (1621-1695); M. de Sevigne, letter writer (1621-1695); and Moliere (1620-1673) and T. Corneille (1625-1709), the dramatists, flourish.

**Germany.**

1650 Contest for the succession of the duchies of Juliers and Berg; the elector espouses the cause of the protestants.

John (1625-1669) and Francis (1627-1673) Eyckens, Flemish painters, flourish.

1651 The territories of Berg invaded by the elector: pacification succeeds.

**Italy.**

1650 ["Religion, which, from the beginning of the 16th century, had been the prime mover in the affairs of Europe, gradually becomes less prominent in the transactions of the world. The relative positions of the great religious parties have now become permanent"—protestantism being unquestionably recognised as an element in the European system. The power of the church is abridged, and her ministers are brought into subjection to the state; nevertheless her learned men receive greater encouragement and reward.]

Eruption of Mount *Ætna* begins Dec. 10. The two Ponsins, painters, from France, flourish at Rome. (See Index.)

Elsheimer, painter, from Germany, fl. Salvator Rosa, from Naples, landscape painter, fl. at Rome (b. 1615, d. 1673.)

Death of Giacomo Alberelli, a Venetian historical painter.

1651 The Barbarini restored to power. The flame of Mount *Ætna* ceases in May. Period of the painters (Neapolitan school) Guido, Artemisia Gentileschi, C. M. Preti, Guiseppè Ribera, Luca Giordano, (1632-1705), and Lanfranco.

**Russia and Poland.**

1651 The Poles defeat the Cossacks and Tartars at Bereteskow.

English merchants banished from Muscovy.

**Spain.**

1650 Catalonia nearly recovered fr. the French. Alarcon, an actor and dramatic writer, author of "Suspicious Truth," &c. fl.

Death of the monk and amateur painter Adriano.

1651 Prince of Conde joins the Spaniards. Intrigues of Mazarin detected by Philip.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

1650 Coronation of Christina as *king* of Sweden. [Christina's education embraced Latin, Greek, Hebrew, History, and Political Economy, according to a plan prescribed by her father. She was also indulged in the habit of riding as men, and to be dressed in male attire while reviewing the troops, &c.]

Death of Descartes at Stockholm, Feb. 11.

1651 Ulfield of Denmark and his party lose ground; he escapes to Sweden.

Christina of Sweden patronizes literature and the arts, artists, and learned men.

[A host of learned professors, among whom were Descartes, Heinsius, and Vossius, thronged her court.]

**Netherlands.**

1650 Unsuccessful attempts of the stadtholder to seize Amsterdam, and to become absolute.

Death of the stadtholder of small-pox, Novem. 6, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The states resume the stadtholdership till 1672; they recover many of their lost rights.

Birth of William III., prince of Orange, son of the deceased stadtholder, eight days after his father's death.

Regency appointed.

The following Dutch painters flourish:— Paul Rembrandt (1606-1674), who excelled in chiaro oscuro, and founded a school of his own; Van Goyen (1596-1656), H. Swanevelt (b. 1620), A. Van der Neer (1619-1683), Ervaid Van Aelst (1602-1658), Corn. Pollenberg (1586-1660), David de Heem (d. 1674), Albert Cnyp (b. 1606), J. and A. Both, Ant. Waterloo, Paul Potter (1625-1654), Nic. Berchem (1624-1683), F. Bol (d. 1681), G. Flink (d. 1660), Gerard Dow (1613-1680.)

1651 Cape of Good Hope settled by the Dutch. Jealousies between the naval interests of Holland and England threaten a war.

[The insolence of the English parliament was unbearable, and their efforts to ruin the Dutch carrying trade, and to limit their fishing operations, exasperating.]

**Turkish Empire.**

1650 Insurrections in various places. Second attack on Candia unsuccessful.

1651 Sofi-Mohammed put to death by the Janissaries, instigated by the harem. Mohammed Kocprilli, grand vizier. Kocprilli, the vizier, suppresses all the coffee shops in Constantinople.

[He visited both the taverns and coffee-houses in disguise; in the former he met with careless revellers only, but in the latter serious and grave politicians were found, discussing governmental and other public affairs in quite an unoriental style.]

**China.**

1650 Civil war, rebellions, treasons, and fearful butcheries in China; Canton in possession of the Manchooes.

1651 *Shung-che* emperor of China.

**America.**

1650 Virginia refuses to acknowldg. Cromwell. Martinique, St. Lucia, Granada, &c., purchased from the French government for 60,000 livres by a French company.

Planting of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Granada by French colonists.

Estates on the river St. Maurice, in Canada, granted to the Franciscan Jesuits.

Chocolate first exported to Europe from Mexico.

1651 Second unsuccessful attempt of the French to establish a colony in Guyana.

Sillery, near Quebec, granted to the Franciscan Jesuits.

Irreligion as well as heresy punishable by the civil magistrates in New England states; where Independency becomes the state religion.

Cromwell offers the inhabitants of New England estates in Ireland; the colonists decline his offers.

**Britain.**

- 1652 Penal laws against the catholics.  
Fight between admiral Blake and Van Tromp in the Downs, May 19.  
The states of Holland desire to settle the matter amicably; but war is declared by the parliament, July 19.  
Naval war with Holland, begun June 30; Blake, Penn, and Ayscough, in command.  
[Since the unavenged massacre at Amboyna the English people entertained great ill-will to the Dutch; and they demanded that the survivors of those that had assisted in the massacre should be given up to the hands of justice. Besides this, the house of Orange had assisted the party of the Stuarts in England; so that causes sufficient to excite hostility in both the people and present government of England existed.]  
Several batls. in the channel. (See Nether.)  
The planting of tobacco in Engd. prohibtd.  
Blake defeated by Van Tromp, Nov. 29.  
Poor Robin's Almanac first published.  
Re-admissn. of Jews, by treaty betw. Cromwell and Manasseh Ben Israel (1287.)  
Clergymen's bands first worn abt. this time.  
200 licensed hackney coaches in London.  
Pasquet (a Greek) opens a coffee establishment in George Yard, Lombard-Street; the first in London.  
Death of Inigo Jones.
- 1653 Blake again takes to the sea, Feb. 8.  
Three days' fight between Blake and Van Tromp, Feb. 18-21; the former victorious.  
[The Dutch lost 11 ships of war, 30 merchant vessels, and 3,500 men; 1,500 of whom were made prisoners. Blake lost one ship, but a vast number of men.]  
[The several accounts of Tromp's loss greatly vary. See Netherlands.]  
The parliament resolves on reducing the army, being jealous of Cromwell.  
Remonstrance presented by the army.  
Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, Ap. 20.  
Naval victory over Van Tromp by Blake, Monk, Dean, June 2, 3. (Death of Dean.)  
Prizes taken by the English fleet off the coasts of Holland.  
Victory of Monk over Tromp, July 29-31.  
The English now boast that they had avenged the Amboyna massacre.  
Algiers bombarded and reduced by Blake.  
"Barebone" parliament, from July 4 to Dec. 12.  
[Of the 120 individuals (most of them of good family and military distinction) who met on Cromwell's summons, was one, a leather dealer, named Barbone, from whom the parliament was afterwards nicknamed.]  
Extravagances of the fifth monarchy men; Cromwell disperses them (1663.)  
Parliament approves of the "Instrument of Government" drawn up by a council of officers.  
Cromwell declared *Lord Protector*, Dec. 16.  
Izaak Walton's "Angler" appeared this yr.  
Marriages solemnized by justices of peace.  
Sir Matthew Hale, judge of common pleas;  
John Thurloe, secretary of state.  
Death of the painter "Old" Stone, famed for his copies from the Italian masters, and from Van Dyke.

**Britain.**

- 1654 The French, Spanish, and Portuguese governments show a desire to conciliate the English commonwealth.  
Charles begins to tamper with Monk.  
Peace of Westminster with Holland, Ap. 5.  
[Cromwell proposed as one of the conditions of peace, the union of the two republics, but this proposal was rejected by the grand pensionary De Witt. The Dutch, however, consented to a defensive league, to punish the survivors of those engaged in the massacre of Amboyna, to pay £5,000 for that dreadful affair, £9,000 for vessels seized in the Sound, £85,000 to the English East India Company, the cession of the island of Pelorone in the East, to yield the flag to the English navy, and never to restore the Orange family.]  
Affray of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother of the Portuguese envoy, at the new Exchange.  
Execution of Don Pantaleon Sa, July 10.  
The "generous" Gerrard, for conspiracy against Cromwell, is executed same day.  
Treaty of peace between Portugal and England, signed by Don Pantaleon's brother the same day.  
The new parliament assembles, Sep. 3.  
[This parliament consisted of 460 representatives, viz., 400 for England, and 30 each for Scotland and Ireland. The electoral qualification required was £200 in property, land, or goods.]  
Coercive measures of Cromwell towards the parliament; a test or "recognition" is made imperative.  
Hereditary Protectorate refused, Oct. 19.
- France.**
- 1652 Alliance between Orleans and Conde.  
De Retz created a cardinal, Feb. 28.  
Daring adventure of the daughter of the duke of Orleans.  
Conde, Beaufort, Nemours, and La Rochefoucauld enter Paris.  
Siege of Etampes by Turenne.  
Perfidious and devastating inroads of the duke of Lorraine.  
Battle of St. Antoine, July 1.  
Massacre at the Hotel de Ville.  
Conde becomes unpopular.  
Mazarin banished to Sedan.  
Conde gives up the war, and joins the Spanish service.  
The king enters Paris, October 21.  
He proclaims an amnesty; hence the termination of the Fronde.
- 1653 Cardinal Mazarin's triumphant entry into Paris, March 29.  
Surrender of Bourdeaux, the head-quarters of the Fronde.  
Turenne baffles the Spaniards, who invade the north under Conde.  
"Intendants" (deputy managers of military, financial, and judicial departments) re-established.  
Paris is visited by foreign nobility.  
Peter Borel's "Historium et Observationum Medico-physic" published.  
First mention of sympathetic inks.
- 1654 Coronation of Louis XIV. August 24.  
Marshal Turenne raises the siege of Arras.  
Twenty women executed for witchcraft in Bretagne.

**Germany.**

- 1652 The *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum* or Leopoldine Academy founded, Jan. 1.
- 1653 Private meeting of electors, June 18:—Ferdinand IV. elected kg. of the Romans. Meeting of the diet at Ratisbon, to secure the pacification of Germany by the settlement of points left open in the treaty of Westphalia, June 30.
- The protestant states ("Corpus Evangelicorum") have Saxony at their head.
- 1654 French commissioner in Alsatia. The privileges of Bremen confirmed. Death of Ferdinand, king of the Romans. Invention of the air-pump by Otto de Guericke, burgomaster of Magdeburg. The use of indigo prohibited by an imperial decree; the use of woad encouraged. Death of John Valentine Andrea (b. 1586.) [It has been supposed by many that he was the founder of the Rosicrucian order.]

**Italy.**

- 1653 Issue of a bull against the Jansenists. Victory of the Venetians over the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago; Lemnos and Tenedos captured.
- 1654 The duke of Guise fails in an attempted revolt against the Spaniards in Naples and Sicily.
- Works on alchemy to this date, as catalogued by Peter Borelli, numbered more than four thousand.
- Birth of James Bernoulli (d. 1705.)

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1652 The act of "Liberum Veto," enabling a single dissident to neutralize the proceedings of the diet, extorted by the Polish nobility.
- 1654 *Leopold I.* king of Bohemia. Desertion of the Cossacks on the Polish south-eastern frontier to Russia. War of Poland with Russia; the latter as ally of the Ukraine Cossacks.

**Spain.**

- 1652 Barcelona recovered by Don John of Austria—which ends the war with the Catalonians. Catalonia deprived of its privileges. Birth of the historian of Spain, J. Fereras.
- 1653 The war with France continued in Italy, the Netherlands, and in Catalonia.
- 1654 Charles, duke of Lorraine, arrested in Flanders, and sent prisoner to Madrid.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1652 Christina of Sweden obtains the acknowledgment of the palatine Zwei-brücken as her heir.
- 1653 Christina of Sweden secretly becomes a catholic, owing to the influence of the Jesuit Maredo.
- Period of the Russian poets and dramatists, Demetrius of Rostoff and Simeon of Polotsk.
- 1654 The protection of Russia extended to the Ukraine Cossacks, by their own desire, which leads to a war between Russia and Poland.
- Christina of Sweden resigns the crown, on June 16, to the first of  
*The House of Deux-Ponts.*  
Charles X. (Gustavus) Christina's first cousin, king of Sweden (1652.)
- Birth of the Swedish historian, John Permgskiold (d. 1720.)

**Portugal.**

- 1654 Fleet sent to recover Brazil.

**Netherlands.**

- 1652 War of the republic with England; bloody and indecisive naval action off Dover, between Van Tromp and Blake, May 19. Naval conflict of De Ruyter and Ayscough off Plymouth, August 16. Sea-fight between De Ruyter and Blake, October 28. [These three naval encounters were indecisive.]
- Naval victory of Van Tromp and De Ruyter over English under Blake, Nov. 29. Jan Visser, engraver, &c. fl. at Hærlém. Glauber of Amsterdam, chemist, &c. fl.
- 1653 The prince of Conde joins Leopold: they obtain victories at Ypres, and in Luxembourg.
- John de Witt grand pensionary of Holland. Dreadful sea-fight of Van Tromp with Blake, Dean, and Monk; the Dutch defeated, with a loss of 10 ships of war and 24 merchantmen, Feb. (See England.) [Tromp exhibited the utmost bravery and skill; and he saved a large fleet of merchantmen, numbering 300 sail.]
- Sea-fights between the same on June 12 and 13; indecisive on the first day, Dutch defeated the next.
- Sea-fight off Scheveling: Tromp defeated and killed; 30 Dutch vessels destroyed. The Dutch are compelled to sue for peace. Peace of Westminster with England—degrading in its conditions, and mortifying to the independence of the Dutch. (See England.)
- The Orange family excluded the stadtholdership by a clause inserted in the treaty, on the demand of Cromwell.
- Death of Boxhorn of Holland, lit.
- 1654 Leopold and Conde defeated before Arras. Internal dissensions in the states; jealousies respecting taxation; the Orange and republican factions.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1652 Dangerous revolts at Damascus and Cairo.
- 1653 Defeats by land and sea. (See Italy.)
- India and China.**
- 1652 The English at Bombay: license granted to the East India Company permitting them to trade free of custom duties. English station at Hoogly.
- 1653 The Dutch are permitted to establish a factory at Canton. [The privilege was soon withdrawn.]
- 1654 Two Dutch ambassadors come to Pekin.
- America.**
- 1652 The Guinea (English) frigate anchors in the Chesapeake; the Virginians submit to the commonwealth on terms favourable to public liberty.
- Bennet governor of Virginia. Maine purchased from the heirs of Gorges, (1635) by the state of Massachusetts, for 5,334 dollars.
- Death of the theologian, John Cotton.
- 1654 War between the Dutch and Swedish colonists; unfavourable to the latter. More troubles in Maryland, occasioned by Claybourne, Ingle, and others. Cayenne abandoned by the French (1625). Nova Scotia conquered by an English force sent by Cromwell.

## Britain.

- 1655 Parliament closes its sittings, Jan. 22.  
 Republican conspiracy detected, Feb. 10.  
 Insurrections under Penruddock, Sir Thos. Harris, and others, in March and April.  
 Execution of Penruddock, Grove, and Lucas, at Exeter, May 16.  
 Earl of Rochester's feeble attempt at insurrection in Yorkshire.  
 The kingdom divided into twelve military districts, under major-generals.  
 Confiscations in Ireland; the land divided among Cromwell's officers and soldiery.  
 Cromwell demands of Spain that no Englishman shall ever be subjected to the inquisition—refused.  
 Censorship of the press committed to the secretary of state, Oct.  
 A tax of 10 per cent. on the property of royalists.  
 Blake captures a fleet of Spanish merchant ships.  
 Discovery of Syndercombe's conspiracy against Cromwell.  
 Discovery of a correspondence between the Spanish government and some English republicans.  
 First dry dock formed in London.  
 Robert Walker, portrait painter, flourishes in London, patronized by Cromwell, &c. Also Samuel Cooper (1609-1679.)  
 John Jenkins, "a great composer of Fancies for Viols, which were in high estimation during the rude state of instrumental music," flourishes.  
 [The period of the commonwealth was unfavourable to the cultivation of music.]  
 1656 War against Spain declared, March 12.  
 Further confiscation of lands in Ireland, amounting to about 5,000,000 acres.  
 Cromwell's interposition for the Vaudois.  
 Four Spanish galleons destroyed, and two captured by admiral Blake, Sep. 10.  
 The fifth monarchy men, with the Millennarians and others, augment the growing discontent with government.  
 Cruel treatment of James Naylor, for having personated our Saviour.  
 Assembling of the new parliament, Sep. 17.  
 Exclusion of nearly one hundred members by Cromwell's council of officers.  
 The excluded members publish a spirited protest against Cromwell's acts.  
 Sir William Davenant's performances in declamation and music in Rutland house, "Museum Tradescantium," a catalogue of the rarities collected by the Tradescants (father and son) of Lambeth, published.  
 Observations on the "Specific Gravity of the Atmosphere," by Boyle and others.  
 [The variability of the weight of air was observed by Pascal in France, and by Descartes in Sweden, in 1650.]  
 Elias Ashmole, chemist, fl. (1617-1692.)  
 Red beet introduced into England.  
 Death of archbishop Usher at Reigate, Surrey, March 21, aged 76.  
 1657 Proposal to make Cromwell king, Jan. 19.  
 Great opposition to the proposal from royalists, republicans, and the fifth monarchy men.  
 The Humble Petition and Advice of the Commons presentd. to Cromwell, Mar. 31.  
 Blake's victory at Cadiz and Santa Cruz.

## Britain.

- 1657 Admiral Blake dies on his return, Ap. 17.  
 Title of king formally refused by Cromwell, May 8.  
 Cromwell inaugurated *Protector* a second time, June 10.  
 Rise of the new parliament, June 26.  
 An English army co-operate with the French against Spain in Flanders.  
 Charles (II.) offers to marry one of Cromwell's daughters—refused.  
 The first coin bearing the effigies of Cromwell is of this date.  
 House of Lords summoned by Cromwell.  
 Death of Harvey the physiologist, aged 80.  
 Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible published.  
 France.  
 1655 France divided into thirty-two general intendencies—(continues till Napoleon.)  
 Parliament of Paris deprived of its independence and menaced by the king, May.  
 Turenne still engaged against Conde.  
 Noyer's glass and mirror manufactories at Tourlaville near Cherbourg (1665.)  
 1656 The French arms in Italy successful.  
 The engravers Jean Frosne, Benoit, Thiboust, and the Thomassins, flourish.  
 Jacquin, a bead-maker of Paris, discovers a mode of making pearls.  
 Experiments on lachrymæ vitreæ, common among chemists, &c. at this time.  
 1657 Louis XIV. declares that his will alone is law—"I am the state" being a celebrated declaration of his.  
 Alliance with Cromwell of England.  
 The sculptors Fr. (d. 1669) and M. (d. 1680) Anguier; François Girardon (the best of this age, 1628-1715); Pierre Puget (1622-1695); and Casp. Marsy (d. 1681) and brother, Bach. Marsy (d. 1674), fl.  
 Germany.  
 1656 Conference at Bromberg in November, between the emperor and Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg.  
 The duchy is now relieved from its former vassalage, and declared a *sovereign state*.  
 The elector throws off his allegiance to Poland, and joins Sweden.  
 Air-guns revived by Guter of Nuremberg.  
 1657 Standing armies in Germany.  
 The emperor aids the Spaniards in Italy.  
 Death of the emp. Ferdinand III., Ap. 2.  
 John Hautsch, constructor of fire-engines flourishes at Nuremberg.  
 Jacob Sandrart, engrvr., fl. at Nuremberg.  
 Italy.  
 1655 Alexander VII. (card. Fabio Chigo) is elected to the papal chair, April 7.  
 ["The elegant scholar and able negotiator proved a feeble prince."  
 The duke of Guise baffled at Naples.  
 Battle of Mocenigo; the Venetians again victorious over the Turks.  
 The queen of Sweden comes to Rome.  
 [She renounced protestantism the previous year at Brussels.]  
 The Waldenses persecuted.  
 1656 Second papal bull against the Jansenists.  
 The act for excluding the Jesuits from Venice repealed.  
 Plague at Naples.  
 The French arms victorious in Italy over the Spaniards.  
 Turkish fleet defeated in the Dardanelles.

**Italy.**

1657 The Venetians permit the Jesuits, and two other expelled orders, to return to their cures.

The academy "Del Cimento," in Tuscany, founded by duke Ferdinand II.; "the most famous scientific institut. in Italy."

Invention of an instrument to show the incompressibility of water, by Paul de Buono.

Pietro de Crotona, painter, Florentine, fl. Roman Catholic writers who flourish about this period:—Aguirre, Baillet, Bolland, Fenelon, Godeau, Hardouin, Holden, Huet, Labbe, De Marca, Nicole, Pallavicini, Pascal, Papebroek, Schelstrate, Sfondrati, Thomassin, Tillemont, &c.

**Poland and Hungary.**

1655 Poland invaded by the Swedes; they take Cracow, Warsaw, and other places: the Russians overrun Lithuania; and the Cossacks burn Lublin.

Flight of the Polish king to Silesia.

Attempts to secure the crown of Hungary to the Austrian house unsuccessful.

1656 *Leopold I.* king of Hungary.

The Prussians join the Swedes.

The Poles unanimously rise against the Swedes; but are defeated with great loss by both Swedes and Prussians, at the Battle of Warsaw (lasted 3 days), July.

1657 Invasion of Poland by Rocoeci of Transylvania, as an ally of the Swedes.

Treaty of Wehlau; Poland acknowledges the independence of the duchy of Prussia: now

Prussia and Poland unite against Sweden. Alliance of the emperor with John Casimir, king of Poland.

**Spain.**

1655 War with England till 1660.

1656 Don John of Austria and the prince of Conde restore Spanish affairs in Flanders. The Plate fleets taken by the English at Cadiz and Santa Cruz.

1657 Spanish galleons burned by the English fleet at Teneriffe.

**Portugal.**

1656 Death of John of Braganza; "a brave and prudent prince;" his son *Alfonso VI.* succeeds, under the guardianship of the queen-mother; a woman of lofty spirit and great penetration.

1657 Death of J. F. de Andrada, the Portuguese biographer and comic writer (b. 1597.)

**Sweden and Russia.**

1655 The Russians devastate Lithuania. Reclamation of the crown lands of Sweden, which Christina had alienated.

*The war of succession*, Poland against Russia, revived.

The Swedes invade and overrun Poland. Emigration of Swedes and Fins to North America.

1656 Truce of Wilna between Russia and Poland; Smolensko and other conquests of Poland restored.

Attempt of Russia to open a trade with China—unsuccessful.

Insurrection of the Poles agt. the Swedes. Christina removes from Rome to Paris.

1657 Embassy from Oliver Cromwell to the czar of Russia—refused a hearing.

War between Russia and Sweden.

**Denmark.**

1657 The Danes at war with the Swedes in support of the claims of Poland. Denmark overrun by Charles Gustavus.

**Netherlands.**

1656 Don John (of Austria) governor, Netherlands. War of the United Provinces with France. The Dutch retake Colombo (1621.) Calicut in Malabar added to their possessions.

1657 Don John and Conde compel Turenne to retire from Valenciennes. "Chevaux de Frise" originates at Groningen. (There first seen.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1655 Defeat at Mocenigo, owing to the cowardice of the Janissaries.

Severity of Koeprilii towards the cowards.

1656 Death of the grand vizier Koeprilii.

[During the five years that he held the reins of power he put to death 36,000 persons, and even on his deathbed gave orders for fresh executions.]

Ahmed Koeprilii (son) grand vizier.

1657 War agt. Rocoeci in Hungary, for becoming an ally of Sweden against Poland.

**India and China.**

1655 Commencement of civil wars in the empire of Delhi; Aurungzebe is assisted by the vizier, Jumla Khan.

New Sikh sects arise in India.

Disturbances and revolts in various quarters owing to the fratricidal civil war.

1656 Colombo again falls into the hands of the Dutch.

The English establish themselves on the Ganges and the Hoogly.

Russian embassy to the celestial court not received; the envoy having refused to perform the nine prostrations.

**America.**

1655 Edward Digs governor of Virginia.

The Dutch evacuate Brazil.

Jamaica conquered from the Spaniards by English under Penn and Venables.

Barbadoes settled by the English.

New Haven and Hartford united by charter.

New Sweden conqrd. by the Dutch (1664); having existed only about 18 years.

1656 Quakers first seen in America; Mary Fisher and Ann Austin arrive at Boston; they are sent back to England.

The Caribs of St. Bartholomew murder the French colonists (1648).

"Universal Suffrage" estab. in Virginia.

Origin of the Palmaresse nation:—in Brazil runaway armed negroes establish a forest state, west of Porto de Calvo; their numbers rapidly increase; a government is formed; laws made, &c.

Waldensian refugees arrive and are welcomed in the New Netherlands, Dec. 19.

1657 Granada and the little Granadas re-sold to count de Civillac for 80,000 livres (1650.) Sugar first made by the French at Guadalupe.

Persecution of quakers in New England.

Arrival of Mary Dyar, Ann Burden, and "swarms of the cursed sect."

Malthe purchases St. Christopher, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix, Tortola, fr. the French, for 100,000 livres.

[All these were subsequently repurchased by Colbert, for the Royal French Company of the Indies.]

**Britain.**

- 1658 Sexby's assassination plot, Jan. 9.  
Meeting of parliament, Jan. 20.  
Cromwell finding his parliament unmanageable suddenly dissolves it, Feb. 4.  
Rumours of plots against Cromwell.  
Behheading of Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet; three other plotters are hanged; the conspiracy quelled.  
Victory over the Spaniards under Don Juan and the duke of York.  
Dunkirk is delivered up to the English, under Lockhart, June 17.  
Death of Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's daughter, August.  
Death of Oliver Cromwell, Sep. 3, aged 60.  
Richard Cromwell acknowledged *Lord Protector*.  
Cromwell's public funeral, Nov. 23 (the expenses of which, £28,000, fell mainly upon Rich. Cromwell, causing his ruin.  
Republican opposition to the protector.  
Watches for the pocket made for the first time in England.  
Navy—157 ships carrying 4,390 guns and 21,910 seamen.  
The cartoon introduced into England.  
Birth of Henry Purcell, musician (d. 1695.)
- 1659 Sitings of new parliament, from Jan. 27 to April 22.  
The republicans denounce the protectorate. The army divided into three factions—Cromwellians, Lambertians, and presbyterians.  
Re-opening of the Rump parliament, May 7.  
Interest of money reduced to 6 per cent.  
Struggle between the army and the parliament.  
The officers meet at Wallingford house.  
Resignation of Richard Cromwell, and dissolution of the protectorate, May 13.  
Sir George Booth's enterprise at Chester; simultaneous risings throughout England.  
Breaking up of the Rump parliament, Oct. 12.  
Gen. Monk favours the return of Charles; while he dupes the government into a belief of his zeal for the commonwealth.  
Rump parliament again restored, Dec. 26.  
Lord Fairfax an acknowledged royalist.  
Treaty between Spain and France proves injurious to the English woollen cloth trade in the Levant.  
"Tradescant's Ark" purchased by Elias Ashmole, and presented to Oxford univ.  
Abraham Cowley (1618-1667) and Edward Waller (1605-1687) lyric writers, fl.  
Discovery of coal gas (carburetted hydrogen gas) issuing from an aperture in the ground near Wigan, Lancashire (1667.)  
Bishop Brian Walton (1600-1661), and Dr. Isaac Barrow (1630-1677), flourish.  
Jonas Moore, professor of mathematics, &c. in the city of Durham, flourishes.
- 1660 Letter from Monk promising obedience to the parliament, Jan. 6.  
General Monk arrives at Northampton, Jan. 26.  
He enters London with 5,000 men, Feb. 3.  
Convention of estates in Dublin declares Ireland independent, Feb. 7.  
Rump parliament dissolved, March 16.  
Public mind greatly agitated; payment of taxes generally refused.  
*Continued on p. 428.*

**France.**

- 1658 Dunkirk taken from the Spaniards, and, according to treaty, delivered to the English by Turenne.  
An attempt made to form a confederation on the Rhine.  
Rise of the Bourignonists under the fanatic Antoinette Bourignon.  
Negotiations for peace.  
Christina of Sweden renders herself odious to the French court by her domestic tyranny. She asserts her right to rule as a queen over her own servants.  
Punishment of millers for having their corn ground twice, ("Mouture économique.")
- 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees; confirming to France Alsace and Pignerol, and ceding to it Roussillon and Cerdagne (to the foot of the Alps. (See Spain and Netherlands.)  
The influence of France predominates in the south and west of Europe.
- 1660 Marriage of Louis to the Infanta of Spain, who renounces her right of succession to the Spanish crown.  
The ordinance companies disbanded.  
Great prosperity of the country under cardinal Mazarin's administration.  
The letter J first introduced into the alphabet, by Giles Beys, a printer of Paris.  
Death of Scarron, romancer, &c.  
First Parisian lottery, on a plan suggested by Tonti—highest prize 100,000 livres.
- Germany.**
- 1658 *Leopold I.* (a minor, king of Hungary) elected emperor in July.  
[France, in acceding to the election of Leopold, sought to bind him by as many restrictions in his prerogative as might unfit him for a dangerous rival.]  
Leopold submits to the severe conditions imposed on him by the diet at his inauguration.  
League of the Rhine arranged at Mayence by France and Sweden; the former being desirous of extending French influence in Germany, and the latter to protect her German territories from the emperor.  
Protest of the papal nuncio, the elector of Brandenburg, and the Spanish ambassador against the league of the Rhine.  
The elector of Brandenburg marches an army towards Holstein in September.  
Civil war in Munster—the people against their bishop; the insurgents are subdued.  
Huygens' Cycloid—the motions of bodies in a curve (isochronism) published.
- 1659 An imperial army invades Sweden; Pomerania overrun.
- 1660 Menace of a Turkish invasion.
- Italy.**
- 1658 The Venetians lose Tenedos and Lemnos. The republic of Genoa and the piratical states of Barbary conclude a treaty of commerce.
- 1659 The French and Spanish war in Savoy and Piedmont is terminated by the peace of the Pyrenees.
- 1660 The French ambassador at Rome (backed by his sovereign) asserts the Privilege of Sanctuary against the pope.  
Christina, of Sweden, visits Stockholm.  
Grimaldi, the mathematician, flourishes.  
Death of Carlo Ridolfi, author of "Lives of the Venetian Painters" (born 1602.)

**Russia and Poland.**

- 658 Poland at war with Russia.  
Opposition to the Socinians in Poland.  
On p. 429.
- Spain.**
- 658 Spain reduced to great distress; naval defeat off Dunkirk; loss of Dunkirk.
- 659 "Peace of the Pyrenees" with France.  
[Restoration of the respective possessions of the belligerents in Flanders and the Low Countries; Roussillon ceded to France; amnesty to the Catalonians, &c.; France not to aid the Portuguese; matrimonial alliance (the Infanta Maria Theresa to Louis XIV.); disavowal of Infanta of any right to Spanish crown.]
- Spain is no longer a first-rate power.
- 660 Interview between Philip IV. and Louis XIV. on the marriage of the latter with Maria Theresa, the daughter of the former by his first wife.  
Academy of Painting at Seville.  
Death of the poet L. Ulloa.

**Portugal.**

- 658 The Portuguese gain the battle of Elvas.  
Death of A. Coelho, Portuguese historian of the "Wars of Brazil."
- Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**
- 658 Atrocious murder of Mondaldeschi, master of horse, by order of Christina, in Paris.  
War between Russia and Poland renewed.  
Charles Gustavus leads his troops across the frozen Belts, and approaches Copenhagen, February.  
Peace of Roskilde; Denmark cedes Scania, Drontheim, Bleking, and Bornholme.  
Charles Gustavus renews the war; he lays siege to Copenhagen.  
Repulse of the Swedes by the united army of Poland and Prussia, and the fleets of Holland, &c.

- 659 Swedish Pomerania invdd. by imperialists.  
The coinage of Russia debased.
- 660 Sudden death of Charles Gustavus.  
Charles XI. (son—five years old) under the guardianship of the queen-mother and five counsellors.  
Peace of Oliva concluded by the guardians of Charles XI.; the claim of Poland on the Swedish crown renounced, and Estonia, Livonia, and Oesel ceded to Swdn.  
Treaty of Copenhagen between Denmark and Sweden; Denmark retains Drontheim and Bornholme; the rest as in 1658.  
Financial difficulties in Denmark; the estates convened, Sep. 10; combination of the clergy and burghers; hence  
The Danish revolution of Oct. 16, 1660, by which the throne is no longer elective, but hereditary in the descendants of Frederic III. of either sex.  
The Danish nobility depressed, and the crown rendered almost absolute.  
Visit of Christina to Stockholm.

**Netherlands.**

- 658 The states join their ally, Denmark.  
Dutch, under Opdam, defeat the Swedes in the Sound; Copenhagen relieved.  
[De Witt fell in this struggle; Opdam was recalled; but De Ruyter bravely followed up the victory.]
- 1659 Treaty of the Hague; between Holland, France, and England, for preserving the equilibrium of the north, May 21.

**Netherlands.**

- 1659 War of the Dutch with the Portuguese in Brazil.  
Marquis de Fromiata, *governor*, Nethrlds.  
[The treaty of the Pyrenees between Spain and France, concluded in November of this year, was disastrous to Spain; for she not only lost some of her fairest territories in the Low Countries, but by the marriage of Louis XIV. with the Infanta Theresa, daughter of Philip IV., was laid the foundation of future wars.]
- 1660 Departure of the princes of Wales and York to England.  
Obssequiousness of the Dutch to Charles II., on whose restoration, and as a compliment to him  
The article of exclusion against the Orange family in the peace of Westminster is annulled. (See 1653.)  
Death of the rural and general painter Abshoven of Antwerp.  
First barley mill in Holland erected at Saardam.  
Death of Jacob Cats, the "Dutch Fontaine" (born 1577.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1658 Recovery of the recent losses in Italy, Dalmatia, and Transylvania.
- 1659 Suppression of the formidable revolt of Abaza Hassan in Asiatic Turkey.  
The Dardanelles (the castles of Sestos and Abydos) built by Mohammed.
- 1660 Warradin taken from the Transylvanians.  
Rococci of Hungary defeated and killed.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1658 Judicial reforms in Persia.
- 1659 Tahmurasp, the wali of Georgia, revolts against Persia; he is subdued.
- 1660 Civil war of the Usbeks; hence Persia is freed from their ravages.

**India and China.**

- 1658 The struggle for the empire of India, between Murad, Dara, Shekoh, and Aurungzebe, is terminated by the death of three of the brothers. The victorious and surviving brother dethrones his father, and
- 1659 *Aurungzebe* becomes emperor at Delhi.  
The title "Alemghir" assumed by the emperor.  
Rebellion of the Chinese in Formosa against their Dutch rulers; the Dutch are in great straits.  
Couplet, a Jesuit missionary in China.  
[According to this writer the date A.D. 930 may be fairly assigned for some of the first Chinese impressions from wood.]
- 1660 Revolt of Mohammed the emperor of Delhi's son suppressed.

**America.**

- 1658 Banishment of quakers, on pain of death, decreed by the Massachusettes government.  
Matthews governor of Virginia.  
Growth of popular liberty and a feeling of national independence in Virginia.  
Dutch settlement on the island of Cayenne.
- 1659 William Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, Nicholas Davis, Mary Dyar, and William Leddra, quakers, are hanged at Boston for "heresy" (1658.)  
The English take Campeachy.  
Population of Virginia about 30,000.
- 1660 On p. 429.

**Britain.**

- 1660 *Continued from p. 426.*  
 Convention parliament assembles, Ap. 25.  
 Monk admits a messenger (Sir John Granville) from Charles, who presents the "Declaration of Breda" and other letters.  
*Restoration of the Stuarts:*  
 Charles II. is proclaimed at Westminster Hall, May 8.  
 Charles proclaimed in Dublin, May 14.  
 General amnesty, except to those directly concerned in the death of Charles I.  
 King's annual revenue fixed at £1,200,000.  
 For arrears due to army £70,000 per month.  
 Reduction of the army to 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse, which constituted  
*The first standing army* in England.  
 Charles writes to a Scottish leader, promising to preserve the presbyterian establishment without violation, Aug. 10.  
 Execution of ten "regicides."  
 First Board of Trade and Plantations instituted by Charles.  
 The earl of Clarendon (Hyde) chancellor.  
 The theatres re-opened (1633.)  
 Insurrection of the fifth monarchy men.  
 Excise duty on ale, &c.  
 Death of Henry duke of Gloucester, Sep.  
 Death of princess of Orange of small-pox.  
 Dissolution of convention parliamt. Dec. 29.  
 Baize first made in England, at Colchester.  
 Royal Society of London instituted.  
 Marriage of duke of York with Ann Hyde, daughter of the chancellor.  
 Birth of Robert Ainsworth, teacher, compiler of a Latin dictionary, and author of other works, at Woodyale, near Manchester. [Died at Poplar, Apr. 4, 1743.]  
 The *yacht* Mary presented to the king by the Dutch—the first mention of the term yacht in our naval records.  
 Rise of the buccaners against the Spanish in the American seas.  
 Lowest charge for postage of letters fixed at 2d.—for 80 miles.  
 Perukes introduced by the ladies of court; also, black patches on face, vizards, &c.  
 1661 Insurrection of Venner; suppressed.  
 Opening of the new parliament, May 8.  
 The House of Lords comprises 113 peers.  
 The sacrament adminstrd. to the Commons.  
 Legislative restoration of episcopacy in the three kingdoms.  
 Corporation act passed.  
 £60,000 voted to the cavalier sufferers.  
 Charles's "Declaration of Indulgence" rejected by the Commons; also "that great instrument of mischief, the Solemn League and Covenant."  
 Great dissatisfaction of the presbyterians, independents, and other dissentients.  
 Hearth-money tax voted Charles for ever.  
 Coronation of Charles II. April 23.  
 Conference at the Savoy respecting the liturgy, commenced April 25.  
 Cape Coast castle demolished by Holmes.  
 Duke of Argyll beheaded, May 27.  
 Execution of Gutlry the preacher.  
 Difficulties of Charles in settling conflicting claims respecting confiscated lands in Irl.  
 Alliance with Portugal.  
 Birth of Robert Harley (1710.)  
 Ordination of four bishops, in St. Peter's, Westminster, for Scotland, Dec. 15.

**Britain.**

- 1661 The Company of Merchant Adventurers numbers 3,500 members.  
 Lacrymæ Vitreæ brought into England by prince Rupert—hence called prince Rupert's drops.  
 Masquerades revived in London.  
 Sir C. Wren establishes the correct laws of percussion; which problem Wallis and Huygens also solve at the same time—each independent of the other.  
 1662 *Act of Uniformity*—the operation of which results in the ejection of 2,000 ministers from their livings.  
 The puritans complain of this violation of the "Declaration of Breda."  
 £1,200,000 granted to Charles as a subsidy.  
 Charles marries Katherine of Portugal, with whom he receives part of Bombay as dowry, May 20.  
 Charter to the Royal Society; the first of its kind in Europe.  
 Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June 14.  
 Lambert banished to Guernsey for life.  
 First appearance of women on the stage.  
 Dunkirk restored to the Fr. for £400,000 (five millions of livres), to liquidate Charles's debts, Oct. 17.  
 [Dunkirk was founded in 966.]  
 The licentiousness of the court causes much dissatisfaction.  
 Drury Lane theatre built.  
 Incorporation of the African Company.  
 [Government owed this Co. £11,686,800.  
 Their capital was £10,780,000 till 1776.]  
 Hackney coaches first licensed.  
 New era in the history of the Poor Laws the foundation of the law of settlement laid, and the labouring population reduced to their ancient condition of "adscripti glebæ."  
 Vassalage of feudal tenure abolished.  
 The "guinea" (the gold of which it was coined being brought by the African Company from coast of Guinea) is adopted as the name of the "Unite;" the name given the pound, sovereign, in the reign of James I., to commemorate the union of England and Scotland.  
 [It subsequently rose in value to 30s.]  
 Two and five guinea pieces coined.  
**France.**  
 1661 Mazarin makes a present of his whole fortune to the king, and receives it again with an indisputable title, March 6.  
 Death of cardinal Mazarin, March 9.  
 The king his own prime minister.  
 ["Indeed it was in pursuance of the deceased minister's advice that Louis commanded all official persons to communicate immediately with himself, and took into his own hands the direct control of the government."]  
 Fouquet, finance minister, imprisoned, and his property confiscated.  
 Colbert is appointed minister of finance.  
 Colbert's finance arrangements; the state robbers of taxes brought to justice; taxes re-modelled; interest of the public debt reduced; and other methods to increase the finances.  
 Coffee introduced by Thevenot.  
 Private lotteries forbidden in France.  
 Birth of the Jesuit Butcher (d. 1737.)

**France.**

- 1662 Louis compels the pope to make reparation for an outrage upon the French ambassador and his wife in Rome.  
Louis seizes Avignon (1650.)  
Dunkirk purchased fr. Charles II. of Eng.  
Removal of the court to St. Germain.  
Magnificence of Louis's court.  
The public income exceeds the expenditure — the first time for a series of years.  
The Abbe Laudati's project for lighting Paris and other towns legalised.

**Germany.**

- 1661 Puffendorf, professor of International Law at Heidelberg (the first chair of the kind instituted in Europe) fl. (1672.)  
Alexander Mair, wood engraver, flourishes at Augsburg.

**Italy.**

- 1661 The doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin confirmed by papal bull.  
1662 Renewed dispute respecting Privilege of Sanctuary between the pope and Louis of France.  
The duke de Crequi, the French ambassador, and his lady, are insulted in the streets of Rome; in retaliation Louis dismisses the pope's nuncio, and seizes on Avignon. [The pope subsequently made an humble apology.]  
Death of the painter Lionella Spada.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1660 War of Hungary with the Turks; fall of Racoczi at the battle of Clausenburg.  
Loss of Great Warradin to the Turks.  
The Socinians expelled Poland.  
Peace of Oliva (a convent near Dantzic), between Poland and Sweden; Casimir renounces all claim to the throne of Sweden; Poland resigns nearly all Livonia.  
Confederacy of nobles in Hungary under the palatine Wesselini, for establishing liberty of conscience and their right to elect their own sovereign.

- 1661 The Hungarians refuse to admit the imperial armies into Hungary.  
Casimir, of Poland, points out to his diet the districts which should yet become a prey to three of their powerful neighbours (1772.)  
War of Hungary with the Porte: loss of Great Warradin.  
Austria nominates *Kemeni* to Transylvania.  
*Michael Abaffi* I. is nominated by the Porte.  
Revolt of the Polish army under Lubomirski, on the proposal of the king to name D'Enghien his successor.

- 1662 The Hungarians lose Neuhaussel.  
Defeat and death of *Kemeni* at Tatmar.  
**Spain.**  
1661 War with Portugal resumed; the army commanded by Don John of Austria.  
Ineffectual attempts of the queen mother of Portugal to conciliate the Spanish court.  
1662 Spanish American affairs unprosperous.  
Evora, and other strong places, taken from Portugal by Don John of Austria.

**Portugal.**

- 1661 The queen-mother, observing the preparations making by Spain for the renewed invasion of Portugal, tries every means to avert the storm by entering into terms with the superior power.

**Portugal.**

- 1661 Spanish troops pour into the Alentejo; another force approaches the frontiers, near Ciudad Rodrigo.

- 1662 Loss of Evora and other places.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1661 Peace of Cardis between Sweden and Russia—mediated by the emperor Leopold; mutual restoration of conquests.

**Netherlands.**

- 1661 The Dutch fleet attacks and destroys many of the Barbary pirates.

Treaty betwn. the Dutch and Portuguese, favourable to the former.

The restrictions of England on the Dutch fishing trade renewed by Charles II.; great indignation in Holland.

- 1662 The elements of discord with England become widely extended in Holland.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1661 War with Austria for Transylvania.

- 1662 Turbulence of the Kurds.

Invasion of Hungary by the grand vizier; Neuhaussel and Great Warradin taken.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1661 Prosperous condition of trade in Persia, owing to prolonged peace.

Embassies from the principal courts of Europe visit Shah Abbas.

**India and China.**

- 1661 Aurungzebe overcomes the rebellion of his nephews in India.

*Kang-he*, emperor of China, under the guardianship of four regents.

European embassies arrive at the court of Peking: they are imprisoned (1669.)

Death of the Gooroo, Hur Race; his infant son Hurkishen succeeds.

- 1662 Bombay is ceded to England by Portugal. [The Portuguese obtained it in 1530.]

Earthquake in China—at Peking alone 300,000 persons lose their lives.

The Dutch in Formosa surrender to the Chinese; they quit the island.

**America.**

- 1660 Hugh Peters, "a freeman of Massachusetts," the first who lost his life for opposition to monarchy, is hanged and quartered in England, October 14.

Sir William Berkeley governor of Virginia.

"The total ejection of mercenary attorneys decreed by the Virginians.

Independent legislation adopted in Virginia and Maryland.

Population of Maryland, 10,000.

Calomel preparations for medicinal purposes introduced by *Beguin*.

- 1661 Three of king Charles's judges escape to America—John Dixwell, William G. fl., and Edward Whalley.

John Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth" condemned by the assembly of Massachusetts, as being "too full of the seditious doctrines of democratic liberty." The author suppresses his book.

Impending collision between Massachusetts and England respecting privileges; the former denies the right of appeal to the king, and condemns the navigation laws.

- 1662 Charter of Massachusetts renewed; but the breach respecting royal privileges is not healed.

The English first cut logwood on the coast of Yucatan (Honduras.)

**Britain.**

- 1663 Four royal subsidies voted.  
 Incorporation of the Royal Society, Ap. 2; the charter of 1662 not being explicit.  
 Review of the Guards, the then standing army, July 4.  
 Insurrection of the Fifth Monarchy men in the north suppressed.  
 [It was an insignificant rising at Farmley wood, Yorkshire.]  
 Impeachment of Clarendon; fails, July 9.  
 Exportation of corn permitted.  
 Use of ladies' masks.  
 [At this date a custom, long afterwards disgracing our fair countrywomen, took its rise. Evelyn says, that "on the 12th June, he saw Lady Mary Cromwell at the Royal theatre, when the house began to fill, put on her vizard, and so kept it on all the play; which of late is become a great fashion among the ladies, which hides their face."]  
 Importation of cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England prohibited.  
 The first flating-mill erected at Sheen, near Richmond, by a Dutchman.  
 Thomas Simon's new crown piece with a petition to the king on its edge, praying him to compare "this trial piece with the Dutch coins (those coined by John Roetier at the mint), and if more truly drawn, &c. to relieve him" (1650.)  
 The first saw-mill in England—erected by a Dutchman near London, but abandoned through fear of the populace.  
 James Gregory's "Optica Promota" pub.  
 [In this work his invention of "The Reflecting Telescope," which is still in use, is made known.]  
 The magic lantern first described by Kircher, in "Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae."  
 Boyle's "Experiments upon Colours."  
 Death of the marquis of Worcester, author of "A century of the names and scantlings of Inventions," and the supposed discoverer of the rapidly condensing property of steam. (A steam engine describd.)  
 1664 Triennial act passed; also the Conventicle act—the former according to Charles's wish, the latter an act of the Commons.  
 The clergy surrender the privilege of taxing themselves in convocation, for the elective franchise.  
 War with the Dutch inevitable, owing to several collisions in foreign parts between merchants of either country.  
 £2,000,000 granted by parliament, in Dec., towards the anticipated war.  
 The city merchants furnish more money.  
 Birth of queen Anne, the last of the Stuart dynasty, at Twickenham.  
 Two witches burned by judge Hale.  
 Death of John Hoskins, portrait painter.  
 Day wages of labourers from March to Sept.: 8d. with food, 1s. 2d. without food— from Sept. to March: 6d. and 1s.

**France.**

- 1663 Agreement between Louis and the duke of Lorraine.  
 Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, &c. fndd.  
 College for foreign missionaries at Paris.  
 Academy of inscriptions and medals founded by M. Colbert at Paris (1671.)

**France.**

- 1663 Accouchement of Madame de la Valliere, mistress of Louis.  
 "Strange that so often through my early dreams  
 A royal vision flitted; a proud form  
 Upon whose brow Nature had written 'Empire,'  
 While on the lip,—love, smiling, wrapt in sunshine  
 The charmed world that was its worshipper."  
 "I have preserved the lesson  
 Even with too weak a reverence."—*La Valliere.*  
 Death of Nicholas Poussin, the painter (born 1594), and of the romancist Claprenede.  
 Birth of Papillon Pierre l'Aine, an excellent artist in wood engraving (d. 1698.)  
 John Prevot's receipt for making Hungary Water first pub. at Frankfort. (More probably in 1660. Prevot died in 1681.)  
 1664 Treaty of Pisa with the pope.  
 Prohibitory tariffs of customs.  
 Manufactures encouraged by Colbert.  
 [Colbert made money the criterion of national wealth; hence he encouraged trade, manufactures, commerce, &c.]  
 French East India Company, and West India Company begin to trade.  
 Colonies at Cayenne, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, St. Lucia.  
 6,000 French troops assist the emperor in his war with Turkey.  
 Death of Nicolas Perrot d' Ablancourt, a paraphrastic translator of Greek and Latin authors. (Born in April 5, 1606, at Chalons-sur-Marne.)  
 Death of S. Guicheron ("Hist. of the Ho. of Savoy.") (Born 1607.)  
**Germany.**  
 1663 Commencement of the *Permanent Diet* at Ratisbon (till 1806); diet by ministers.  
 [Deputies from the provinces and cities of the empire attended; they were styled ambassadors.]  
 The turbulent states of Prussia, Cleves, and March, do homage to Frederick William as their lord paramount and sovereign, October 16.  
 1664 The German princes, the pope, the French, Swedes, &c. assist the emperor against the Turks: Leopold William commander-in-chief.  
 [There sprung up a general enthusiasm as against a common enemy.]  
 Battle of St. Gothard; Turks defeated with the loss of 16,000 men.  
 Truce for twenty years concluded with the vizier by the emperor.  
 General complaints of the allies against this unexpected truce.  
**Italy.**  
 1663 The coasts of south of Europe are harassed by African pirates.  
 Avignon seized by the French (1690.)  
 Great discontent in Sicily, because of the monopoly of exporting silks conferred upon Messina.  
 Birth of the Milanese architectural painter (Giovanni Ghisolfi (d. 1743.)  
 Iced Liquors in Florence; the discovery of making which was announced by Procope Conteaux, in the year 1666.  
 1664 The pope makes a humiliating treaty with Louis XIV. at Pisa, Feb. 12.  
 Birth of cardinal Julius Alberoni, in the state of Piacenza—(died June 26, 1752.)  
 Schall, the Jesuit, imprisoned in China.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1663 Prussia is formally declared independent of Poland (1657.)  
Civil war in Poland; the king and the nobles arrayed against each other.
- 1664 The Hungarians are assisted by the Germans against the Turks. (See Germany.)  
Battle of St. Gothard; the Turks routed.  
[A brief but bloody battle. See Ger.]  
Truce of Temeswar with the Turks for 20 years: recognition of Abaffi as independent prince of Transylvania.  
[The emperor being aware that a secret understanding subsisted between France and Turkey felt compelled to conclude a truce 9 days after the battle.]

**Spain.**

- 1663 Ill success of the war with Portugal; Don John's army routed at Estremos by Schomberg.
- 1664 Apprehensions of Philip's death; the queen, jealous of the influence of Don John, obstructs his military progress and detracts from his fame; hence  
Don John resigns his command.  
The marquis of Caracena succeeds him.  
Locatelli's sowing machines in use in Spn.

**Portugal.**

- 1663 Victory over the Spaniards at Estremos.  
Death of A. B. Bacellar, writer of sonnets.
- 1664 Twelve thousand Portuguese routed by the Spaniards under the duke of Ossuna.  
Defeat of the duke of Ossuna before Ciudad Rodrigo.  
Don John and the duke of Ossuna retire from the Spanish command.

**Denmark.**

- 1663 Birth of Arne Magnussen, Danish historian.

**Netherlands.**

- 1663 The fire-engine invented by John Vander Heyden.  
Conflicts of Dutch ships and colonists, with those of Engld., in Africa and America.
- 1664 Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, *governor*, Neth.  
War of the Dutch with England; chiefly the result of commercial rivalry (1652.)  
Unsuccessful negotiations of De Witt, grand pensionary, to form alliance with France.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1664 Turkish army overthrown by Montecuculi at St. Gothard. Peace with Austria.

**India and China.**

- 1663 Complete establishment of the power of Aurungzebe.  
[His dominions were so extensive that his revenue amounted to £32,000,000 ster.]
- 1664 Revolt of Sevajee against the emperor of Delhi; rise of the Mahrattas.  
The Mantchu Tartar dynasty of *Ta Tsing* in China.  
The Danes and French first establish factories in Bengal.  
Tegh Buhadur, ninth Sikh Gooroo.  
Pieter de Bitter (Dutch) reconquers Padang in Sumatra.  
Persecution of Jesuits (Verbiest, Schall, &c.) and the native Christians in China.

**Persia.**

- 1664 Sir John Chardin comes to Persia.  
[Chardin, the son of a jeweller at Paris, was born in 1643. This, his first journey, in which he visited Persia and the East Indies, lasted from this year to 1670.]

**America.**

- 1663 The "province" of Carolina granted to Lrds. Clarendon, Albemarle (Monk), Craven, Shaftesbury, Sir J. Colleton, Lord John Berkeley, and Sir Wm. Berkeley.  
[Spain denies the right of England to this province.]  
The English colonies in America are compelled by the new navigation law to purchase *only in England*; thus the grasping avarice of Eng. merchants is developed.  
Clarendon, Berkeley, and six principal courtiers arrive to speculate in lands.  
Marked change in the Virginian legislature: decline of the democratic party.  
["Unlike Massachusetts, Virginia was a continuation of English society. The first colonists were not fugitives from persecution; they came, rather, under the auspices of the nobility, the church, and the mercantile interests of England." They venerated monarchy; they had no ideas of "natural right;" they had no antipathy to feudalism.]  
Earthquake throughout Canada, Feb. 5.  
New charter for Rhode Island obtained, establishing perfect religious toleration.  
["Freedom of conscience, unlimited freedom of mind, was, from the first, the trophy of the baptists."—*Bancroft*. See England, 1630.]  
New French Company of the Indies; they send an armament which expels the Dutch from Cayenne. (See France.)  
St. John's Island and other places granted to the Sieur Doublet, by the Company of new France.
- 1664 New Sweden surrendered to England; it is now called Delaware (1630, 1655.)  
The duke of York obtains from his brother a grant of all the country from the Connecticut river to Delaware bay.  
["During the first four years of his power, Charles II. gave away a large part of a continent. Could he have continued as lavish in the course of his reign, he would have given away a world."—*Bancroft*.]  
St. Lucia purchased from the Caribs by the English; who expel the French.  
War of England agt. the Dutch colonies.  
Great excitement in Massachusetts; apprehensions of a hostile fleet from England.  
Royal commissioners arrive; the liberty of the colony is limited; remonstrance forwarded to Charles; the people are enthusiastic for the preservation of their independence.  
Encroachments of the New Englanders and the colonists of Maryland upon New Netherlands; they refuse to acknowledge the rights of the Dutch West India Co.  
Long Island taken by the English; New Amsterdam surrenders, also Manhattan (now New York) to Sir R. Holmes.  
[In October of this year, for the first time, the whole Atlantic coast of the old 13 states was in the possession of England.]  
New Jersey settled by the English.  
Eliot's Indian Bible published at Cambridge; one of the first books printed in North America.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1663 Thevenot's chart of the west coast of "Hollandia Nova" published.

**Britain.**

- 1665 New oath for the clergy.  
 War proclaimed against the Dutch, Feb. 22.  
 [Charles had left Holland, a country which gave him refuge in misfortune, with profuse expressions of regard and gratitude; but a variety of motives acting on his easy and plastic mind soon effaced whatever of gratitude he had conceived.]  
 Great plague of London; 100,000 inhabitants perish from June 29 to Dec. 12.  
 Parliament removes to Oxford.  
 Supply of £1,250,000 granted for the war.  
 [This liberal vote has been considered more than usually important on account of certain conditions attached to it—namely, that the money should be applied for a specific purpose, and that the details of the disbursements should be submitted to the inspection of the members. From this time it became an undisputed principle that *parliamentary supplies are only to be expended for the objects specified by the people's representatives.*]  
 Duke of York defeats the Dutch off the Norfolk shores: Opdam blown up, Ju. 3.  
 Charles offers bribes to Louis XIV. of France to join him against the Dutch—refused. The king of Denmark also refuses to join England against Holland.  
 First subscription concert in England; held at Oxford (1678.)  
 Five mile act passed, Oct. 30.  
 Treasonable conduct of Algernon Sydney.  
 Conspiracy of colonel Danvers frustrated.  
 Valentine Greatrakes, the medical impostor.  
 Fleet—114 sail besides fire-ships.  
 Half-pence and farthings first coined.  
 The "legend" on the edge of large silver coins, "Decus et Tutamen," first adopted.  
 First Gazette published at Oxford.  
 A diving-bell employed by one Sinclair near the isle of Mull.
- 1666 London Gazette first published, Feb. 5.  
 Four days' conflict between the English fleet and the united squadrons of France and Holland—closed by a fog, June 1-4.  
 [The English fleet was commanded by Monk. Rupert came up on the 3d and saved Monk from destruction.]  
 Rupert and Monk defeat the Dutch, Ju. 26.  
 Great fire of London; 400 streets, including 13,200 houses, 90 churches, &c. burnt, September 2, 3.  
 Suspicion of treason falling on the catholics, they are rigorously dealt with.  
 Vote of £1,800,000 for the war.  
 Quarrel between the court and parliament respecting a Bill for appointment of commissioners to examine the war accounts.  
 Unpopularity of the king, followed by Disaffection in Scotland; to repress which a court of High Commission is established.  
 The persecuted covenanters take up arms.  
 The severities of Sir James Turner, commander of the royal troops, produce open war in Scotland.  
 Generals Dalziel and Drummond defeat the covenanters on the Pentland Hills.  
 Dreadful persecution of the covenanters: they are tortured and hanged in scores.  
 The king adopts a half oriental style of clothing.  
 Cashmere shawls first brought into Engl.

**Britain.**

- 1666 Newton's first idea of gravitation this year.  
 Antonio Verrio, painter; in England since 1643 (died 1707.)
- 1667 Dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale, Charles's favourite ministers.  
 Several ships of the line burnt in the river Medway by the Dutch fleet, June 3.  
 The peace of Breda: New York, Cape Coast, &c. are ceded to Engl., July 10.  
*Continued p. 434.*
- France.**
- 1665 Judicial offices publicly offered for sale in Paris.  
 Decline of agriculture in France.  
 The Languedoc canal commenced.  
 The Jansenists persecuted in France.  
 The "Journal de Scavans," the first modern journal of literary criticism; first number May 30.  
 A plate-glass manufactory established at Tourlaville, near Cherbourg, under the patronage of the minister Colbert.  
 The Dutch engravers—Gerard Edelinck, Pierre van Schuppen, and Schuppen the younger, flourish in Paris under Colbert's patronage.
- 1666 Death of the qn. mother, Anne of Austria.  
 School for cadets at Paris.  
 Death of François Mansart, architect; and Scarazin, the sculptor.  
 The government possesses the right of disposing of 50,000 offices.  
 Charter of the Academy of Sciences, Paris.  
*On p. 434.*
- Germany.**
- 1665 Annexation of the Tyrol to Austria.  
 The Swedes attack Bremen.  
 Interference of France in Alsatia complained of by the German princes.  
 Beccher, chemist, flourishes (1625-1685.)
- 1666 Marriage of Leopold to the younger Spanish princess, Margaret Theresa.  
 Distressed state of Prussia on account of the arbitrary and heavy taxation for maintaining the elector's army.
- 1667 Dissolution of the league of the Rhine in January, owing to the fidelity of the protestant princes to the interests of the emp.  
 Excise taxation adopted in Berlin.  
 Birth of Christopher Ludwig Agricola, portrait painter and engrvr., at Ratsboun.
- Austria.**
- 1665 Union of the Tyrol to Austria.
- Italy.**
- 1665 The pope, to favour the Jesuits, issues a bull prohibiting any denial of the immaculate conception of the virgin (1661.)  
 Charles II. king of Naples and Sicily.  
 The discovery of the inflection of light announced by Grimaldi in his work "De Lumine, Coloribus, et Iride." (B. 1666 d. 1680.)
- 1666 Commercial prosperity of Genoa extended by a treaty with the Turks.  
 Death of Giovanni Barbieri (Guercino) painter (born 1590.)
- 1667 Clement IX. (cardinal Julius Rospigliosi) pope, June 20.  
 Dispersion of the Academy del Cimento.  
 [Similar institutions sprang up at Naples Milan, and Bologna.]  
 Death of F. Borromini, architect.  
*Continued on p. 435.*

**Hungary and Poland.**

1665 The Hungarians again revolt against the emperor.

[Unfortunately for the emperor, his proceedings in Hungary of late years deprived him of the barrier of that brave nation against the Turks. He drove the Hungarians to arms as one man, against his cold-blooded cruelty and oppression.]

1666 War between the prince palatine of Hungary and the elector of Mentz.

John Sobieski, marshal of Poland, gains a great victory over the Tartars.

1667 *On p.* 435.

**Spain.**

1665 Terrible defeat near Villaviosa.

[Though the Spaniards were routed with great slaughter, the victory on the side of their enemies was dearly bought.]

Great murmurings and complaints of the people reach the king from all quarters.

Death of Philip IV. Sep. 17; accession of Charles II. (son by Anne of Austria) 4 yrs. Regency of the queen mother till 1675.

The queen mother under the intriguing influence of her confessor, Jesuit Nitard.

[General distrust and dissatisfaction; all seemed to feel that nothing more was wanted to effect the ruin of the country; for Spain had always suffered most during the minority of its kings.]

Arbitrary taxation; state corruption, &c.

1666 Conspiracy against the archduke Don John of Austria; he is excluded the Junta; banished from court, and a false charge of conspiracy to murder Nitard got up.

1667 Louis of France advances claims upon Brabant. (See France.)

*Continued on p.* 435.

**Portugal.**

1665 Victory at Villaviosa over the Spaniards, gained by the loss of 4,000 men.

[It was this battle which finally fixed the sovereignty of the country in the house of Braganza.]

1666 The queen mother resigns the regency; her imbecile son is unable to rule; great dissatisfaction at Lisbon, &c.

1667 *On p.* 435.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

1665 *Lex Regia* in Denmark, abolition of the diet; the king nearly absolute.

University of Kiel, Holstein, founded.

1667 *On p.* 435.

**Netherlands.**

1665 Admiral de Ruyter destroys all the shipping, factories, &c. along Cape Coast.

Defeat of the Dutch, and loss of their fleet, under Opdam, by the English, June 1.

De Witt, the grand pensionary, takes the command of the republican fleet.

University of Bruges founded.

Period of the writers—Voetius (1589-1670), the polemic; J. Westerbaen (1599-1669), the epigrammatist; G. Goloius (1596-1667), the orientalist; Just Van Vondel (1587-1679), the tragedian; Diemerbroek (1609-1674), the anatomist; C. Huygens (1596-1687), epigrammatist; J. F. Gronovius (1611-1671), and J. Leusden (1614-1689), philologists; Swammerdam (1637-1680), and A. Leuwenhoek (1632-1723), natural historians. Also, the historians—G. Brandt (1645-1704), J. Perizonius

**Netherlands.**

(1631-1715), Cau, P. Bondam, and Simon Styl; the dramatists and poetic writers—J. Decker (1610-1666), Reinier Auslo (1622-1669), Nich. Heins (1620-1681), P. Franciscus (1645-1704), J. A. Vander Goes (1647-1708), Jau Vos, and Jau de Brune; the antiquarians—J. Gronovius (1645-1716), and J. G. Gravius (1632-1703); and the anatomists—F. Ruysch (1639-1731), and G. Bidloo (1649-1713.)

1666 Chain shot invented by admiral de Witt. Victory of Van Tromp, the younger, over Monk, June 1-4.

Defeat of Van Tromp and De Ruyter, July 25, 26. (See England.)

F. Helvetius, of Holland, doctor of medicine and alchemist, flourishes.

1667 The French become allies of the republic. De Ruyter's exploits in the Thames. *Continued on p.* 435.

**Turkish Empire.**

1666 Tumults at Salonica, occasioned by the false prophet Rabbi Sabatay Seva (1605.)

Mohammed causes Sabatay Seva to be arrested at Constantinople; he turns Mohammedan to save his life.

[The claims of this false Messiah had been acknowledged by the Jews in Turkey, Venice, Leghorn, and Amsterdam.]

Koepriili departs for Candia.

1667 Siege of Candia renewed with vigour.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1666 Death of Shah Abbas II. of a loathsome disease, aged 25.

*Shah Suleiman* succeeds in Persia.

[During the 28 years that he reigned he devoted himself to effeminate pleasures, and left the government of his kingdom to his ministers.]

Decline of the power of Persia; increased corruptions of the court.

**India and China.**

1665 Death of the ex-emperor of India (1659.)

Rebellion of the Yogis, being incited thereto by Bistamia, a female saint.

1667 Saldanha, Portuguese envoy, comes to the court of China to negotiate for the Macao merchants; unsuccessful.

Efforts of the Dutch to regain Formosa; unsuccessful.

**America.**

1665 Proposal of the royal commissioners to assemble the male population of Massachusetts at Boston, to hear the king's message read; rejected.

Collision between the court of Massachusetts and the royal commissioners; the former disregard the navigation act, and deny the authority of the commissioners. Mission of Father Claude Allowez to the "Far West."

Colony established at Cape Fear by a party from Barbadoes.

1666 The English abandon St. Lucia. They expel the Dutch from Tortola; and Boston equips some privateers; the idea of "annexing" Canada being now entertained in New England.

1667 Cayenne taken by the English. Settlement of Carolina by a body of English, numbering 450 persons in all (1663.) French and other foreign emigrants flock into Maryland.

**Britain.**

- 1667 *Continued* from p. 432.  
Dismissal of Lord Clarendon, Aug. 30.  
The Commons pass a resolution of impeachment against him, Oct. 10, which the Lords reject, Nov. 10.  
Clarendon retires to France, where he devotes himself to literary pursuits.  
The poll-tax re-enacted; dukes £100, marquises £80, barons £30, knights £20, esquires £10, and all private persons 12 pence each.  
Death of the poet Cowley.  
Insurances on houses and goods commnded.  
[The first office opened for these purposes was set on foot by a Dr. Barton, an extensive London builder.]  
The Bahamas visited by the English.  
Milton's "Paradise Lost" published.  
["Paradise Regained" appeared in 1673.]  
Description of the discovery of 1659 (coal gas) laid before the Royal Society by Thomas Shirley, Esq. of Lancashire.  
The first book on the processes and operations of dyeing published, viz.—"An Apparatus to the practice of Dyers."  
Grimling Gibbons, sculptor, flourishes.  
Isaac Fuller, painter of portraits, fl.  
1668 Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against the ambitious designs of Louis of France, Jan. 13.  
["King Charles, with almost unheard-of perfidy, entered into a secret treaty with France, in the very teeth of his other engagements."—*T. C. Grattan.*]  
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April.  
Attempt of James Mitchell to shoot archbishop Sharp, in Scotland.  
[No one ever informed on Mitchell.]  
Wheel barometers first in use.  
[The manners of the affluent of this period may be denominated *national*, as they had as yet received but little polish or corruption from foreign contact.]  
London streets lighted by lanterns hung out by the citizens.  
The doctrine of the mutual gravitation of planets propounded by Dr. Hook, chemist (1635-1702.)  
Thomas Flatman (1633-1688), Richard Gibson, a dwarf (d. 1690), and John Hoskins (d. 1681), painters, flourish.  
1669 Union with Scotland proposed to the English parliament; and abandoned, Oct. 19.  
Lauderdale makes a similar proposal to the Scottish parliament same day.  
Habeas corpus act passes the Commons.  
[The arbitrary proceedings of Lord Clarendon gave rise to this act.]  
Formation of the Hudson Bay Company.  
Population of England about five millions.  
Death of Sir John Denman, poet.  
Royal Exchange, London, rebuilt; Mr. Jerman, city surveyor, architect.  
[It had been burnt in 1666.]  
Discovery by Dr. Hook of dyeing with fast colours in red, blue, green, and purple.  
Dr. Barrow's "Lectiones Opticæ," pub.  
Lady Castlemaine is jealous of the attentions of her royal master to Nell Gwynne and Mary Davies, actresses.  
Hon. Robert Boyle, "a most amiable man, a diligent philosopher, and sound Christian," fl. (1627-1691.)

**Britain.**

- 1669 Musicians in the reign of Charles II.:—Doctors Child, Christopher, Gibbons, Rogers, and Wilson, Low, Colman, Cook, Abertus, Bryne, Tucker, Lawes, Piers, Purcell; organ builders: Loosemore of Exeter, Thamar of Peterborough, Preston of York, and Dallans; besides Schmidt, Harris, and Rene Renatus, who were invited from the continent.  
[Tudway says, that as "Charles was a brisk and airy prince, and tired with the grave and solemn way which had been established by Tallis, Bird, and others, ordered the composers of his chapel to add symphonies, &c. with instruments to their anthems."]  
Robert Streater, painter of the chapel of All Soul's College, Oxford, fl. (1624-1680.)  
Mayowe, chemist, flourishes (1645-1697.)

**France.**

- 1667 Louis claims for his wife (though renounced by her) Flanders, Brabant, and Franche Comté; Spain demurs to the demand. (See 1660.)  
War declared against Spain; Louis heads an army of 35,000 men, under the command of Turenne, and invades Belgium.  
Douay taken; Louis present.  
Louis's legislation in civil matters commences.  
The streets of Paris regularly lighted for the first time. (See 1662.)  
Louis purchases Gobelin's dye works.  
The magnificent front (the principal) of the Louvre built by Perrault.  
[The length of it is 371 feet; height 85 feet.]  
The Royal Observatory of Paris erected.  
Antoine Masson, burinist, &c. flourishes.  
Corcier the Jesuit, mathematician, &c. fl.  
1668 Louis victoriously invades Flanders.  
The triple alliance checks the further progress of Louis against Spain.  
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 2:—Louis surrenders Franche Comté, but acquires Lille, Tournay, &c. in Flanders.  
Birth of the legal reformer Aguesseau, at Limoges, November 27 (1717).  
Birth of Vincent leieur, at Rouen, wood engraver (died 1743 at Paris.)  
Malbranche (1638-1715); La Bruyere (1636-1696); L. Morelli, historian (1643-1680); Tillemont, eccles. hist. (1637-1698); Boileau the satirist (1636-1711); and J. Racine the dramatist (1639-1699), flourish.  
1669 Commencement of the controversy between the Jesuits and the Jansenists.  
Increase of commerce; public works promoted; literature and the arts encouraged.  
Louis has a Swiss standing body guard.  
Picard's periodical degree at Paris, measures 68'945 English miles.  
Nich. Pitau (1633-1676), Guillaume Chateau (b. 1633), Fran. Spierre (1643-1680), Jean Louis Rouillet (b. 1645), Fran. de Poilly (d. 1693), Gerard Scotin (b. 1642), and Jean Baptist Nollin (b. 1655), flour.  
Papillon, the elder, engraver, fl. at Rouen.  
**Germany.**  
1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.  
1669 Intrigues and bribery of Louis of France to gain the principal states of Germany to his interests.  
Nancy suddenly attacked and plundered by the French.

**Italy.**

- 1667 *Continued* from p. 432.  
 Father Jean Mabillon fl. (1632-1707.)  
 The painters (Roman school) Giambatista Salvi (1605-1685), Pietro da Cortona (1596-1669), Salvator Rosa (1615-1673), Gaspar Poussin (1613-1675), Carlo Maratta (1625-1713), Nicholas Poussin, fl.
- 1668 The pope issues a bull authorizing the Venetians to secularize certain monasteries, and devote their revenues to the maintenance of the Turkish war.  
 Death of Giovanni Battista Albano, pntr.
- 1669 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*; Catania almost wholly destroyed; the streams of lava continue to flow forty days.  
 The Venetians lose Candia; hence Peace with the Porte follows.  
 [Only the ports of Spinalonga, and Suda, in Candia, remain to Venice.]  
 Nitard, being expelled Spain, comes to Rome, and is created cardinal.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1667 The Ukraine wrested from Poland by Russia, and confirmed by the armistice of Andrussow.  
 Lubienetski (Pole), author of a History of the Reformation, fl. (1623-1675.)
- 1668 The protestants of Hungary restored to their churches.  
 Resignation of the Polish crown by John Casimir. An interregnum of a year.
- 1669 *Michael Koributh* king of Poland.  
 The malcontents of Hungary enter into an association and seek aid from the Turks.  
 Turf is first (?) burnt to charcoal in Bohemia, Silesia, &c. according to a suggestion of John Joachim Becher.  
 Etching on glass first practised by Henry Schwanhard of Prague.  
 [The falling of *aqua-fortis* accidentally on his spectacles led to the discovery.]

**Spain.**

- 1667 *Continued* from p. 433.  
 Don John is warmly received in Arragon.  
 War with France; Louis having revived his claim to the Spanish Netherlands, notwithstanding the express renunciation of such claims in 1659.  
 Douay lost to Spain.  
 Calderon, dramatist, burned for homicide (born 1601.)
- 1668 Peace of Lisbon; the independence of Portugal acknowledged—Ceuta remains under Spain.  
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Louis XIV. restores to Spain most of his conquests in Flanders.  
 Don John demands the dismissal of Nitard.  
 Insurrection in Granada and elsewhere, in support of Don John of Austria.
- 1669 Nitard compelled to leave Spain, owing to the firmness of Don John of Austria.  
 Ferdinando de Valenzela, minister.  
 Disgust of the *grandees* with the new minister, and with the entire proceedings of the court.  
 Death of M. de Villegas, lit. (born 1595.)

**Portugal.**

- 1667 Revolution in Portugal; the king is deposed at Lisbon for imbecility, but is allowed nominally to reign till his death. His brother Pedro (afterwards king) regent. He marries Alfonso's affianced bride.

**Portugal.**

- 1668 Peace with Spain—that country having recognised the royal claims of the house of Braganza. Ceuta remains to Spain.  
 Negotiations with the pope to acknowledge the house of Braganza.
- Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**
- 1667 Sweden mediates between England and Holland in the peace of Breda.  
 Truce of Andrussow, between Russia and Poland; the latter cedes Smolensko, Severia, Tehernigow, Kiow, and the Ukraine, east of the Dnieper.  
 Revolt of the Donski Cossacks under Stenko Razin; they overrun the S. of Russia.  
 Roemer, a Danish mathematician, determines, at Paris, the velocity of light.  
 Kunczell, chemist, &c. fl. (1630-1703.)
- 1668 Triple alliance—Sweden, Holland, and England against the encroachments of France in the Spanish Netherlands.  
 Rise of the Swedish-French and anti-French parties.  
 Russia first sends ambassadors to France and Spain.  
 Cornelius Mayer's improved hydrometer.

**Netherlands.**

- 1667 *Continued* from p. 433.  
 Peace of Breda between England and Holland; Polorone restored by England.  
 War between Spain and France; the latter is victorious in the Netherlands.
- 1668 Duke de Feria, *governor*, Netherlands.  
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between Spain and France—Lille and Tournay ceded to the latter.  
 League of Holland, England, and Sweden, against the French in Belgium (1671.)  
 The stadtholdership in Holland abolished; William III. (1650) is, however, appointed captain-general.
- 1669 Intrigues of France for obtaining the Netherlands.  
 Amsterdam streets first lighted.  
 John Van Aken, engraver and painter, fl.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1669 Candia, invested since 1645, is at length wrested from the Venetians, after a loss on both sides of more than 200,000 men.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1668 The Tartars and Uzbeks again ravage the Persian frontier.

**India and China.**

- 1668 English and Portuguese pirates off the coasts of Bombay.  
 Bengal granted to the English E. I. Coy.
- 1669 Kang-he, emperor of China, assumes the government; he punishes the regents, liberates the foreign ambassadors, &c.  
 Tegh Bahadur becomes the leader of a horde of robbers (1664.)
- America.**
- 1668 Massachussets and Maine at strife respecting submission to royalty; the former compels the latter to retain independence.  
 Marquette and Dablon's enterprise for the discovery of gold in Mississippi.  
 Porto Bello captured by Morgan.
- 1669 South Carolina colonized.  
 The monopoly of the Hudson bay territory given to prince Rupert and his friends.  
 Virginia dismembered by Charles in lavish grants to his courtiers and others.  
 Havanna taken by Morgan the buccaneer.

**Britain.**

- 1670 Sailing of a colony to South Carolina: Fort Carolina built.
- Formation of the "Cabal" Cabinet, consisting of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Landerdale.
- Charles's attempt to obtain a repeal of the penal laws drives the Commons to further acts of
- Persecution agt. the puritans and others.
- The "Coventry Act" making maiming and wounding capital crimes.
- Legislative union of England and Scotland unsuccessfully attempted.
- Habeas corpus again passes the Commons.
- Secret treaty between Charles and Louis, by which
- Charles becomes the pensioner of France—receiving at first 4,000,000 livres, annually; subsequently 2,000,000 livres.
- [According to this treaty catholicism was to become the established religion of England—Charles himself professed its tenets; after which the two countries were to make war upon Holland, and in case of success it was to be divided between Charles, Louis, and the prince of Orange.]
- Mission of the duchess of Portsmouth to France.
- Seizure of Ormond by Blood, Dec. 6.
- Duke of Buckingham's manufactory at Lambeth for making plate glass.
- Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered.
- Shoe buckles introduced.
- Royal Exchange, London, rebuilt.
- Muslins from India introduced.
- Doctors' Commons, for the study of civil law, founded.
- The sect of the Bourignonists greatly extended in Scotland. (See France 1658.)
- Herald's house built.
- Birth of the Saxon scholar, John Aland (Lord Fortescue, a baron of the common pleas, who died in 1747.)
- Unsuccessful attempt of Charles's ambassador at Frankfurt to learn the process of making mirrors as practised in Germany.
- Andrew Yarranton proceeds to Saxony to learn the art of finning plate-iron.
- Newton's Reflecting Telescope first described—an improvement on Gregory's.
- Death of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, at the great age of 169 years.
- 1671 The duke of York (afterwards James II.) openly abjures the protestant religion.
- New Conventicle act against dissenters.
- Additional penal laws against catholics.
- Death of queen mother, Henrietta Maria.
- Death of gen. Monk—duke of Albemarle.
- Protest of the House of Commons against the Lords' alterations in the money bills, March 6.
- Col. Blood's unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels, May 9.
- Violence to Dutch shipping by order of Charles in council, in order to provoke a rupture.
- Sir Samuel Morland's description of a "Speaking Trumpet" published.
- Birth of the earl of Shaftesbury, author of "Characteristics" (died 1713.)
- London Monument, on Fish-Street Hill, near London Bridge, begun.

**Britain.**

- 1672 The exchequer shut up by the king, Ja. 2. Unsuccessful attack upon Smyrna.
- A pension of £500 a-year settled on colonel Blood (1671.)
- Charles's "Declaration of Indulgence." War declared against the Dutch, May.
- Battle of Soleby (Southwold Bay), May 27; indecisive.
- St. Helena regained from the Dutch.
- Oath of abjuration agst. catholic doctrines.
- Earl of Shaftesbury appointed lord chancellor, November 17.
- Drury Lane theatre burnt.
- Temple Bar, London, built.
- Birth of Joseph Addison, at Milston, near Annesbury, Wiltshire, May 1 (1719.)
- Cumberland's "De Legibus Naturæ" pub. [His fundamental principle of ethics is, "that the greatest benevolence of every rational agent to all others is the happiest state of each individual, as well as of the whole."] Greenwich Palace (which in 1696 became an hospital), commenced from designs by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones.
- France.**
- 1670 Lorraine and the duchy of Bar occupied by French troops; the duke driven from his duchy (1697.)
- England detached from the triple alliance by subsidies to Charles II., with whom a secret alliance is formed for the partition of Holland, and the overthrow of the liberties of Europe.
- League against Holland:—king of France, king of England, the elector of Cologne, bishop of Munster, and king of Sweden, December 10.
- Birth of James Fitzjames, natural son of James, duke of York, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough, at Moulins, August 21.
- "Bayonets" invented at Bayonne.
- Discovery of the wholesale poisoning practised by the marchioness de Brinvilliers.
- 1671 War declared against Holland upon a few trifling pretences.
- Grenadier guards and light infantry companies first enrolled.
- Flints begin to be substituted in muskets for matchlocks.
- Academy of Architecture at Paris foundd.
- Hotel des Invalides built.
- The third and seventh satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini.
- Richer's experiments with the pendulum.
- 1672 Louis invades Holland with an army of 10,000 men, April 6.
- Lorraine overrun; Maëstricht cut off, and Rhinberg, Burich, Orsoy, and Wesel, taken.
- The Rhine crossed at Betaw, June 12.
- Fall of Utrecht, Gueldres, Over-Yssel, &c.
- The Dutch sue for peace; but are driven to desperation by the insulting demands of Louis; hence
- The sluices of Amsterdam opened.
- League of Brandenburg, Spain, and the empire, on behalf of Holland.
- Luxemburg's attempt upon the Hague.
- The Isle of Bourbon settled by the French.
- Military uniform generally introduced.
- Coffee introduced into France.

**Germany.**

- 1670 Lorraine annexed to France.  
 ["The golden chains of France bound down the spirit of the house of Austria."  
 Improved condition of Prussia; said to be owing to the substitution of excise taxation in 1667 instead of the direct system.  
 Pietism commenced in Dresden by Philip Jacob Spener.
- 1671 Secret treaty between the emperor and the French king (1672.)  
 Diet convoked at Presburg.  
 Charles, duke of Lorraine, joins the war against France in the Netherlands.
- 1672 The emperor and the elector of Brandenburg resolve to assist the Dutch.  
 [This was but a pretext on the part of the emperor; for Muteuculi was ordered not to use his weapons against France, but only to show them.]  
 Samuel Puffendorf publishes his "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium" (1661.)  
 University of Innspruck, Tyrol, founded.

**Italy.**

- 1670 Reconciliation of Portugal to the pope, who permits the king to nominate the bishops. Naples devastated by banditti.  
 Clement (cardinal John Baptist Emilius Altieri) pope, April 29.  
 War between Savoy and Genoa.  
 Cosmo III. grand duke of Tuscany.
- 1671 Pope Pius V. canonized at the request of the Dominicans.  
 Clement commands that the persecution of the Jansenists shall cease.  
 Death of Riccioli, the mathematician.
- 1672 Discovery and suppression of La Torre's conspiracy at Genoa.  
 Birth of L. Muratori, author of "Annals of Italy" (died 1750.)

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 1670 Conspiracy of the Hungarian nobles headed by Francis Racoecy; they convene a Diet at Cassau for the election of a palatine; the emperor having refused to nominate a successor to the deceased Wesselini. The insurrection is suppressed; hence Austrian tyranny in Hungary; the leaders of the Hungarian revolt are taken and executed; the monarchy declared hereditary; flight of thousands to Transylvania. Death of Polish theologian Przypocov (b. 1590.)
- 1672 The Poles neglect to pay their stipulated tribute to the Porte; hence Invasion of Poland by the sultan Mohammed; fall of Kaminiuk, &c.  
 Peace concluded by Koributh (which the diet afterwards rejects) ceding to the Porte the Cossacks, Kaminiuk, Podolia, and Ukraine, and engaging to pay tribute. John Casimir, ex-king of Poland, retires to Nevers in France.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1670 Christian V. king of Denmark; the act of sovereignty passed in 1660 made public.
- 1671 The order of Dannebrog revived in Denmark; new order of nobility created. Peter Schumacher created earl of Griefenfeld, and appointed high chancellor. Capture of Stencko Razan; he is hanged at Moscow; the Donski Cossacks submit.
- 1672 Sweden withdraws from the triple alliance. [The predominating influence of French party in Sweden occasioned this change.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1670 Count de Monterci, *governor*, Netherlands. Secret defensive alliance of the states with Spain against the designs of France.
- 1671 England withdraws from the triple league. Perplexity of the states: servility of De Witt to the French court.  
 The Orange party clamour for reconciliation with England, &c.
- 1672 Unexpected and perfidious attack of the English upon the Dutch Smyrna fleet, Mar. 13. War with Engld. and France. Naval fight off Soleby bay, May 6 (? 27.)  
 The French, under Turenne and Conde, invade and overrun most of the states. Critical position of Holland; the sluices opened; extensive districts submerged. Peace proposed; terms too degrading. The De Witts (brothers) torn in pieces at the Hague, August 20 (? 27.)  
 William III. (pr. of Orange) *stadtholder*. [This appointment had been stoutly opposed by the De Witts.]  
 Resolution to submerge the entire country rather than submit—the shipping being capable of transporting 200,000 families. 10,000 Spanish allies arrive (1671.)  
 Leathern hose for fire-engines the invention of two Dutchmen, both named Jan Van der Heide, of Amsterdam.  
 Death of Sylvius, mathematician.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1670 Peace with Venice; acquisition of Candia. Panayoti (the first Greek who received a public appointment in Turkey) made dragoman.
- 1671 The Cossacks place themselves under protection of the Porte. War with Poland.

**India.**

- 1670 Tegh Buhadur is suspected of rebellion, but the Rajah of Jeypoor mediates—saying, that he aspired not to sovereignty but went on pilgrimages.
- 1671 The Jesuits restored to China (1664)
- 1672 The Dekkan invaded by the Mahrattas, under their leader Sevajee.

**America.**

- 1670 The "Constitutions of Carolina"—*The Grand Model of Legislation*, by Locke and Clarendon, are signed in March. The Hudson Bay Company first obtain their possessions by charter.  
 Church of Quebec elevated into a bishopric. Treaty of the English with the Spaniards for cutting logwood at Yucatan.  
 Bees first introduced into America; being brought to Boston by the English.  
 Panama sacked by Morgan the buccaneer.
- 1671 The Dutch retake Cayenne.
- 1672 Cayenne restored to the French. Fort Frontenac (the site of the present Kingston) in Canada erected.  
 The river Mississippi discovered, by a route through Canada, by Father Marquette and M. Jolliet, a merchant.  
 Restrictions on colonial mercantile activity; the liberty of free traffic between the American colonies is taken away. The Bahamas colonized by Englishmen. The Spaniards capture all the British ships carrying logwood.  
 Geo. Fox is afforded protection in Carolina. The lawfulness of killing runaway slaves declared by the Virginian Assembly.

**Britain.**

- 1673 Supply of £1,260,000 voted for the war. Charles's chief ministers:—Lords Arlington, Ashley, and Sir Thomas Osborne. Parliament condemn the "Declaration of Indulgence;" it is recalled by Charles. The "Test Act" (chiefly against catholics) is passed March 29.
- Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons. Duke of York refuses to take the Test; hence he forfeits his post of lord admiral. Resignation of Lord Clifford. Persecution of the Scottish presbyterians. Several battles between the combined fleets of France and England and the Dutch. Peace with Holland; the terms are:—The Dutch yield the flag to England, and pay £300,000; by both nations mutual conquests are restored, Aug.
- Great complaints of the corruption and oppression of parliament. Chancellor Shaftesbury (Lord Ashley) dismissed, Nov. 9.
- The earl of Danby succeeds to the seal. The parliament oppose the celebration of the duke of York's marriage in England; Charles prorogues both houses, Nov. 10.
- Marriage of the duke of York with Mary d' Este of Modena, Nov. 21.
- Guineas rise in value to 30s.
- First plate-glass factory at Lambeth. Bow church, Cheapside, built.
- Hackney coaches first seen in Edinburgh.
- 1674 Parliament meets, Jan. 7; they enact that a general fast should be proclaimed. [The object of the fast was "to seek by prayer and supplication a reconciliation with Almighty God, and his protection against the undermining contrivances of popish recusants."]
- Charges against Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.
- Fall of the "Cabal" ministry. Sir Thomas Osborne chief minister. Peace with Holland proclaimed, Feb. 28.
- New tests against Roman Catholics. Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons. Charles sells his neutrality to Louis; hence the popular leaders in parliament determine to expose the govt. in the next session. Royal proclamations against catholics and dissenters—rigorous measures adopted. Camera Lucida invented by Dr. Hook.
- John Hutchinson, philos., born (d. 1737.)
- Death of John Milton, Nov. 8 (born 1608.)
- Death of the earl of Clarendon.
- Drury Lane theatre, London, rebuilt.
- 1675 Meeting of parliamt. in Apr.; the Commons address the king respecting the English army in the service of the kg. of France. Bills proposed, making it treason to levy money without consent of parliament. &c.
- Habeas Corpus act passed in the Commons. Coffee-houses suppressed by government. Non-resisting test proposed in the Lords, which would have become law but for a dispute between the Commons and Lords on the extent of appellate jurisdiction. Prorogation of the session till October. Luzancy's imposture; followed by rigorous measures against catholics. Re-assembling of parliament in Oct. The privilege of appeal again in dispute. Second prorogation for same cause, Nov. 22.

**Britain.**

- 1675 Greenwich observatory built. [The first stone was laid by Flamsteed, astronomer-royal, Aug. 10.]
- A battering-ram is used by Sir C. Wren for demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's. Birth of Samuel Clarke (d. 1729.) [Eminent as a divine, mathematician, metaphysical philosopher, and philologer.]
- Boyle's improved hydrometer published.
- France.**
- 1673 Brandenburg attacked by Turenne. Several naval engagements in June. Maëstricht besieged by Louis. Bonn falls into the hands of the allies. England, Munster, Cologne, withdraw from the war. Temporary peace of Vossein. The Régale, or king's right to the revenues and patronage of vacant sees, extended to the southern provinces.
- 1674 Franche Comté again overrun. Lorraine defeated by Turenne at Sitzheim. Battle of Senef betw. Conde and prince of Orange: sanguinary but doubtful, Aug. 11. Battles of Sinshheim and Mulhausen on the Upper Rhine. The palatinate devastated by Turenne. Defeat by the Spaniards, at Rousillon. 70,000 German troops come into Alsace. The Academy of Sciences of Soissons founded. Death of J. Chapelain, author of "La Pucelle" (born 1595.)
- First establishment in the East Indies. Tobacco monopoly vested in the crown.
- 1675 Turenne killed at Saltzbach, July 27. ["His celebrity as having effected the most with the smallest means, of any general of the age, procured for him the regret of France and Europe; and like the constable Du Guesclin he was interred at St. Denis with royal honours."] The French armies lose their superiority. Crequi defeated by Lorraine at Treves. The canal of Orleans commenced. The *Arrièreban*, or convocation of crown vassals to do military service for their lands according to feudal law. [This experiment was never agn. repeated.] Insurrections in Guienne and Brittany.
- Germany.**
- 1673 The elector of Brandenburg becomes aware of the emperor's duplicity through the mediation of Sweden. Peace of neutrality (not of co-operation), between the elector and the French kg. Congress at Cologne: war resumed: Cologne and Munster join the emperor. Huygens and Slusius resolve Alhazen's problem. (See 1100.)
- Huygens' "Horologio Oscillatorio" pnbld.
- 1674 The empire is now at war with France:—The princes of the empire join Austria in her war against France. Imperialists defeated by marshal Turenne; who devastates the palatinate. The great elector brings 16,000 men to the aid of Germany (1673.) Campaign agt. the French on the Rhine. Battles of Sinshheim and Einsisheim; indecisive though sanguinary. Battles of Colmar and Müllhausen, though favourable to Germany were rendered ineffective through the jealousy of the imperial generals.

**Germany.**

- 1675 The marches of Brandenburg invaded by the Swedes, who are routed by the Brandenburgers single-handed.  
The elector of Brandenburg resolves to conquer Pomerania; he takes the castle of Wolgast.  
Death of Turenne at Saltzbach.  
The French cross the Rhine.  
Imperialists repulsed at Hagenau by Conde.  
Siege of Treves raised by the duke of Lorraine: marshal Crequi made prisoner.

**Italy.**

- 1673 Papal contest with France, respecting the *Régale*, or royal prerogative to administer the revenues of the Gallican church.  
1674 Revolt of Messina against Spanish ascendancy; the revolters are seconded by the king of France.  
[Messina alone, of all the Sicilian towns, possessed a republican rather than a municipal government.]  
The Spaniards obtain the alliance of the Dutch at a high price.  
A. Magliabecchi, lit. (1633-1714) flourishes.  
1675 Several contests this year between the Messinese and Spanish, and between the French and Dutch.  
Victor Amadeus II. duke of Savoy (10 yrs. old) under duchess de Nemours.  
The jubilee celebrated at Rome.  
Birth of the tragedian S. Maffei (d. 1755.)

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1673 War between the Poles and Turks renewed. Battle of Choczim; great victory of John Sobieski over the Turks.  
1674 *John Sobieski* elected king of Poland, May. Sobieski defeats the Turks at Lemberg.  
New and offensive form of government forced by the emperor on the Hungarians; the protestants persecuted; 250 clergymen sold to the Neapolitan galleys at 50 crowns each, &c.; hence the Austrian yoke is hated in Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1673 War with France;—Spain joins the elector of Brandenburg, the emperor of Germany, and king of Denmark, for the defence of the United Provinces.  
Birth of Xavier de Meneses, epic poet (died 1743.)  
1675 Charles II. declared to have attained his majority.  
Thorough change in the court and government; the queen mother banished to Toledo, Valenzuela thrown into prison, and Don John of Austria made prime minister.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

- 1673 The Tourgouth Tartars submit to Russia.  
1674 Treaty of Rendsborg between Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp; the latter abandons his treaty with Sweden.  
Denmark joins the alliance agnst. France.  
1675 War of Denmark with Sweden.  
Defeat of the Swedes at Fehrbellin; and loss of several towns in Pomerania.

**Netherlands.**

- 1673 Belgium invaded by the French.  
Spain declares war against France.  
German allies are sent by the emperor.  
Expulsion of the French from Holland.  
Naval fights May 28 and June 4, indecisive.  
Peace of Westminster betw. Holld. and Eng.

**Netherlands.**

- 1674 Battle of Seneff between Conde and the stadtholder; the latter is defeated.  
[This was the last battle of one commander and the first of another.]  
1675 Duke de Villahermosa, *governor*, Nethrlds. The stadtholder fails as an ally of Spain, at Mastricht and other places.  
Congress opened at Nimeguen.  
Hamburg streets first lighted.  
Efforts of William to obtain sovereign power over Friesland frustrated.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1673 Desertion of the Waiwodes of Wallachia and Moldavia, hence defeat at Choczim. [Out of 32,000 Turks scarcely more than 1,500 escaped the field of slaughter.]  
1674 The Turks recover Khotin.  
1675 Death of the historian Haji Khalifeh.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1673 Embassy of Gillon from the French government to the Persian court.  
Chardin arrives at Ispahan on his second visit to Persia.  
[He departed from Europe in 1671.]

**India.**

- 1673 The Patams revolt, but are subdued.  
1675 The Sikh Gooroo Tegh Buhadur put to death at Delhi as a rebel.  
Govind succeeds as Gooroo—the determined enemy of Mohanmedanism.  
Wars with the Sikhs begin fr. this event.

**America.**

- 1673 Common schools in Massachussets and Connecticut flourish; while in Virginia there are no such institutions.  
[In Virginia the germs of an aristocracy existed. The division of society into two classes became early marked. The instinct of aristocracy dreaded the general diffusion of intelligence. "I thank God," says Sir W. Berkeley, "there are no free schools nor printing, for learning has brought disobedience, heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them. God keep us from both!"]  
Beckman's insurrection in Brazil; his watchword—"down with the Jesuits and all monopoly."  
Population of New England 50,000.  
Virginia bestowed upon Lord Culpepper and Henry earl of Arlington.  
Surrender of New York, New Jersey, &c. to a Dutch squadron under Evertsen.  
1674 "Compromise" between Lord Baltimore (the proprietary) and the representatives of the people of Maryland.  
[Notwithstanding this "act of gratitude," the idea of an hereditary sovereign was at variance with the political tendencies of the colonists.]  
Final recovery of the New Netherlands by the English.  
Half of New Jersey purchased by quakers.  
1675 War of New England with king Philip of Pokanoket; Philip and his tribe are routed, but new horrors succeed.  
Dreadful ravages of the Indians; hundreds are slaughtered by Indians in ambush; villages are burned, &c.  
Commotions in Virginia against the navigation act and arbitrary taxation.  
War of the Virginians and the Seneca Indians; horrors of savage warfare renewed.

**Britain.**

- 1676 Charles removes to Windsor. Habeas corpus act again in the Commons. Charles again sells himself to Louis; he receives £100,000. Carolina colonized by English merchants. Calico printing and the Dutch loom-engine introduced.—*Anderson*. Repeating watches invented by Barlow. Death of Sir Matthew Hale. [This was a year of internal political peace.]
- 1677 Parliament requests Charles to form an alliance with Holland, which he declines. Buckingham, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, and Wharton sent to the Tower, for declaring that the prerogative of parliament (in 1675) was, in effect, a dissolution, Feb. 15. [Shaftesbury was detained nearly a year; the others were soon released.] Ministry of the earl of Essex. The princess Mary, daughter of James, duke of York, married to the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) Oct. 23. Execution of Margaret Thomson in Scotland, for adultery, May 28; the last known instance of capital punishment for that crime. Violins introduced into Engld. by Charles. London monument, Fish-Street Hill, finished. Touching for the king's evil; 92,107 are touched in fourteen years, nearly all of whom are cured.—*Dr. Wiseman*. Birth of James Thornhill, painter of the hall at Blenheim palace, the dome of St. Paul's, the "Resurrection" in All-Souls College, Oxon, &c. Death of Isaac Barrow, divine (b. 1630), and of J. Harrington, "Oceana" (b. 1611.)
- 1678 Public dissatisfaction with the conditions of the peace of Nimeguen. Louis of France suspends the wages of Charles's infamy. Intrigues of Lord Russell with France. Duke of Buckingham, Algernon Sydney, and five members of government receive munificent bribes from Louis; who thus sought to master both parties in Engld. Habeas Corpus act passes the Commons. Titus Oates's "Popish Plot" disclosed, Sp. 6. The Scottish presbyterians persecuted. The "Highland Host" of 8,000 men. The murdered body of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey (the magistrate who took Oates's depositions) discovered, Oct. 17. New test bill against the catholics. First public subscription concert in London (? 1665.) Woollen cloths for burials enjoined. Execution of Coleman, Father Ireland, Pickering, Grove, Green, Hill, and Berry, for Oates's conspiracy. Five catholic noblemen sent to the Tower—another result of Oates's machinations. Catholic peers excluded from parl. (1829.) Accusation of the queen by Oates—the peers refuse to bring her to trial. Montague's revelations respecting Danby. He is impeached for traitorously arrogating regal power, &c. Danby obtains the royal pardon. First suggestion of the "Power Loom." Birth of Henry St. John (1710.) Death of the poet A. Maxwell (b. 1620.)

**France.**

- 1676 Duquesne commander of the French navy. Sea-fights off Sicily; De Ruyter killed off Augusta. Execution, by burning, of the marchioness de Brinvilliers, for systematic poisoning. Louis privately pensions Charles II. Negotiations for peace opened at Nimeguen, but the war continues. G. B. Lully (from Florence), founder of the French opera music, and the introducer of band instruments into the orchestra (1633-1687), flourishes.
- 1677 Louis renews his attempts to gain the Spanish Netherlands. Battle of St. Omer; defeat of the prince of Orange by the duke de Montpensier. Crequi takes Fribourg, October. The ambition of Louis alarms Europe: to allay which (lest a general confederacy against him should be formed) he offers terms to the Dutch. The importation of Irish and English wool prohibited.
- 1678 Peace of Nimeguen. France obtained Bouchain, Conde, Ypres, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Maubeuge, Aire, St. Omer, Cassel, Tournay, &c. with the province of Franche Comté. France also retains Fribourg in Germany, instead of Philipsburg, till 1697. The Spaniards regained only Charleroi, Courtrai, Oudenarde, Ath, Ghent, and Limbourg. Conquests of France and Holland restored. The terms of the peace of Westphalia adopted for the duke of Lorraine. Battle of St. Denis before the signing of the treaty; 4,000 lives lost; prince of Orange victorious. Louis XIV. at the summit of his glory. Death of Rob. Nanteuil, engraver (b. 1630.)
- Germany.**
- 1676 Imperialists conquer Bremen and Verdun. Cruelty of the French on the banks of the Rhine; horrible devastation. Auelam and Demmim taken by the elector of Brandenburg.
- 1677 Stettin taken by the elector of Brandenburg; the burghers pay him homage. The poets, Lohenstein (1638-1683), C. Gryphius (1649-1706), and Von Canitz (1654-1699) flourish; also the historians, H. Meibomius (1638-1700), D. G. Morhoff (1639-1691), and S. von Puffendorf (1631-1694); and Herr Conring the antiquarian (1606-1681.)
- 1678 The Swedes are completely expelled Pomerania by the elector of Brandenburg. [The Swedes were thus left in precisely the same condition with regard to territory as before the thirty years' war.] The polarization of light discovered by Huygens. Sturm's "Collegium Curiosum" published.
- Italy.**
- 1676 Innocent XI. (card. Benedict Odescalchi, bishop of Novara), pope, Sep. 21. ["A man of talents, energy, and virtue."] Blockade of Messina by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. The Spanish and Dutch fleets defeated by the French; De Ruyter killed. D. Guglielmini (1655-1710), V. Viviani (1621-1703), G. D. Cassini (1625-1712),

**Italy.**

mathematicians, &c.; M. Malpighi, the anatomist (1628-1694); G. Baglivi, medical (1668-1706); F. Redi, natural historian (1626-1697); Oderic Rainaldi, ecclesiastical annalist; and C. M. Maggi (1630-1690). Ben Manzini (1646-1704), and Aless. Guidi (1653-1712), poets and satirists, flourish.

1677 Persecutions of Jansenists resumed in Fr. The franchises of ambassadors at Rome abolished.

Birth of G. Cassini, astronomer (d. 1756.)

1678 By the peace of Nimeguen the unfortunate Messines are abandoned by Louis to the mercies of Spain; hence Messina is degraded by San Estevan, the Spanish viceroy.

[From having a population of 60,000 it was so reduced as hardly to number 11,000. Messina never recovered from this fearful blow.]

Death of the historian Nani.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

1676 Peace of Zurawno between Poland and Turkey; the former cedes Kaminiék and Podolia, but obtains most of the Ukraine.

1678 The office of palatine of Hungary abolished by the emperor.

General revolt in Hungary under Tekeli, a Hungarian noble.

He is aided by the Poles, by the Transylvanians, and by the French.

**Spain.**

1676 Naval defeat at Palermo.

1677 The queen dowager banished from Madrid.

1678 Peace of Nimeguen with France.

**Norway, Russia, Denmark, & Sweden.**

1676 Feodor II. czar of Russia.

Naval defeat of the Swedes off Bornholme by the combined Dutch and Danish fleets under Juel and Tromp.

Disgrace of Griefenfeld, Danish chancellr.

1677 Battle of Lund, between the Swedes and Danes, commanded by both their kings—indecisive.

1678 Battle of Uddevalla; the Swedes defeated by the Danes, who had crossed the mountains from Norway.

The Cossacks having revolted from the Turks seek the protection of the Russians.

War of Russia with Turkey.

Victory of the Russians over the Turks, who fly to Bender.

**Netherlands.**

1676 Dinant and Hay surprised by the stadtholder, they are soon after retaken.

Sea-fight between the Dutch and French in the Mediterranean; De Ruyter killed. The states are for peace; William is for war.

1677 Battle of Mont Cassel; the French under marshal Luxemburg deft. the stadtholdr.

Deputies for peace assembl. at Nimeguen.

Fall of Valenciennes, Cambray, and St. Omer, to the French; Ypres capitulates;

Namur and Luxemburg are invested.

Marriage of the stadtholder and the princess Mary of York, daughter of James II.

Death of Benedict Spinoza, the son of a Portuguese Jew, metaphysician, &c.

[He has been branded with the opprobrious epithet "Atheist," but unjustly. When he left the Jews he changed his name Baruch for Benedict. Born 1632.]

**Netherlands.**

1678 Peace of Nimeguen, between Holland and France, concluded on the 10th of Aug.

Cold-blooded and perfidious attack of William upon marshal Luxemburg at St. Denis, before the treaty was signed, with the view of renewing the war. Loss on both sides amounted to 4,000 men.

Peace between Spain and France; cession of Franche Comté and sixteen Belgian fortresses to France, by Spain.

The Hague first regularly lighted.

**Turkish Empire.**

1676 Peace with Poland restored. Death of the vizier Ahmed Koepriili; he is succeeded by his brother-in-law, Kara Mustapha Koepriili.

1678 Revolt of the Cossacks on the Ukraine, which results in

War with Russia till 1682.

The ruins of Palmyra discovered by English travellers from Aleppo.

**Persia.**

1677 Chardin leaves Persia.

[He spoke the Persian language fluently; made himself familiar with the customs of the country, and he traversed Persia from one end to the other.]

**America.**

1676 Edward Randolph, king Charles's commissioner, arrives in Boston; the governor denies his authority, or that of his master, to enforce laws adverse to their interests.

The people of Virginia take arms, under Bacon, for protection against the savages; hence collision with the government; the gov. Berkeley in vain declares them rebels.

"The grand rebellion in Virginia," against taxes, colonial mismanagement, &c.; new legislation ratified by Berkeley, July 4.

Berkeley is deposed, and a government on the basis of popular power established.

Return of the governor with English troops and other mercenaries; hence civil war.

1677 Restriction of the liberty of the Virginians by royal commissioners.

Carolina affords protection to fugitives from the colony of Virginia.

Suppression of the Virginian revolt by the cruelty of the restored governor.

The right of jurisdiction over Maine purchased from Gorges for £1,250 by the government of Massachusetts.

Taxation, enactment of laws, or any act of sovereignty on the part of England denied by Massachusetts, as not being represented in the English parliament.

Dutch expelled Cayenne by the French.

Estate of St. Gabriel, near Quebec, granted to the French Jesuits.

1678 Commencement of the exploratory excursions of Salle, Tonti, and Hennepin, in Canada, and the West.

The buccaneers seize Campeachy.

Revolution in Maryland (during the absence of the proprietary in England); the franchise extended, &c.

The enforcing of the navigation acts in Carolina leads to an insurrection, headed by John Culpepper.

The people of Massachusetts "factiously" refuse conforming to the laws of trade enacted in England; "the laws of England do not reach America," say they.

**Britain.**

- 1679 Parliament dissolved for impeaching Charles's chancellor—earl Danby, Ja. 24.  
 ["The parliament now dissolved had been elected in the year 1661. In one respect, at least, it lays claim to some portion of our regard:—it introduced and rendered familiar to the practice of our national administration, the working of a regular *opposition*, which, according to many, is one of the most effectual means that could be devised for securing the adoption of wise measures, and for perpetuating the principles of constitutional liberty."] Duke of York retires to Brussels, Mar. 3. Several executions, the result of Oates's informations, take place. Shameful intrigues of members of the government with the French court. Assembling of the new parliament, Mar. 6. Proclamation against duelling. Archbishop Sharp murdered near St. Andrews, Scotland, May 3. *Habeas Corpus* act passes the Lords, May 27, and becomes law. Earl Danby impeached a second time, and committed to the Tower. Parliamentary dispute respecting the validity of Danby's pardon. Charles dissolves the parliament, July 10. He chooses a council of thirty. The parties—Petitioners and Abhorers (the latter a court party) take their rise. The laws against conventicles, &c., being rigorously enforced, the covenanters are driven to open rebellion. Battle of Loudon Hill; royalists defeated. Battle of Bothwell Bridge; covenanters routed. Dangerfield's "Meal Tub" plot: a failure. Death of Hobbes, aged 91. First computation of latitude from the meridian of Greenwich observatory.
- 1680 Rise of the Whig and Tory distinctions. Meeting of the new parliament, Oct. 21. A bill to exclude the duke of York from the succession to the throne passes the House of Commons, but is rejected by the Lords, November 15. Impeachment of three judges. Execution of Stafford as a traitor, Sep. 29. The "Plantation trade" begins to flourish. Birth of Dr. John Abernethy in Dublin. Death of the poet Butler. "Anatomy of Plants" by Dr. Grew pub. First ship sent to China by the East India Company this year. Tea is now beginning to be known in Eng. The painters, J. Riley (d. 1691) and Henry Cook (1642-1700), flourish. First wooden railway—at Newcastle, for transporting coals from the pits to the river Tyne (1676. Whitehaven, 1738.)
- 1681 Prorogation (dissolution) of parl., Jan. 10. The district penny post begun in London by an upholsterer named Murray. Charles again sells himself to France. A new parl. assembles at Oxford, Mar. 21. Failure of the "Expedient;" renewal of the "Bill of Exclusion" and impeachment of Danby. Parliament again dissolved, March 28. Rise of the Cameronians in Scotland. Legal persecutions of dissenters, &c.

**Britain.**

- 1681 London first lit with oil lamps. Fitzharris's conspiracy; he is executed. Scottish parliament, presided over by the duke of York, pass an act securing the duke's succession to the throne of Scotland, July. Hence Dissatisfaction of the clergy; 80 of them resign their livings, and come into Engld. Accusation, trial, conviction, and unjust execution of archbishop Plunket (catholic) of Armagh. Indictment for treason against Lord Shaftesbury ignored, Nov. 24. Earl of Argyll condmnd. for treason, Dec. He escapes fr. prison and flees into Holl. Gresham College, London, founded. The art of tinning iron introduced from Bohemia into England.

**France.**

- 1679 Great power of France:—Army, 140,000; sailors and marines, 60,000. Birth of Abauzit, the unitarian, at Uzès in Languedoc. (See Germany 1723.) Establishment of the "Chambre de Poison" or "Ardent," for punishing poisoners.
- 1680 Courts, called "Chambers of Re-union," established at Metz, Brissac, and Besançon, for encroachments upon the border territories. (See Germany, 1679.) Forcible seizure of districts in Alsace; thus Louis violates certain stipulations of the late treaty, and that with impunity. Two women burned for sorcery and poisoning; and the Maréchal de Luxembourg banished for equivocal dealings with them. The architects Fr. Blondel and La Van (d. 1670), flourish. Death of J. Mairat, dramatist.
- 1681 Strasburg annexed to France; also Casale in Lombardy on the same day. Emigration of Huguenots, owing to encroachments on their privileges. Bomb vessels invented. Disuse of the Latin and adoption of the French language in court matters.

**Germany.**

- 1679 Peace of the empire with France (succeeding the pacification of northern Europe), contrary to the remonstrances of the elector of Brandenburg. Peace of the elector with France; all Pomerania, except a small territory on the Oder, restored to Sweden; as also, her German territories from Munster and Brunswick. The great elector compels the king of Denmark to abandon the siege of Hamburg, and to assent to a provisional treaty at Pinneberg. Ravaulx, a deputy to the parliament at Metz, reports to Louis that he had discovered certain documents which gave him some rights on the surrounding country. Hence "Chambers of Reunion."
- 1680 Protest of the diet against the French Chambers of Reunion at Metz. Death of Albertus of Saxony, engraver, &c.
- 1681 Strasburg and Casale (in Lombardy) occupied by the French, in a time of peace. [Thus Louis seized at once the keys of upper Germany, and of the imperial states of Lombardy.]

**Italy.**

- 1679 The papal claims to supremacy opposed by Louis XIV.  
Benedetto Castiglione, Genoese painter (1616-1700), and Borelli, mathematician, fl.
- 1680 Christina, of Sweden, founds an academy at Rome, the avowed object of which is to put an end to the Scientista (1599.)  
Death of G. L. Bernini, sculptor (b. 1598.)  
Antonino Cento, of Palermo, discovers the method of making gold varnish.  
Birth of Bernardino Perfetti, the improvisatore, at Sienna (died 1747.)  
Birth of the count Antonio Mario Zanetti, at Venice, celebrated both as an artist, and collector of wood engravings.  
[To him is ascribed the honour of inventing printing-papers in imitation of tapestry. He was father to the well-known writer on the art of xylography. (See 1698.)
- 1681 The Quietists, or sect of the Mystics, founded by Molinos (1687.)  
Ferdinand Charles of Mantua sells his interest in duchy of Monterrat to France.  
Birth of G. Morgagni, anatomist (d. 1771.)
- Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.**
- 1680 The Bohemian peasants revolt against the oppression of their seigneurs; they demand an abridgement in their terms of feudal labour. (Reduced from five days a-week to three.)  
Revolt of Tekeli in Hungary prospers; he opens negotiations with the Porte.
- 1681 *Diet of Odenburg*: the emperor proposes terms:—prince Paul Esterhazy appointed palatine, general amnesty, religious toleration, national frontier troops, restoration of national privileges—rejected by Tekeli, who suspected the emperor's sincerity.  
Tekeli again solicits the aid of the Turks.

**Spain.**

- 1679 Death of Don John of Austria, minister. [Of him it has been said that he was the last great man of the Spanish house of Austria.]  
Duke of Medina Cœli, prime minister.  
1680 Disputes with Portugal in South America.  
1681 Decline of the Spanish power and influence under the administration of Medina Cœli. [The calamities of the state and country may be briefly summed up:—recall of the queen mother; moral and mental weakness of Charles; ignorance and corruption of the ministers; alterations in the national currency; oppressive restrictions on trade and commerce; sale of public offices and dignities, irrespective of qualifications; continued decrease of the population, state revenue, and national wealth; decline in the numbers, discipline, comfort, and spirit of the army; agriculture neglected, and the national industry almost extinguished.]

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

- 1679 Pacification of northern Europe by the peace of Fontainebleau—mediation of Austria and France; all the conquests from Sweden restored, alliance of marriage between Charles of Sweden and a Danish princess.  
Alliance of Lund betw. Sweden and Den.  
Restoration of the duchy of Schleswig to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

- 1679 Russians defeat the Turks on the Dnieper.  
1680 Commencement of the struggle of the Swedish sovereign and the burghers and peasants on the one part, and the senate and nobles on the other.  
Diet of Stockholm; all the lands alienated from the crown in Sweden and Livonia recovered.  
The legislative power of the Swedish senate withdrawn; it is now only a consulting body.  
Hatred of Swedish nobles to royal house.  
1681 The king of Sweden receives absolute power to alter the constitution at will, from the burghers and peasant houses.  
Peace between Russia and Turkey.  
Copenhagen first regularly lighted.

**Netherlands.**

- 1679 Death of the painter Gulielmo Van Ælst (b. 1629); and of Jost van der Vondel, greatest dramatic poet of Holld. (b. 1587.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1679 Reverses from the Russian arms.  
1680 The name of the Russians, hitherto despised by the Turks, begins to be formidable even at Constantinople. (See 1853.)  
1681 Peace with Russia; cession of the Ukraine and the Cossack territory.

**India and China.**

- 1679 The Rajpoots revolt against Aurungzebe. Pondicherry becomes the principal colony of the French in India.  
1680 Death of Sevajee; his son Sambajee sueds. [From this time the Mahrattas become formidable to the emperors of Delhi.]  
Verbiest, the Jesuit, writes to the pope, from China, praying him to send out more missionaries.  
1681 Death of the rajah Jeswunt Sing.  
War of the emperor upon the Rajpoots; he demands their renunciation of Brahmism.

**America.**

- 1679 Conquest of California by the Spanish admiral Don Isidro.  
All the British residents in Yucatan made prisoners by the Spaniards, and sent to the Havanna. Their property, value about £100,000, confiscated.  
New Hampshire is separated from Massachusetts, and formed into a royal province—being the *first royal government* established in New England.  
1680 Lord Culpepper governor of Virginia, under whose mismanagement the colony becomes greatly impoverished.  
The settlement of the boundaries of La Plata and Brazil occasion disputes between the Portuguese and Spaniards.  
Charleston in South Carolina first settled.  
Rupture between the government of New Hampshire and the English privy council; Mason and Cranfield's disreputable doings resisted by the colonies.  
The slave trade flourishes.  
[From this year to the year 1700 the English took from Africa about 300,000 negroes, or about 15,000 a-year.]  
1681 Roman Catholics disfranchised in Maryland—the colony which they had planted; and all public offices to be given only to protestants, by order of Eng. governmt.  
Pennsylvania and Delaware granted to Sir William Penn by royal charter.

**Britain.**

- 1682 Influence of the crown in the ascendant. Duke of York and his friends in power. Resolution of the court to annul the charters of London and other corporations. [The ground on which charters were held, as it partook not less of royal favour than of municipal law, was exposed in some degree to the inroad now made upon it by the exercise of the prerogative; and hence, in most instances, to avoid an unprofitable contest with the supreme authority, most of the cities (see 1684) relinquished their liberties on the condition of having them restored *on the payment of a fine!*]
- Allegiance of the city to the court secured by the conditions imposed by Charles in the election of mayor, sheriffs, and other civic officers.
- Popular progress of Monmouth; at Liverpool he touches for the king's evil.
- Lord Shaftesbury retires to Hold., Oct. 19. John Locke follows his patron, Shaftesbury. Halley's celebrated comet (1705.)
- Towers of Westminster Abbey founded by Sir Christopher Wren.
- Birth of William Aikman, Scotch painter of portraits (died 1731.)
- Hydraulic fire-engs. invntd. abt. this time. Andrew Yarranton's unsuccessful attempt to introduce the German method of tinning iron-plate into practice.
- Death of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., author of "Vulgar Errors" (b. 1605.)
- Alexander Marshall, a clever artist in water colours, flourishes.
- 1683 Discovery of the Rye-house plot—duke of Monmouth, Lords Russell and Grey, principal actors, June 23.
- Execution of the subordinate conspirators—Walcot, Rouse, and Hone.
- Lord William Russell tried and convicted. He is executed at Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Judgment and decree of the university of Oxford on ecclesiastical obedience. [On the very day of the death of Russell, July 21, the university of Oxford declared, that "submission and obedience, clear and absolute, and without exception, was the badge and character of the Church of England."]
- Marriage of the princess Anne (Charles's niece) and prince George, brother of the king of Denmark, July 26.
- Cowley, the circumnavigator, flourishes.
- Several municipal charters withdrawn to influence elections.
- Expedition of Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, now abandoned by England to the Moors.
- Sir George Jefferies promoted to the chief justice's bench, Sep. 28.
- Algernon Sydney's trial; iniquitous decision of his judges respecting the evidence against him.
- Algernon Sydney beheaded, Dec. 7.
- Several trials and executions follow.
- Elias Ashmole presents his library to Oxford university.
- Gold varnish introduced by Evelyn.
- The Irish Academy of Science and Art founded at Dublin (1782.)
- John Playford's "Introduction to the Skill of Music" first published.

**Britain.**

- 1684 Several towns surrender their charters. John Hampden and Sir William Skippon heavily fined for their participation in the Rye-house plot.
- Unjust execution of Sir Thos. Armstrong. Death of Lord Petre in the Tower.
- Release of the other catholic lords, Feb. 12.
- The "Apologetical Declaration" of the Covenanters issued.
- Continued on p. 446.*

**France.**

- 1682 Bossuet heads a national council of bishops: at which four articles against the temporal authority of the pope are passed. The independence of the Gallican church asserted.
- Bombardment of Algiers by Duquesne.
- Death of Claude Lorraine, "the greatest of all landscape painters" (b. 1600.)
- Hardouin Mansart, architect. fl. (1647-1708.) [He designed most of the public buildings in the time of Louis XIV.]
- 1683 Death of Colbert, September 6.
- [\* Colbert left the whole internal economy of the realm in a very vigorous state. When he first assumed the charge of the finances, the annual charge for the public debt amounted to 52,000,000 livres, the gross revenue to 89,000,000, the disposable revenue to 32,000,000. At the time of his death the interest of the debt was 32,000,000, gross revenue 105,000,000, and the disposable revenue 73,000,000.]
- Louvois succeeds to the administration of the Finances.
- D'Estrees bombards Algiers.
- Encroachments on the Spanish territory—the Spanish Netherlands.
- League between Spain, Holland, Sweden, and the empire against France.
- Death of Mezeray, the historian.
- Chevalier Morland's scheme for raising water by the agency of steam published.
- 1684 Courtrai and Luxemburg taken.
- The Doge of Genoa comes to Versailles, and begs for mercy, February 22.
- Continued on p. 446.*

**Germany.**

- 1682 The diet of Ratisbon orders a fresh levy of troops for war with France.
- The "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic, one of the oldest of the German literary and scientific journals, commenced.
- William of Furstenburg is made cardinal: the French king seeks to have him appointed coadjutor and successor to the archbishop of Cologne.
- The pope disallows his election.
- Leibnitz, the astronomer, &c flourishes.
- 1683 Alliance of the emperor with the dukes of Brunswick and elector of Bavaria. [That unhappy division of sentiment and liberty of contracting independent alliances reduced the empire to a number of petty principalities, without power as a large state, or that which leads to power in small ones—a fixed principle.]
- Siege of Vienna by 200,000 Turks.
- Flight of the emperor to Lintz, July 17.
- The siege of Vienna raised: John Sobieski compels the Turks to retire.
- 1684 Armistice of Ratisbon for 20 years with France; Strasburg, &c. given up to Fr.

**Austria.**

1683 Austria invaded by 200,000 Turks, as allies of Tekeli.

Siege of Vienna; it is relieved by the Germans and Poles under duke Charles of Lorraine, and John Sobieski of Poland.

**Italy.**

1682 Eruption of Ætna; a new opening formed. Birth of Giacomo Adolphi, painter (d. 1741.)

1683 The pope attempts to form a league against the Turks.

The Venetians (as soon as the Porte had declared war against Austria) declare war against the Turks.

[They had watched their opportunity for recovering the island of Candia (1669.)]

1684 Marriage of the duke of Savoy to the princess of Orleans.

Genoa bombarded by the French—an unprovoked attack of Louis—for 11 days.

[Louis, in the insolence of power, demanded that the Doge should come to Versailles, as a prisoner, and offer an apology for imaginary insults by his republic.]

The Genoese lose Corsica.

Venice joins Poland and Germany against the Turks.

**Hungary.**

1682 The Turks come to the aid of Tekeli; hence War in Hungary between the emperor and the sultan.

1683 The Poles and Bohemians, the Bavarians and Saxons, join the emperor against the Turks.

Relief of Vienna by Sobieski of Poland; he also defeats the Turks in Hungary.

The Turks defeated at Barkan; Gran takn. Sobieski declines acting against the Hungarians; he marches his army home.

Tekeli surprises Zathmar and publishes a manifesto in favour of the Turks.

1684 Buda besieged by the imperialists under the duke of Lorraine; he loses 30,000 men, and is compelled to raise the siege.

**Spain.**

1683 War declared against France, owing to the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands by Louis XIV.

1684 A truce concluded with France for twenty years by the treaty of Ratisbon.

**Portugal.**

1683 Death of Alfonso VI; and accession of Pedro II. (regent since 1667.)

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

1682 Peace between Russia and Turkey; the latter surrendering all pretensions to the Ukraine.

Disputes of the Boyars in Russia, respecting rank and precedence, put an end to by the introduction of military. All the charters, &c. of nobility burnt at Moscow.

Ivan and Peter, czars of Russia.

Sophia, their sister, regent.

Sedition of the strelitzes or guards.

Birth of Charles XII. of Sweden.

Alliance of Denmark with France.

Disputes of France with Holstein-Gottorp.

1683 Danish "Code of king Christian" published.

1684 Birth of the Danish dramatic writer Ludwig Holberg, "the father of Danish literature" (d. 1754.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

1684 Swedish embassy, of which Kaempfer is secretary, comes to Ispahan.

**Netherlands.**

1682 Marquis del Caretto, governor of Nethrlrds.

1683 The French seize Luxemburg.

William forms a defensive treaty with the sovereign of Spain against France; which is opposed by the states-general.

1684 Truce between Belgium and France; the Spaniards cede Luxemburg, &c.

Death of Ant. v. der Goes (lit.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1682 War with Austria—the sultan having espoused the cause of Tekeli.

1683 Reverses in Austria: total rout before Vienna, Sep. 12.

Further losses in Hungary.

The vizier strangled by order of the sultan; Ibrahim Pacha succeeds.

1684 War with Venice; loss of Santa Maura and Prevesa.

Athens bombarded by the Venetians.

**India and China.**

1683 Formosa annexed to China.

1684 Sultan Akbar revolts agt. Aurungzebe.

**America.**

1682 The Roman law, condemning the offspring of female slaves by freemen to slavery, adopted in Virginia.

William Penn's celebrated treaty with the North American Indians, beneath a large elm tree at Shakanaxon.

["Every Philadelphian," says the American Review, "has a right to be proud of the foundation and founder of his state. Never was an enterprise more wisely and happily conducted. It was the first time the world had ever seen an individual of commanding influence and station acting so decidedly upon the Christian principle, that no man can serve his own interest so well as by serving others."]

The English prisoners at Havanna depart for Jamaica (1679.)

Louisiana explored and named by French. The people of Massachusetts are willing to bribe king Charles into clemency.

1683 Philadelphia—"the city of refuge, the mansion of freedom, the home of humanity"—founded by William Penn.

[The site was purchased from the Swedes.] Massachusetts arraigned before an English tribunal, by writ of "Quo Warranto."

Efingham, governor of Virginia.

King Charles prohibits the establishment of a printing press in Virginia.

Colonies from Ireland and Somersetshire, the former under Ferguson, the latter under Blake, brother of the celebrated admiral Blake, arrive in South Carolina.

The first meeting of representatives in New York: "charter of liberties" established.

War of the Mohawks and Hurons, &c.

Phipps's unsuccessful attempt by means of a diving-bell to recover property from a ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola.

1684 A "Scire Facias" issued against Massachusetts, and the charter adjudged to be forfeited by the English law courts.

The gold mines of Brazil first opened.

Alliance of the English with the Mohawks.

The Mohawks and the French at war.

The Massachusetts charter, granted by James I. of England in 1620, withdrawn by Charles II.

Continued on p. 447.

**Britain.**

- 1684 *Continued from p. 444.*  
 Recall of the duke of York to the privy council, May 28.  
 Torture of Spence, Gordon, Ferguson, Carstairs, and others, in Scotland.  
 Monmouth reconciled to his royal father.  
 John Locke's name erased from the list of students of Christ Church, Oxford, by royal mandate, Nov. 16 (1682, 1690.)  
 Charles is nearly absolute.  
 Birth of Berkeley (bp.) near Thomastown, in Ireland. (Died at Oxford in 1753.)  
 Death of archbishop Leighton (b. 1613.)  
 Death of J. Roscomon, poet (b. 1633.)
- 1685 Charles is taken dangerously ill, Feb. 2.  
 He refuses the sacrament from bishop Ken.  
 Extreme unction and the eucharist administered to him by a catholic priest.  
 Death of Charles II. Feb. 6, aged 54.  
 James II., brother of the late king, succeeds.  
 Earls Sunderland and Tyrconnell in powr.  
 James exacts the revenue in his own name.  
 He attends mass with all his royal insignia.  
 New parliament assembles, May 19.  
 [Since 1681 no parliament had assembled.]  
 £1,200,000 a-year settled on the king for life; the Commons, moreover, vote supplies liberally, and overlook the king's irregularities.  
 Attempt of the Commons to enforce the penal laws agt. two o. James's ministers.  
 Bill of Attainder against the duke of Monmouth, and for the church.  
 Oates convicted of perjury; he is fined and publicly whipped.  
 Duke of Argyll's rebellion.  
 He is made prisoner and executed.  
 Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; he proclaims James as a popish usurper, tyrant, and assassin; and, at Taunton, takes the royal title, June 20.  
 Battle of Sedgemoor; Monmouth made prisoner, July 6. Executed July 15.  
 Lord Grey relieved.  
 Sanguinary proceedings of the justices, Kirk and Jefferies.  
 The name of Whig is a term of reproach.  
 James contemplates the establishment of a standing army; and the repeal of the Test act, and the Habeas Corpus act.  
 James dispenses with the Test act in the army, which offends the H. of Commons.  
 Mr. Coke, member for Derby, sent to the Tower, Nov. 14—for saying "I hope that we are all Englishmen, and that we shall not be frightened from our duty for a few high words."  
 Parliament dismissed for their opposition.  
 Divisions in the cabinet.  
 Chancellor Sunderland pensioned. by Louis.  
 Trial and condemnation of Gerard and Hampden; they purchase their freedom.  
 Delamere acquitted; in despite of Jefferies' efforts to obtain his condemnation.  
 John Dryden deprived of his butt of sack by the king.  
 [Dryden soon after became a papist, and was immediately rewarded by James with £100 a-year. See 1686.]  
 Stimulus to the silk and other manufactures by the revocation of the edict of Nantes —ingenious immigrants flock into England from abroad.

**Britain.**

- 1685 Death of Edmund Castell, compiler of "Lexicon Heptaglotton."  
 Death of Thos. Otway, tragedian (b. 1651.)
- 1686 Castlemaine, Dover, Abbeville, and Tyrconnell, urge James to alter both the church and constitution of England.  
 James exercises a dispensing power on behalf of Roman Catholics.  
 The dispensing power assumed by James is confirmed by the judges, June 21.  
 Four catholic lords added to privy council.  
 The Irish municipal charters annulled.  
 New charter granted in favour of the catholics.  
 Great uproar throughout the country on account of the king's proceedings; riots.  
 New ecclesiastical commission, July 14.  
 James dependent on Louis for money.  
 The bishop of London suspended.  
 Rosaries, scapulars, crucifixes, beads, &c. sold publicly in England, and also in parts of Scotland, under royal patronage.  
 An envoy sent to the papal court.  
 Great excitement in Ireland; the catholics elated; the protestants in terror. The catholics rejoice in prospect of again being dominant, and of again possessing the emoluments of the now so-called Irish national church.  
 ["The most absurd ecclesiastical establishment that the world has ever seen. Four archbishops, and eighteen bishops, were employed in looking after about a fifth part of the number of churchmen who inhabited the single diocese of London."] John Dryden appointed poet-laureate and historiographer-royal, March 4. (? 1668.)  
 [No earlier or later record connected with this office is preserved in the exchequer than the instrument of the above date.]  
 Birth of Dr. Thomas Hyde, first librarian at Bodleian library, Oxford (d. 1702.)  
 Death of W. Dugdale, hist. antiq. (b. 1605.)  
 Death of J. Pearson, "Creed, &c." (b. 1612.)
- France.**
- 1684 *Continued from p. 444.*  
 The princess of Orleans given in marriage to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, as a means of securing his alliance to France.  
 Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years; Luxemburg ceded by Spain, Strasburg by the emperor.  
 State persecution of the protestants.  
 Emigration to protestant countries increases; hence French customs, and language, and manners, are diffused throughout Europe.  
 Meridian measure commenced by J. D. Cassini at Paris—not finished till 1701.  
 The fourth and fifth satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini.
- 1685 Further persecution of the Huguenots:—Several penal enactments against them.  
 Emigration receives a stronger impulse, but is prohibited by the government.  
 Brutality of the Dragonades.  
 Discussion between Claude and Bossnet.  
 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.  
 [In spite of all the precautions of their oppressors, the protestants continued to emigrate, so that within three years, England, Holland, and the north of Germany, had received half a million of

**France.**

ingenious and intelligent citizens, and France had lost some of her most valuable manufacturers. "The Edict of Nantes," says a recent writer, "lost to France 800,000 respectable and industrious subjects; 50,000 of whom found their way to England."]

1685 Castaing's machine for milling coin.

1686 Death of the prince of Conde.

**Germany.**

1685 The emperor having rest from war turns his attention to the persecution of the protestants of Hungary.

Tribunal of Epiries erected under the savage Caraffa.

Death of the elector palatine Charles, the last of the Simmerian line.

1686 League of Augsburg against France.

Immigration of Huguenots into Germany.

[The revocation of the edict of Nantes in a great degree repaired the waste made by the arms of Louis among the German population: Berlin profited most.]

Secret treaty between Brandenburg and Austria, signed at Berlin; by which the former engages to make common cause with the latter in all European affairs.

Alsatia and the Brisgau "reunited" by the French king, who also seeks to gain the palatinate by force.

Lemery, chemist, flourishes (1645-1715.)

James Bernoulli, the mathematician, d.

**Italy.**

1685 The pope on friendly terms with king James of England.

Victories of the Venetians under Morosini in the Morea, Negropont, and Dalmatia.

[Within two years the Venetians re-conquered Santa Maura, and the whole of the Morea.]

Molinos' "Manuductio Spiritualis" condemned.

Death of the Abbe Siri, historian, &c.

1686 The pope gives his solemn approval of the revocation of the edict of Nantes; hence persecution of the Waldenses follows.

Eruption of Mount Ætna, May 24.

**Hungary and Poland.**

1685 Disputed succession of the elector palatine. Neuhausel taken by the duke of Lorraine.

End of the Hungarian revolt: the insurgents are laid prostrate; establishment by Austria of the "bloody theatre of Epiries;" execution of the Hungarian nobles; confiscation of their lands; abrogation of the ancient constitution; right of resistance annulled; the crown no longer elective.

[The Hungarians bore to the Austrians about the same relation that the Irish do to the English.]

1686 Buda captured from the Turks by the duke of Lorraine; the inhabitants are put to the sword (1540.)

[Buda had been under the Porte 145 yrs.]

Conversion of the truce of Andrussow into a permanent peace between Poland and Russia.

**Spain.**

1685 The Conde de Oropesa, minister. Desirous of averting the ruin of the country, he attempts a reformation of the finances.

1686 Spain accedes to "League of Augsburg."

**Portugal.**

1685 Period of the dramatists, poets, or novelists — F. da Castanpeira, Viol. do Ceo, A. Nunes da Sylva, R. de Macedo, and F. de Vaseoneillos.

Portugal steadily improves under the benign influence of peace.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

1686 Peace of Andrussow, based on the truce of 1667, and alliance between Russia and Poland against Turkey.

The nominal value of money in Sweden increased, for enabling the government to liquidate the national debt; occasioning a loss to the public creditors of 9,000,000 crowns.

The Danes attack Hamburg; compromised by the Syndicate, under the mediation of France and Brandenburg — 220,000 crowns paid by Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

1685 Marquis del Castanaga, *governor* of Nethds. Birth of Henry, count de Goudt, "a distinguished gentleman and artist" (engraver, &c.) of Utrecht.

**Turkish Empire.**

1685 Loss of Great Warradin, Tokav, Neuhausel. Revolt of the Mainotes in southern Greece.

1686 Reverses in Hungary: loss of Buda—the Turks put to the sword.

War with Russia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1685 Kaempfer, on the return of the Swedish embassy, enters as surgeon in the service of the Dutch East India Company.

**India and China.**

1685 English settlement at Bencoolen, Sumatra. Quarrel of the English in Bengal with the emperor of Delhi.

All the Chinese ports declared open to foreigners.

[In a few years this decree was abolished.]

**America.**

1684 *Continued* from p. 445.

Unsuccessful attempt to colonize Louisiana by the French (1699.)

A woman charged with witchcraft is acquitted, in Pennsylvania.

Treaty between the Sachems of the five nations and the representatives of New York, Virginia, and Massachussets.

1685 Campeachy seized by the St. Domingo ireebooters, who burn it, and blow up the citadel.

French refugees arrive in America; they settle chiefly in Carolina.

Young rogues and vagabonds, "kidnaped" by the magistrates of Bristol, are imported into Virginia.

1686 The Hudson Bay Company's forts destroyed by the Dutch (1610, 1670, 1782.)

Writ of "Quo Warranto" against New Jersey.

Murder of La Salle, the enterprising French explorer, by his servant, in Texas.

Many of the insurgents under Monmouth arrive in Virginia; they are protected contrary to the orders of the king.

Sir Edward Andros arrives in Boston, Dec. 20, as governor of New England;—no

printing presses to be tolerated; episcopacy to be encouraged; popular legislation to be arrested; hence tyranny and corruption prevail.

**Britain.**

- 1687 The treasury is put in commission, Jan. 7. James dispenses with all tests and penal laws in his kingdom of Scotland, Feb. 12. Tyrconnel (Lord Talbot) appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Feb.; hence Dismay spreads among the Irish protestants. The test act suspended in England. Lord Jefferies' administration. The judges who deny a "dispensing power" to James are imprisoned. Royal mandate to compel the admission of And. Popham into the London Charter House; resisted. Disagreement between James and the university of Cambridge, May 7. [The king commanded that the university should admit Alban Francis, a monk.] Deprivation of Dr. Peachell of his vice-chancellorship. Charity schools—for extending and preserving protestantism among the poor, first established. Publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience. Many dissenting chapels are built throughout England this year. Howe, Baxter, Bunyan, &c. now preach without molestation. Policy of James with respect to Ireland. Public reception of the pope's nuncio, Adda, at Windsor, July 3. Great activity of catholic priests in making proselytes to their creed. Letter of gratitude to James from the Scotch presbyterians, July 21. James's electioneering tour, August. James Fitzjames created earl of Berwick. (See France 1670.) James's quarrel with the university of Oxford, Dec. 10;— He recommends the election of a catholic, named Anthony Farmer. The fellows elect John Hough. Expulsion of the "disobedient" fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. Newton's "Principia" first published. Death of H. More (b. 1614.)
- 1688 Bounties introduced into British commerce this year by parliament—first on corn. Attempts to convert the princess Anne to the catholic religion. Re-publication of the royal "Declaration of Liberty of Conscience," April. Order in council for having it read in churches. Seven bps. petition the king to be excused compliance with the royal mandate. They are committed to the Tower on the charge of writing a "seditious libel." Birth of the prince of Wales ("the son of prayer"), June 10. The seven bps. tried and acquitted, Ju. 29. Risings throughout the country on behalf of William of Orange. Louis of France warns James of his dangerous position. Revolutionary meeting at Lord Shrewsbury's, June 30. Plan for frustrating the designs of the prince of Orange rendered abortive by James's intonation and pride. William's "Apology" issued. Sailing of William from Holland, 19 Oct.; lands at Torbay with 15,000 men, Nov. 5.

**Britain.**

- 1688 Numerous desertions from James. James marches his army to Salisbury. Fearing to risk a battle, he returns to London, not knowing what course to pursue. He flees from London by night, Dec. 12. The populace of London destroy all the catholic chapels, &c. Judge Jefferies committed to the Tower. James's return to London as prisoner. Abdication of James, and departure for France, Dec. 23. [James succeeded his brother under many disadvantages, so far as his own character was taken into account. His arbitrary principles had never been concealed, because he viewed the prerogative in the light of a religious ordinance, committed to the sovereign by an authority above all human control, and intrusted to his wisdom for the good of the church and people. He was a man of good private character, steadiness, and a conscientious regard to truth, and he had a great command over his passions; but to these valuable qualities were added so deep an infusion of despotism, as to render him quite unfit to govern the kingdoms over which he ruled. The inroads which he made on the constitution, and the designs he meditated against the protestant established church, hurried on a crisis for which he was unprepared.] William invited to take upon him the administration of public affairs, Dec. 26. Sir John Somers, prime minister. The funding system first adopted. A diving-bell company formed. Death of Du Cange, R. Cudworth, duke of Ormond, and John Bunyan (b. 1628.) Navy, 173 ships of 101,892 tons; carrying 6,930 guns, and 42,003 men. Dr. Henry Aldrich, dean of Christ church, flourishes, a scholar, theologian, critic, architect, and one skilled in music, &c. Cotemporaneous musical composers: Drs. Holder, Creighton, Tucker, Croft, Green, Boyce, and Nares; also Jeremiah Clarke, Goldwin, and Weldon.

**France.**

- 1687 Quarrel with Rome respecting the privilege of Sanctuary—a privilege which had been abandoned by other courts. The pope's nuncio imprisoned at Paris. Royal ordinance establishing the prohibitive system by heavy duties. Royal hunting seat of Versailles began to be enlarged to a palace (finished 1708.) Death of the musician Lull. Regnard, the comedian (1647-1709); Bayle, lexicographer (1647-1706); Fenelon, author of Telemachus (1651-1715) Andrew (1631-1722) and Anne (1657-1720) Dacier, philologists, &c.; Gallan translator (1616-1715); Hardouin, the critic (1616-1729); and Deshouliers, writer of elegies, flourish. The painters Bon Boullongne (d. 1717), Jouvenet (d. 1717), La Fosse (1640-1711) Santerre (d. 1717), Parrocel (d. 1704) and Noel Coypell (1628-1707), flourish.
- 1688 French cross the Rhine and capture Philipsburg; the palatinate laid waste, order of Louvois, by fire and sword.

**France.**

- 1688 Louis generously receives James II. of Eng.  
War with England: the fleets, armies, and money of France lent to James II.  
War with the Dutch, Spaniards, Germans, Savoyards, English;—  
The fleet commanded by Tourville, the army by Luxemburg and Catinat.  
Death of the architect, Charles Perrault, of Ph. Quinault, dramatist (b. 1634), and of Claude Mellain, the engraver (b. 1601.)  
Abram Theart's patent for casting glass mirrors at Paris—84 in. by 50 in. (1694.)  
Papin's invention of the steam piston.

**Germany.**

- 1687 Victorious career of the duke of Lorraine, Eugene of Savoy, and Louis of Bavaria, in Hungary.  
The emperor suppresses the "bloody theatre of Epirus," and restores some of the Hungarian privileges.  
1688 Death of the elector of Brandenburg.  
[The elector died in April, before the war had broken out. Of him it has been said, "he found his country in a wretched condition, and happily raised it from humiliation to independence." At the time of his death he had 175 companies of infantry, 76 troops of horse, and a well-organized artillery—in all, 28,000 men. "There was nothing," says Ranke, "which he recommended to his successor so urgently as the maintenance of this iron hand. With its help he had gained elbow-room between his neighbours."]   
The disputes with France respecting the election of an elector to Cologne precipitate war.  
Hostilities with France commenced.  
Varignon, the mathematician, flourishes, author of "General Mechanics," a work of 30 years' labour, though not published till 1725, three years after the author's death.

**Austria.**

- 1687 The streets of Vienna first lighted.  
1688 The Turks sue for peace at Vienna.

**Italy.**

- 1687 Condemnation of the sect of the quietists by papal bull (1681.)  
Right of Sanctuary in ambassadors' houses at Rome suppressed by the pope; renewal of the quarrel with the French court.  
Ecclesiastical Academy of Bologna fndd.  
Spanish viceroy in Naples—duked' Aranda.

- 1688 The English bombard Genoa.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1687 Battle of Mohatz; the Turks defeated; Croatia, Slavonia, &c. fall to the Austrians; Abaffi is now a vassal of Austria (1661.)  
Diet of Presburg: which declares Joseph (son of the emperor), king of Hungary, August 7.

*The kingdom of Hungary declared hereditary in the male line of the house of Austria.*

- 1688 Belgrade taken from the Turks by assault; Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia overrun.

**Spain.**

- 1687 Oran (in Algeria) besieged by the Moors; it is delivered by the voluntary services of the Spanish nobles.  
1688 War declared against France.

**Portugal.**

- 1687 Second marriage of Pedro.  
1688 Birth of a male heir (1706.)  
The apprehensions of a disputed succession, which had been lately entertained, are now diminished.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1688 Bank of Stockholm founded; Patkul presents a remonstrance from the nobility, for doing which he is outlawed.  
War of Russia with the Crim Tartars.  
Seditious of the strelitzes in Moscow; resignation of Ivan; the regent Sophia is immured in a convent.

**Netherlands.**

- 1687 Secret intrigues of William, prince of Orange, in the affairs of England.  
1688 League of Augsburg formed by William, to which almost every European power (England excepted) becomes a party.  
Renewal of war with France.  
The stadtholder invited to England; he heads an expedition agt. his father-in-law.  
["On the 21st October the prince, with an army of 14,000 men, and a fleet of 500 vessels of all kinds, sailed from Helvoetsluis; safely landed at Torbay, Nov. 5."]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1687 Defeat at Mohacz, in Hungary.  
The Morea taken by the Venetians; also the Dalmatian fortresses, &c.  
Dissatisfaction of the Janissaries; hence *Revolution in Constantinople.*  
Sultan Mohammed deposed; his brother *Solyman II.* raised to the throne.  
Frightful commotions, robberies, and other excesses of the Janissaries, Spahis, and the lowest of the populace.

- 1688 Loss of Belgrade—taken by the imperialists; also Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

**India.**

- 1687 The English presidency removed from Surat to Bombay.  
Golconda and Bejapore reduced by the empr.; conquest of the Dekkan complete.  
1688 The English at Bombay make war against the emperor of Delhi, on the suppression of their factories, but are forced to submit.  
Bombay granted by William III. king of England, to the East India Company.

**America.**

- 1687 Destruction of Callao by an earthquake.  
The German Friends first protest against the unlawfulness of slavery.  
Troubles in Canada between the French and Indians.  
Phipps's second and successful diving-bell attempt on the coast of Hispaniola (1683.)  
1688 Surinam attacked by the *fibustlers* of Cayenne under DuCASSE.  
Popular insurrection in Virginia.  
Disquiet in Carolina; the collector of quit-rents (Colleton) opposed by the people.  
[He was deposed and banished in 1690.]  
General suppression of American governments founded upon Eng. royal charters.  
Witchcraft in Massachusetts; an old Irish-woman executed unjustly.  
[Cotton Mather held to the delusion.]

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1688 William Dampier, the buccaneer, the first English navigator who visited these parts, falls in with the northern part of New Holland.

**Britain.**

- 1689 The convention meets, Jan. 22.  
Differences in parliament respecting the succession.  
William threatens to leave England.  
Crown offered to William and Mary, on their acceptance of the "Declaration of Rights."  
*William and Mary.*  
Civil list, £700,000.  
William restrains the liberty of the press; dismisses the French ambassador, &c.  
The city of London lends him £200,000.  
Proclamation of king William and queen Mary, Feb. 13.  
The clergy not favourable to a change of sovereigns.  
Scottish convention meets, March 14.  
James "forefaulted" and William accepted by the Scottish convention.  
The name "Jacobites" given to the partizans of the expelled king.  
First suspension of Habeas Corpus act, March 16.  
William attempts to supersede the Test act—a failure, March 16.  
"Act of Comprehension" also fails.  
Parsimony of the Comns. irritates William.  
*Act of Toleration* passed.  
Coronation of William and Mary, Ap. 11.  
[The highest eulogy which can be pronounced on the revolution of 1688 is this, that it was our last revolution. Several generations have now passed away since any wise and patriotic Englishman has meditated resistance to the established government. . . . For the authority of law, for the security of property, for the peace of our streets, for the happiness of our homes, our gratitude is due, under Him who raises and pulls down nations at his pleasure, to the long parliament, to the convention, and to William of Orange."—*Macaulay.*]
- Scottish parliament assembles, June 17.  
Insurrection in Scotld. under Dundee, &c.  
Battle of Killiecrankie; defeat of James's partizans; death of Lord Dundee, July 17.  
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22.  
Rise of the high and low church parties.  
The protestants of the north of Ireland take up arms, and write to William for aid.  
Tyrconnel makes preparations for preserving Ireland to James.  
James lands in Ireland.  
Siege of Londonderry.  
Catholic parliament in Dublin.  
Londonderry relieved by Kirke.  
Gen. Scomberg arrives with 16,000 men.  
William opens the second session of parliament, October.  
Mutiny act first passed.  
"Declaration of Rights" passed into a statute, Dec. 16.  
Poll-tax abolished (1692.)  
Death of Sydenham, physician (b. 1624), and W. Sherlocke, divine.  
Death of Wm. Lodge, engraver (b. 1649.)  
Wm. Faithorne, the elder (d. 1691), and Michael Vauder Gucht (1660-1725), engraver, flourish in England.  
Dampier, the circumnavigator, flourishes.  
*Confession of Faith of the English and Welsh baptists* published.

**Britain.**

- 1690 William indignantly dissolves his par. Feb. He entertains thoughts of leaving the kgd. New parliament assembles, March 20.  
The "Act of Recognition" passed.  
William departs for Ireland, June 4, where he arrives on the 14th.  
Defeat of the English and Dutch fleets off Beachy head.  
William takes the field against James, in Ireland, with 36,000 men.  
Battle of the Boyne; deft. of James, Jul. 1. [Scomberg was killed in this battle.]  
Surrender of Dublin, Wexford, Drogheda. James returns to France.  
Repulse of William's army at Limerick, Aug. 30. William returns to England.  
Chelsea College founded; cost £150,000.  
Earthquake felt in Ireland this year.  
Plaintain first introduced into England.  
Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding" first pub. (See note, 1704.)  
Brown paper only made in England to this date; from this time the manufacture receives an impulse. (See 1764.)  
J. Evelyn, au. of "Sylva," &c. (1620-1706) fl.  
The Dutch mezzotint engraver, Johann van Somer, flourishes in London (d. 1694.)  
Henry Lutterel (b. 1650), and Isaac Becket (b. 1653), engravers in mezzotint, fl.  
Second ratification by parliament of the *Scottish Confession of Faith.*

**France.**

- 1689 Grand alliance against Louis, as against the common enemy of mankind.  
Army of Louis—400,000 men.  
The French driven from Bonn and Metz.  
Battle of Walcourt; Marlborough defeats the marshal d'Humieres.  
Catalonia invaded, and advantages obtained by the duke de Noailles.
- 1690 Death of the dauphin.  
Tourville defeats the English and Dutch fleets off Dieppe.  
Battle of Fleuris in the Netherlands, July 1; Luxemburg defeats Waldeck.  
Battle of Staffarde in Italy, Aug. 18; Catalinat overthrows Victor Amadens.  
The historians G. Daniel (1649-1728), Fleury (1653-1723), J. Marsollier (1647-1724); the botanist Tournefort (1656-1708); and the antiquarian Montfaucon, (1655-1741), flourish.  
Death of Charles le Brun, painter (b. 1619.)  
Water clocks invented (?) by Don Charles Vailly, a monk of Sens, Burgundy.  
[It is more than probable that he was not the inventor, but an improver of the instrument or machine.]  
Papin's experiments in condensing steam.  
The following engravers, painters, &c. fl.:  
—Claudine B. Stella (1634-1697), Guillaume Vallet (1634-1704), Sebastien le Clerc (1637-1714), Charles Simonneau (1639-1728), Louis de Chatillon (1639-1734), Antoine Coyvel (1661-1722), Nicolas Dorigny (1657-1746), and Germain (1631-1710), Gerard (1640-1703), Jean (1667-1756), and Benoit Andrau (1661-1721), Bon Boullogne (1640-1717), Louis Boullogne (1654-1734), Bernard Picart (1663-1733), Antoine Rivaly (1667-1735), Gasper Duchange (1662-1759), Jean Bapt. de Poilly (1669-1728), Nic. Henri Tardieu (b. 1674.)

**Germany.**

1689 Fiendish destruction of the Palatinate by the French: — Heidelberg, Manheim, Spires, Worms, Frankenthal, Rohrbach, Kirchem, Kreuznacht, Rastadt, Oppenheim, Heilbronn, &c. burnt, and the tombs of the emperors destroyed, by generals Melac and Crequi.

[The cry of horror from all Germany awoke the diet at last to decision.]

Imperialists victorious over Turks in Hung. Grand alliance at Vienna against France.

Renau, mathematician, author of "Theorie de la Manœuvre du Vaisseau," fl.

1690 Joseph I. elected king of the Romans, by the electors at Augsburg, Jan. 19.

Death of the duke of Lorraine, April 18.

Max. Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, appointed to the army on the Rhine.

Defeat of the allies at Fleuris, July 1.

The Turks renew the war with vigour; defeat of the Austrian general Heurcls, who is also made prisoner.

**Italy.**

1689 Defeat of the duke of Savoy, by Catinat, at Saluces.

Death of Christina, ex-queen of Sweden, at Rome, April 19.

Alexander VIII. (cardinal Peter Ottoboni, bishop of Brescia), pope.

[The Jesuits successfully opposed a proposal for the canonization of his predecessor, though eminent for his sanctity.]

The painters (school of the Caracci), Carlo Cignani (1628-1719), Giacomo Cavedone (d. 1660), Guiseppe Cignani (Spagnuolo, 1665-1747), Marc Antonio Franceschini (1648-1729), Giov. Batt. Viola, and Giov. Grimaldi, flourish.

Franceschini (Volterrano), painter, dies (b. 1621).

1690 Amadeus (Savoy), joins the grand alliance against France, June 4.

The pope obtains Avignon from France. Pope Alexander issues a bull against the four propositions of the Gallican bishops respecting the *Régale* (1681.)

The Vaudois permitted to return to their homes.

Academy of Arcadi, for promoting the study of poetry and Belles Lettres, fndd.

Berardi, Buononcini, Gasparini, and other musical composers, fl.

The sculptors, Tubi of Rome (d. 1700), Ang. Rossi of Genoa (d. 1715), Zumbo of Syracuse (d. 1701), and C. Rusconi (d. 1728), flourish.

**Hungary.**

1689 Battle of Nissa; the imperialists gain a signal triumph over the Turks.

1690 Reverses of the imperialists; the Turks recover Belgrade, Nissa, Servia, and Widdin.

[The Turks were joined by Tekeli.] Michael Abaffi II. in Transylvania.

Joseph tolerates protestantism in Hungary, and seeks to conciliate both nobles and people (1687.)

**Spain.**

1689 Joins the grand alliance against France. Insurrection of the Catalonians, who espouse the cause of France against Spain.

The painters Cl. Coello (d. 1692), Mal. d. Torres (1631-1711), Ped. Nunez (1610-

**Spain.**

1700), Nino de Guevara (d. 1698), J. de Alfaro (1640-1680), and J. A. Falco (1651-1711), flourish.

1690 The Moors repulsed from the Spanish dominions in Africa.

**Russia, Norway, and Sweden.**

1689 Peter (the Great) reigns alone in Russia; his kingdom extending from the shores of the White Sea almost to the Euxine; state revenue only 5,000,000 rubles; regular army 15,000; no shipping, seamen, nor seas; a disorganized government, and a barbarous people.

Convention of Altona, between Denmark and Holstein-Gottorp, mediated by England and Brandenburg; general amnesty, Denmark acknowledges and confirms the sovereignty of Schleswig and Holstein.

Death of Christina of Swdn. at Rome (1654.)

1690 Kamtskatka discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief.

Birth of Ch. Falster, the Danish satirist, (died 1752.)

**Netherlands.**

1689 The prince of Orange becomes king of England, February 23.

[Exhibiting in his own person the extraordinary union of the republican president and the monarch.]

Heinsius is appointed grand pensionary.

1690 Victorious progress of the French. William puts himself at the head of the confederacy which resulted from the congress of Utrecht.

King William heads the allies agt. France; is unsuccessful in his military operations.

Johann van Gole (b. 1660), and Johann Verkolie (b. 1650), mezzotint engravers, fl.

**Turkish Empire.**

1689 The Turks defeated by the Austrians, but victorious over the Russians, Poles, and Venetians.

[The improvement in the military affairs of the Porte is to be attributed to the appointment of a new vizier, Mustapha Koepriili.]

1690 Belgrade retaken from the imperialists.

**India and China.**

1689 English factories established at Amoy.

1690 Aurungzebe grants a new Firman to the English in Bombay.

First English factory at Calcutta.

Sambajee put to death by the Mogul emperor (1680.)

Quarrels between an English ship's company and the Chinese of Amoy.

**America.**

1689 Great rising in New England against the despotism of Andros, upon the receipt of the news of the English revolution, Apr. The old government re-established.

The population of the English American colonies number about 200,000 souls.

1690 Port Royal retaken by Sir Wm. Phipps, commander of an English squadron.

Phipps's attack on Quebec repulsed.

A colony of Fr. refugees settle in Carolina. An American "congress" meets in New York; plan of invasion of Canada and Acadia drawn up.

War between the French and Indians. William Penn about to embark for America (in England) is arrested (1691.)

**Britain.**

- 1691 William sails for Holland, Jan. 16.  
He protests against the ambitious and dangerous designs of Louis XIV. at the Hague congress, Jan. 27.  
Battle of Aughrim; general Ginkle victorions, July 12.  
[St. Ruth's army numbered 25,000, while that of Ginkle was but 18,000 strong.]  
Treaty of Limerick, and termination of the Irish war, Oct. 3; followed by the Emigration of 12,000 catholics.  
[10,000 of the Irish troops entered the service of Louis; they were known as the "Irish brigade." The war of the revolution cost the country 36 millions.]  
William returns from Holland, Oct. 18.  
The maritime trade of England greatly suffers from French privateers.  
Death of Lower, the physician, celebrated for practising the transfusion of blood.  
Death of N. Lee, dramatist (b. 1656.)  
The "Boyle lectureship" instituted.  
Land tax and increased beer tax.  
Difficulty in raising the supplies; plan for forming a public joint-stock bank laid before the government by William Patterson, a merchant from Scotland; discussions thereupon in the privy council.
- 1692 Poll-tax (an unpopular tax) passed.  
The court politics veer towards toryism.  
William departs for Holland, March 5.  
French fleet deftd. at La Hogue, May 23.  
Plan for restoring James frustrated.  
William returns from Holland, Oct. 19.  
Opening of parliament; interesting for the struggle of tory and whig parties, Nov. 4.  
Bills for excluding all servants of the crown from parliament; triennial parliamts., &c.  
The Commons vote £5,000,000 war supplies for the ensuing year; also  
£400,000 to liquidate William's war debts.  
[So many new taxes having been imposed, it was evident that these immense sums could not be raised by the same means; hence arose the expedient of borrowing on the general credit of the exchequer—the rate of interest allowed being seven per cent. This expedient was the  
*Commencement of the National Debt.*  
The non-jurors' schism.  
William's desire for extending toleration is thwarted by the House of Commons.]
- 1693 Massacre of Glencoe, Jan. 31 (? Feb. 15.)  
[An order had been issued, on the suggestion of Breadalbane, in 1692, to treat the highlanders who still held out for James with "letters of fire and sword." All the Jacobite chiefs submitted but one—an hereditary enemy of Breadalbane's—and that one was Macdonald of Glencoe. It is a singular circumstance that this comparatively recent event, should have no fewer than four dates assigned to it. One recent authority tells us it took place "on a dark and freezing night, May 9, 1691," another places it in Jan. 1692; while those who agree as to the year 1693, differ with respect to the month, some placing it at the end of Jan. the others in the middle of Feb.]  
The tories appear not to suit William; hence he displaces the tory Nottingham; promotes whigs Trenchard, Somers, &c.

**Britain.**

- 1693 William departs for the continent, Mar.  
Battle of Landen; William defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men, July 29.  
Bayonets first used in England.  
Lottery bill passed—the first instance in England of employing the spirit of gaming as an instrument of finance.  
Bill for promoting free and impartial proceedings in parliamt. passes Commons, but is lost in the Lords by a majority of two.  
Greenland Fishing Company incorporated.  
The Scottish "Oath of Assurance Bill," agt. episcopalians and non-jurors, Apr.  
The episcopalian ministers refuse the oath.
- 1694 Disasters at sea—six men-of-war, with admiral Wheeler, lost.  
William refuses his assent to a bill for triennial parliaments, Jan. 25.  
William departs for the continent in Apr.  
Unfortunate expedition against Brest, under Berkeley and gen. Tolemache, June.  
Greenwich Hospital founded.  
Bank of England incorporated, April 25.  
[Previous to the passing of the act of incorporation forty merchants subscribed £500,000 towards the sum of £1,200,000 to be lent to the government at 8 per cent. interest, in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. In ten days after the passing of the act the whole sum was subscribed.]  
The first Stamp act, June 23.  
Correspondence of noblemen with James II.  
Return of William, Nov. 9.  
Death of queen Mary of small-pox, Dec. 28, aged 33.  
The Triennial Bill receives the royal assent, Dec. 22, in consideration of a liberal supply—£5,000,000.  
Hackney coaches established by statute.  
State lottery; a million borrowed by the sale of tickets at £10 each.  
[Every holder of a ticket was guaranteed an annuity for 32 years—blanks 1s. a-year, prizes from £5 to £1000.]  
700 hackney coaches in London.  
Birth of Hutcheson, the metaphysician, in Ireland. (He died in Glasgow in 1747.)  
Death of Dr. Tillotson (b. 1630.)
- France.**
- 1691 Mons, in Flanders, taken by Louis.  
Repulse of the French at Liege.  
Piedmont conquered, and Montmelian captured by marshal Catinat.  
The French driven again across the Alps by Victor Amadeus.  
Waldeck surprised and defeated at Leuze.  
Urgel, in Spain, taken by Noailles.  
Barcelona bombarded by D'Estrées.  
Birth of Nicolas le Secur, at Paris, wood engraver, &c. (d. 1764.)
- 1692 Louis captures Namur.  
[The two first engineers of the time were engaged on this occasion:—Vauban, for the assault; Cohorn for the defence.]  
Battle of Steinkirk, Aug. 3 (? July 24); marshal Luxembourg defeats William.  
Battle of Pfortzheim; imperialists deftd.  
Dauphiné ravaged by the duke of Savoy.  
Naval defeat off La Hogue.  
Exhausted treasury; municipal offices sold.
- 1693 To stimulate the ambition of his officers, Louis creates several marshals, and

**France.**

- 1693 Institutes the order of St. Louis.  
Louis leaves his army, and never again superintends military operations.  
Battle of Neerwinden; Luxemburg victor.  
Heidelberg taken by De Lorges.  
Defeat of the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia.  
Noailles and D' Estrées capture Roses.  
Pondichery lost—taken by the Dutch.  
Death of the dramatist De la Fayette.  
The pope is reconciled to the Gallican church (1682.)
- 1694 French arms successful in Catalonia.  
De Lorges driven out of Germany by the prince of Baden.  
Tempting offers made by Louis to the duke of Savoy.  
Noailles and Tourville take Palamos.  
Barcelona on the point of surrendering to the French is relieved by the English.  
Defeat of the English at Brest.  
They fail before Dunkirk and Calais.  
Dieppe and Havre destroyed by English.  
Deplorable condition of the French marine.  
Death of the sculptor Desjardins.  
Birth of Voltaire (died 1778.)  
Abraham Thenart casts glass mirrors 84 in. in height, and 50 in width, at St. Gobin, in Picardy. (See 1688.)

**Germany.**

- 1691 Eugene restores the imperial cause in Italy.  
Victories in Hungary.
- 1692 The emperor makes Hanover the ninth electorate of the empire, Dec. 9—not ratified till 1708, owing to the opposition of the electors.
- 1693 Troubles arising from the disputed succession to the bishopric of Liege.
- 1694 The empr. establishes a fleet on the Danube.  
Universities of Dresden and Halle in Saxony founded.  
Friendly relations established between Austria and Saxony; 8,000 Saxons are accordingly sent into Hungary.  
New treaty with the elector of Brandenburg; who obtains a renewed recognition of his sovereignty over ducal Prussia.

**Italy.**

- 1691 Innocent XII. (card. Antonio Pignatelli), elected pope, July 12.
- 1692 Publication of the papal bull for abolishing Nepotism.
- 1693 Battle of Marsaglia; Catinat defeats Victor Amadeus.  
Earthquake in Sicily; Catania almost wholly swallowed up with more than 18,000 persons; besides this, the loss of life in other places exceeded 82,000.  
Louis withdraws his claim to the Right of Sanctuary at Rome (1669, 1687.)  
A. Marchetti, poet and phil. fl. (1633-1714.)
- 1694 Disputes between the pope and the empr. respecting fiefs in the ecclesiastical states.  
Venice takes Chios (Scio) from the Turks.

**Hungary.**

- 1691 Battle of Salankaman: defeat of the Turks by the margrave Louis of Baden, Aug. 29.
- 1692 The Turks surrender Great Waradin.
- 1694 Siege of Peterwaradin.

**Spain.**

- 1691 Arragon invaded by the French.  
The Spaniards are unable to resist the progress of the French arms in Flanders.
- 1694 Catalonia invaded by the French.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1692 Trade of Russia with China commenced.
- 1693 The king of Sweden is, by an act of the diet, formally declared absolute, by the burghers and peasants, who resign their own liberty for the sake of humbling the nobles.

Flourishing state of Sweden; its trade and manufactures prosperous, &c.

**Netherlands.**

- 1692 Maximilian Emanuel (electoral prince of Bavaria), *governor* of Netherlands.  
Battle of Steinkirk; king William defeated.
- 1693 Battle of Neerwinden; Luxemburg again defeats the allies under king William.
- 1694 Mons and Namur taken by the French.  
The allies take Huy.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1691 Death of Solymán II. of dropsy.  
*Ahmed II.* (brother) succeeds.  
Total defeat at Salankaman, and death of the vizier, Mustapha Koepirili.
- 1692 The war in Hungary languishes.
- 1694 Loss of Chio; taken by the Venetians.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1694 Death of Shah Suleiman, having recommended on his deathbed his son, prince Abbas Mirza, to the throne.  
The courtiers and princes reject the intelligent Abbas Mirza, and nominate *Hussein*, shah of Persia.  
[“Shah,” a Persian word, signifies king.]  
Hussein, a feeble-minded bigot, is the tool of the priests and eunuchs.

**India and China.**

- 1692 Jesuit missionaries again in China (1724); religious toleration declared; great success of the Christian teachers.  
The emperor of Delhi commences the reduction of the Carnatic (1770.)
- 1694 English settlements in India first placed in a state of defence.

**America.**

- 1691 Maine annexed to Massachusetts.  
Rice prospers amazingly in Carolina.  
[“The rice-fields tempted the planter to enlarge his domains, and Africa furnished labourers.”]  
Disturbances in New York between the aristocratic and democratic parties.  
Arrival of the “Beaver” man-of-war; execution of Leisler and Milborne, &c.
- 1692 Maryland constituted a royal government; the Church of England the state religion.  
Witchcraft at Salem, Massachusetts; 20 persons are hanged, 55 are tortured, and large numbers are imprisoned; great commotion.  
[Those who derided witchcraft were the greatest sufferers.]  
Earthquake in Jamaica; Port Royal and 300 of its inhabitants swallowed up.
- 1693 Philadelphia subjected to a royal commission; the citizens complain.  
The William and Mary College in Virginia founded.  
Disputes on ecclesiastical settlements in Virginia; the church in danger.  
The “Constitutions” of Locke and Clarendon abrogated in South Carolina.
- 1694 Revolt of negroes in Pernambuco; the origin of which is traced to the existence of the Palmarese nation.

**Britain.**

- 1695 The speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Trevor, expelled for bribery, Mar. 12. Secretary Guy sent to the Tower. Bill of pains and penalties against the public peculators. The earl of Sunderland, minister. William proceeds to Holland, May. Another plot against William. Namur taken by king William, Sep. 5. William returns, Oct. 26. Convocation of the clergy summoned. Scottish company for establishing a colony on the isthmus of Darien sanctioned by the Scottish parliament. Improvement in the coinage of the realm. Taxes on births, and marriages, and deaths. Tax on bachelors; age from 25 years. First window tax—to meet the expense and loss of the re-coinage of gold. Halifax's Tract on Elections. James Salter's collection of curiosities first exhibited at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. (Don Saltero's Chelsea Knackatory.) The old Bank of Scotland established. Act for regulating trials for treason: acts of Attainder of James II. publicly burnt. New board of trade, chiefly against the competition of the Scotch trade with Africa. Tax of 6d. per month for the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital on all seamen. Popular hatred of the "Dutch Bentinck," the king's confidant, who obtains extensive grants from William. Death of Henry Purcell, Nov. 21—"the darling and wonder of the lovers of music throughout the nation, for his powers embraced every species of composition with equal facility" (1658.) Birth of Ed. Kirkall, at Sheffield, engrvr. The Bank of England commenced operations at Grono's Hall, Poultry, Jan. 1. [None of the notes issued were under £20.]
- 1696 Failure of the assassination plot of Sir G. Barclay, Sir W. Perkens, and others, on the 14th and 22d of February. [One of the conspirators gave secret information on the 10th and another on the 14th of the same month. The conspirators were executed.] Habeas Corpus act again suspended. Continued clamour of the English Commons against the Scottish trading companies to Africa and India. Association for the defence of the king formed by members of parliament. William goes to the continent in May. He returns in October. Bill of Attainder agt. Sir John Fenwick, passed by a majority of seven, in the absence of any evidence agst. him, Nov. 9. The printing and circulating the names of a minority in the Commons' House voted a breach of privilege. Counsel to persons charged as traitors first permitted. The London asylums for debtors abolished. Eddystone Lighthouse first built. Affirmation of quakers first accepted as an oath, except in criminal cases (1829.) Pendant barometers introduced (1688.) The "Hand-in-hand" Insurance office, generally considered the first regular insurance office established in London.

**Britain.**

- 1696 Prohibition to the importation of Irish, and exportation of English wool. Additions to Greenwich Hospital, made by Sir Christopher Wren. Exportations of looms prohibited. Export duty on hemp, flax, linen, thread, &c. from Ireland abolished. Godfrey Kneller, painter of the "Beauties of Hampton Court" (d. 1723), Antonio Verrio, painter of ceilings at Windsor castle, &c. (d. 1707), William Vandervelde, junior (d. 1717), and Michael Wright (d. 1700), painters, flourish.
- 1697 Execution of Sir John Fenwick, Jan. 28. William goes over to the continent in May. Peace of Ryswick, Sep. 11 (? signed 20th.) [England obtained better terms than had been offered in 1695.] Return of William in November. William consents that James's son should be his successor; James objects. William promises an annuity to the queen of James II. Charles Montague (earl Halifax), minister. Inland bills of exchange declared legal instruments for the first time. Act against apostasy from Christianity. Hawkers and pedlars first licensed. Furious legislation of the English parliament against the interests of Ireland. The army disbanded by the House of Commons, against the desire of the king to have a standing army, Dec. 11. A duty of 6d. per bushel on malt. Birth of the celebrated William Hogarth. Death of Dr. Child, 65 years organist of St. George's chapel, Windsor, aged 90.
- France.**
- 1695 Derangement of the finances; government on the verge of bankruptcy. Currency altered; capitation tax, sale of patents of nobility, &c.—means adopted for replenishing the exchequer. Death of Luxemburg; Villeroi succeeds to the command in Flanders. Namur retaken by prince William. Duke of Vendome sent to Catalonia. Duke of Savoy in the French interest. Sweden mediates; arrangements for peace. Death of Pierre Mignard le Romaine (rival of Le Brun), painter (born 1610.)
- 1696 The northern coasts severely harassed by the English fleets. Peace of Turin with Savoy; the French conquests restored, and the duke assumes command of the French troops in Italy. Ath captured by the French. Barcelona taken by Vendome. The painters, Antoine Coyvel (1661-1722), Vivien (d. 1735), Rigaud, "the French Vandyke" (d. 1743), flourish.
- 1697 Treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 20; by which France is allowed to retain Strasburg, Alsace, and Landau; but she restores to Holland and England all her conquests, and to Spain her conquests in Catalonia, with Luxembourg; the duke of Lorraine is reinstated in his duchy, and William III. of Eng. is absolutely acknowledged. D'Argenson regulates the Parisian police. Exploring voyages of Sieur Brue on the Senegal river, Africa. Intrigues respecting the Spanish successn.

**Germany.**

- 1695 Renewal of the grand alliance. Inactivity of the imperialists on the Rhine. Death of Christian Huygens, author of "De Horologio Oscillatorio," &c. (1629.)
- 1697 Associated conference of the allies at Frankfort, convened by the margrave. Peace of Ryswick with France, renewing the peace of Nimweguen, restoring to the empire, Brisach, Friburg, Kehl, and Philipsburg. Religion to remain in *statu quo*—a treacherous manœuvre of the Jesuits. (See France.)
- Only three protestant states sign the peace. [This peace closed the third great war against Louis for the integrity of the balance of power.]
- Frederic Augustus of Saxony, the head of the protestant states, becomes a catholic, in March. (See Poland.)
- Birth of the anatomist Bernard Siegfried Albinus, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

**Italy.**

- 1695 Casal recovered from the French, and restored to the duke of Mantua. Father Henry Noris, author of a "History of Pelagianism," esteemed as "the most learned Italian ecclesiastic of this period," flourishes (1631-1704.)
- Cassini's meridian line drawn in the church of Patronius in Bologna (1635-1712.)
- Birth of F. X. Quadrio, author of "History of the Valteline" (d. 1756.)
- 1696 Duke of Savoy concludes a treaty with Fr.; Pignerol restored and all other conquests. [Thus he raised his house higher in the scale of states than it had hitherto been.]
- Chio retaken by the Turks (1694.)
- Filicaja, the poet, flourishes (d. 1707.)
- 1697 First treaty for partition of Naples (1700.)
- The papal court alarmed by the progress of Quietism.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1695 Turkish arms successful in Transylvania. Hungary invaded by the sultan. Victory of the Poles over the Crim Tartars.
- 1696 Death of John Sobieski, Poland, aged 63. Interregnum for a year. Candidates for the Polish crown—Sobieski's son, the prince of Conti, and the elector of Saxony.
- Turks defeat the Saxons at Temesevar.
- 1697 *Frederick Augustus II.* elector of Saxony, elected king of Poland.
- [Previous to his election he renounced the errors of protestantism at Vienna, March. "Indebted to Russia for his shadowy sovereignty, Augustus involved Poland, at the instigation and for the advantage of that aspiring power, in the northern wars. From this period Poland continued in her downward course.]
- Saxon troops in Poland; poplr. discontent. Battle of Olasch; Turks victorious. Battle of Zeuta in Hungary; prince Eugene routs the Turks under Mustaplia.

**Spain.**

- 1697 Barcelona taken by the French under the duke of Vendome. Peace of Ryswick. (See France, Netherld.)
- [In this sanguinary and unprofitable struggle the Spanish troops were thrice routed in Flanders, twice in Italy, and twice in Catalonia. Spain lost not only Barcelo-

**Spain.**

na, but also Urgel, Rosas, Palamos, Girona, and Hostalrich: in the Low Countries she was deprived of Luxembourg, Mans, Charleroi, and Namur; and in the Indies of Carthage.]

**Portugal.**

- 1696 Gold mines (Minas Geraes) in Brazil discd.
- 1697 Assembling of the Cortes for the last time.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

- 1696 Authority of Denmark re-established in Holstein. Russia captures Azof from the Porte.
- 1697 *Charles XII.* (aged 16) king of Sweden. Peter the Great in Engld. and Holld., &c. Kamschatka taken possessn. of by Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1695 Bombardment of Brussels by Villeroi; 4,000 houses and 14 churches destroyed.
- 1696 Undecisive campaign against the French. Du Bart's (of Dunkirk) successful piratical warfare against Dutch and English.
- 1697 Mediation of Charles of Sweden; hence Peace of Ryswick; Holland and France mutually restore their conquests, and conclude a treaty of commerce with each other, Sep. 20. Leaving everything on nearly the same footing as it had been left by the treaty of Nimweguen.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1695 Death of Ahmed II. also of dropsy. *Mustapha II.* (brother) ascends the throne.
- 1696 The grand vizier successful in Hungary. Mustapha heads his army in Hungary, and obtains a victory at Lippa. Victory over the Russians at Azof; they are driven from its walls with a loss of 30,000 men. Azof is retaken by the Russians.
- 1697 Defeat at Zeuta; the grand vizier, fourteen inferior viziers, and 20,000 Turks slain; 10,000 drowned in crossing the Theiss; immense loss of baggage and treasures, including seven horse-tail ensigns and twenty-three standards.

**India and China.**

- 1695 Govind modifies the Sikh religion; he teaches that God is one, that all men are equal, that idolatry and caste are to be abandoned, and Mohammedanism destroyed, &c. He establishes visible distinctions for the Sikhs, or Singhs (soldiers.) Govind lays plans for assailing the Mogul empire in India; he establishes forts between the Sutej and Jumna.
- 1696 Christian teachers in the Chinese court. At Pekin 630 adults are baptized.

**America.**

- 1695 Disputes in New York respecting the right to present to benefices.
- 1696 Portuguese war of extermination against the Palmares nation; Lancastro with 6,000 men uproot this first negro kingdom in America.
- 1697 Upper California granted to the Jesuits by Charles II. of Spain. Carthage in Colombia pillaged by Fren. Catholics disfranchised in Carolina; the colonial oligarchy seek to establish an exclusive state religion.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1696 The south-west and north coasts explored by William de Vlaming. He sails up the "Black Swan River" 18 leagues.

**Britain.**

- 1698 Civil list fixed at £700,000.  
To pay exchequer war bills, £2,700,000.  
Peter the Great visits England, Jan 11.  
[He stayed several months visiting the several manufactories, &c., and he worked as a regular "journeyman."] Whitehall burned in June.  
Restoration of Marlborough to court favour.  
A new East India Company formed:—  
The districts of Chutanuthy, Govindpore, and Calcutta sold by Azim Ooshann, to the Company.  
William spends the summer in Holland.  
Threat of the king to quit England finally.  
William joins the First Partition treaty.  
Jno. Hutchins, antiquary, born (d. 1773.)  
Scotch settlement at Darien, Nov. 4.  
Halley's voyage "to seek by observation the discovery of the rule for the variation of the compass."  
Act compelling watch and clock-makers to put their names on them.  
Cold or dry gilding first described (by Robert Southwell.)  
Captain Savery's steam engine for raising water—the first working steam engine.
- 1699 Mutual distrust between William and the House of Commons increases.  
Final rejection by the Commons of William's request to retain his Dutch guards, March 24.  
Parliamentary inquiry respecting the misgovernment of Ireland.  
An act for the resumption of the forfeited estates bestowed upon William's favourites is passed: but  
William prorogues parliament in order to frustrate the object of the bill.  
He proceeds to Holland.  
William returns October 18.  
Tottering state of the whig party; resignation of Montague, chancellor of the exchequer, and other whig ministers.  
Attack of the Tories upon Somers, &c.  
The French language not much spoken even by the gentry at this time.  
William causes the ruin of all engaged in the new colony of Darien.  
Death of Stillingfleet.  
Hungerford market, London, opened.  
John Philips, "Splendid Shilling" (1676-1708), Mat. Prior, poems (1664-1721), Dan. Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe" (1660-1731), Thos. Parnell, "The Hermit" (1679-1718), Geo. Farquhar, comedies (1678-1707), John Pomfret, "The Choice" (1667-1703), flourish.
- 1700 Debates in parliament respecting the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the king's grants, Jan.  
Bill of Resumption (by the Tories) receives the royal assent, April 11.  
Somers resigns; cabinet is now a Tory one.  
Lord Portland (Bentinck) deserts his friend and enricher—king William.  
Sir Nathan Wright, chancellor.  
The king leaves London for Loo in July.  
Remonstrances respectg. the Darien colony.  
Death of William, duke of Gloucester, heir presumptive to the throne, July 30.  
Act prohibiting the printing or weaving of calico.
- Continued on p. 458.*

**France.**

- 1698 First partition treaty between France, England, and Holland, for securing to the prince of Bavaria—Spain, the Netherlands, the American and Indian settlements; to the dauphin—Sicily and Naples; and to the archduke Charles the Milanese territories.  
Louis persecutes the protestants.  
Bossuet (1662-1704), and Massillon (1663-1742), sermonists, Fontenelle, author of "Plurality of Worlds" (1657-1756), Verdot (1655-1735), Rollin (1661-1741), Rapin (1661-1725), historians, flourish.  
Birth of Jean Baptiste Michel Papillon, at Paris.  
Dr. Papin's suggestion for raising water by means of a steam engine (1688, 1690.)
- 1699 Re-organization of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, at the suggestion of Abbe Bignon.  
[From this period this academy published every year, with but few exceptions, a volume of the memoirs which had been presented during the year.]  
Amonton's atmospheric fire-wheel, or more correctly, air engine.  
Fire engines first used in Paris.
- 1700 Second partition treaty: the territory assigned to the prince of Bavaria is transferred to the archduke Charles, Lorraine to France, and Milan to dk. of Lorraine.  
*Continued on p. 458.*
- Germany.**
- 1698 Discontent of the German protestants at the execution of the treaty of Ryswick.  
Claims of the emperor to the throne of Spain, in right of his mother Maria, sister of Philip IV., and in right of his first wife Margaret Theresa (1666), presented.  
He is opposed by the dauphin, and by the young prince of Bavaria.  
Plan of Harrach, imperial minister at Madrid, to establish the archduke with 10,000 men in the Spanish capital, frustrated by the emperor's indecision.
- 1699 Treaty of Carlowitz with Turkey:—the Turks engage no longer to aid the Hungarians; Transylvania, and Selavonia, and all conquests (but Temesvar), restored to the empire.  
[If the treaty of Ryswick was in every way favourable to France, this was equally favourable to the empire.]  
Death of Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, the chosen successor of Charles II. of Sp.  
Death of the duke of Hanover.  
George Louis recognised as elector.  
Activity of the emperor to thwart the views of Louis with respect to Spain.
- 1700 The emperor protests against the accession of the dauphin to the throne of Spain.  
Re-modelling of the Royal Academy of Berlin after the English system.
- Austria.**
- 1698 The news of the treaty of England, Holland, and France, for the partition of the Spanish monarchy, is received with disgust at Vienna; the elector of Brandenburg offers to make common cause with the emperor, on condition that he acknowledges his royal dignity. Conference of imperial ministers in July; treaty signed, Nov. 16.

**Italy.**

1698 Birth of the dramatic writer M. Metastasio (died 1782.)

1699 Venice accedes to the treaty of Carlowitz; the republic obtains the Morea, Egeria, Santa Maura, and the Dalmatian fortresses, from the Turks.

Fenelon's work on Quietism condemned by the pope.

1700 Great jubilee at Rome.

Clement XI. (card. John Francis Albano), pope, Nov. 30.

Second treaty for the partition of Naples.

Philip V. king of Naples and Sicily.

G. V. Gravina, legal writer (1564-1718), Apostolo Zeno, writer of operas (1669-1750), G. M. Crescimbeni, poet (1663-1728), and N. Fortegueria, author of "Ricciardetto," flourish.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

1698 The capital of Bosnia reduced by the young prince Eugene.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26; the Porte cedes to Austria, all Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia, beyond the Save; and to Poland, Kaminiak and Podolia.

Michael Abaffi, the last prince of Transylvania, yields his sovereignty to the emperor, and accepts an annual pension. He receives the title of a prince of the empire.

Annexation of Transylvania to Hungary.

[Tekeli retired to Constantinople, where, a few years after, he died in poverty and neglect, at the age of 50 years.]

1700 Livonia invaded by Frederick Augustus of Poland, with a Saxon army: siege of Riga.

**Spain.**

1698 Intrigues of France, Austria, the Empire, Bavaria, &c. for the succession of the crown of Spain; Charles being without issue by either of his wives—Maria Luigia of Bourbon, and Mariana, daughter of the Palatine.

First treaty for the partition of the Spanish dominions, by England, France, and Holland, Aug. 19. [For the terms of this secret treaty, see France.]

[On the death of Charles the claim to the throne would devolve upon a French prince; but as this would have the effect of destroying that equilibrium so necessary to the peace of Europe, a proposal to divide the Spanish monarchy was made to the plenipotentiaries of the interested courts at Aja, which they accepted.]

1699 By the death of the elector of Bavaria another "partition" becomes necessary.

1700 *On p. 459.*

**Portugal.**

1698 Period of the historians, Barbosa Maehado ("Dict. of Learned Men"), Figueirida ("Eccles. Hist."), and of poet Xav. de Meneses, author of "Henriqueide."

**Russia.**

1698 Sophia incites the Strelitzes of Russia to revolt during Peter's absence.

Peter hastily returns and takes vengeance on the Strelitzes, who are all put to the sword and replaced by regular troops.

Order of St. Andrew in Russia instituted.

Peace of Carlowitz: Azof ceded to Russia.

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

1699 Death of Christian of Denmark—esteemed by the Danes as the most eminent of their modern kings.

Frederick IV. king of Denmark.

Alliance of kings of Denmark and Poland, and the czar of Muscovy, agt. Sweden—Denmark, on account of the alliance of Sweden with Holstein-Gottorp; Poland for the recovery of Livonia; and Russia for the recovery of the Baltic provinces.

1700 *On p. 459.*

**Netherlands.**

1698 Noble efforts of the electoral prince (1692) to repair the evils of the war in Belgium.

First partition treaty for the dismemberment of the Spanish dominions concluded at the Hague. (See France.)

Death of John Van Oelen, painter (b. 1651.)

1699 The death of the electoral prince nullifies the first partition treaty; hence the

1700 Second Spanish partition treaty at the Hague, signed at Linden.

The Dutch army in Luxemburg and Brabant seized by the French; but liberated upon the states recognising Philip V. as king of Spain.

Frederick Ruysch, the naturalist, prepares skeletons of plants

**Turkish Empire.**

1698 Mediation of England and Holland for peace between the Porte and Russia.

The mediation results in the

1699 Treaty of Carlowitz, concluded Jan. 26; humiliation of the Turks. Belgrade and Temesvar retained by the Porte.

**India and China.**

1698 Second English East India Company.

Removal of the English factory on the Hoogly to the village of Govindpoor (Calcutta.)

1700 The Jesuits are permitted to build a church within the area of the Chinese imperial palace.

Purchase of Calcutta by the English East India Company; it is fortified; Fort William built.

The Carnatic finally reduced (1692.)

**America.**

1698 Earl of Bellmont, governor of the English northern American colonies.

1699 French colony settle in Louisiana.

Gold first discovered in Brazil.

The Mississippi river first entered from the sea by three French men-of-war.

The yellow fever makes its appearance in Philadelphia.

1700 William Penn visits his proprietary; the old government is abrogated; attempts are made to ameliorate the condition of the slaves; new treaties with the Indians, &c.

The Mississippi first settled by the French under Bienville and Tonti; they found the town Rosalie (Natchez.)

Yale College, New Haven, founded.

[ "Ten worthy fathers assembled at Bradford, and each one laying a few volumes on a table, said, 'I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony.' " ]

1699 Dampier's second exploratory voyage; he coasts along the western shore in the ship Roebuck.

New Britain discovered by Dampier.

**Britain:**

- 1700 *Continued from p. 456.*  
 Oppressive act, compelling the catholic gentry to sell their estates.  
 The duke of Shrewsbury obtains leave from king William (a permission necessary to be obtained in those days) to go abroad.  
 Death of Sir William Temple.  
 Death of R. Brady, historian.  
 Marine barometers first made (1695.)  
 Halley's Demonstrations of the Rainbow.  
 J. Vanburgh, comedies (d. 1726), Joseph Addison, "Spectator" (1672-1719), W. Congreve, comedies (1672-1728), Nich. Rowe, tragedies (1673-1718), fl. Also Gilbert Burnet, "History of his own Times" (1643-1715), Thos. Hearne, history, &c. (1678-1735), S. Ockley, orient. hist. (1678-1720), Thos. Rymer, "Fœdera" (d. 1713), John Potter, "Antiquities" (1674-1747), John Strype, eccles. hist. &c. (1643-1737), L. Echard, hist. (1671-1730), Thomas Carte, hist. (1685-1754), &c. flourish.  
 Atterbury's "Rights, Powers, and Privileges of the English Convocation Stated and Vindicated," published in London.  
 ["The beginning of this century found the Church of England in a very divided state. The division consequent on the secession of the non-juring bishops and clergy was, of course, still existing; but to this was added another dispute of a mixed nature, partly political and partly ecclesiastical, between the two houses of Convocation and their respective adherents out of doors. The Convocation which met in February (this year) was a sort of triumph to the party which had opposed the doctrine of the right of the crown to suspend the meeting of this synod."]
- 1701 Parliament increases the army to 30,000.  
*New Act of Settlement*, limiting the succession to Sophia, duchess dowager of Hanover, and her heirs, being protestants, April 14—June 12.  
 Restrictions imposed upon the monarch.  
 Contest between the Peers and Commons respecting the continuance of the war.  
 The Commons impeach three of the ministers, who are acquitted.  
 William prorogues parliament, and then departs for Holland, July 1.  
 He places his army under the command of the duke of Marlborough.  
 The triple treaty signed, Sep. 7.  
 Death of James II. at St. Germain's, Sep. 16, aged 68.  
 His son (the first Pretender) recognised by Louis as king of England, which leads to a renewal of war with France.  
 Oath of abjuration against pope and Pretender first required.  
 Death of John Dryden, the poet.  
 Incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.  
 Return of the king from Holland, Nov. 4.  
 William complains to parliament of the growing influence of France, Dec.  
 The Commons vote a liberal war supply.  
 The army and navy to number 80,000.  
 Bill of Attainder against the Pretender.  
 Exportation of wool from Ireld. prohibtd.

**Britain.**

- 1701 Elisha Yale, from India, sells his tea, &c. by public auction (the first public sale.)  
 Castle of Haverfordwest built.  
 York castle rebuilt. (Built in 1484.)  
 The first magnetic chart constructed by Dr. Halley; limited to the Atlantic and Indian seas.  
 "Drilling" in agriculture introduced by Jethro Tull of Berkshire.  
 A lease for 381 years of the fourth arch of London bridge, &c. (See 1581.)  
 Navy, 272 ships, of 159,020 tons.
- France.**
- 1700 *Continued from p. 456.*  
 The duke of Anjou is appointed successor to the Spanish throne by the dying king Charles, October 2. (See Spain.)  
 Louis, therefore, withdraws from the partition treaty of 1698 and 1700.  
 Louis XIV. proclaims his grandson, Philip duke of Anjou, king of Spain, Nov.  
 Louis's allies are—the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Cologne, the duke of Savoy, king of Portugal, and duke of Mantua.  
 Port Royal destroyed by order of Louis—who is swayed by Le Tellier, his confessor.  
 Birth of the sculptor Lambert Sigisbert Adam, at Nancy (died 1739.)  
 The Academy of Sciences at Lyons fndd.  
 Saurin, sermonizer (1677-1730); J. B. Rousseau, "Odesa" (1671-1741); Le Sage, "Gil Blas" (1677-1747); Folard "Strategy" (1669-1752); and Crebillon, the tragedian (1674-1762), flourish.  
 Colasse (Lulli's disciple), Charpentier, Campra, Coste, Desmarest, Destouches, and other composers of opera music, fl.
- 1701 Efforts to obtain the acquiescence of Holland, Germany, and England, in the settlement of Spain.  
 Louis recognises the son of the deceased James II. as king of England.  
 The Grand Alliance against France: England, Holland, and Austria, unite to place the archduke Charles on the throne of Spain. (See Spain.)  
*War of the Spanish succession.*  
 The French defeated at Carpi by prince Eugene of Savoy.  
 At Chiari the imperialists defeat the army of Villeroi.  
 Improvement in the institution "Academie des Inscriptions" at Paris (founded by Colbert in 1663.) The members meet twice a-week in the Louvre. The "Memoirs" of the institute (which ceased in 1793) are commenced.
- Germany.**
- 1700 Death of Jonas Unbach, of Augsburg, engraver (etcher), painter, &c. (b. 1620.)  
 1701 The emperor declares war against France. Order of Black Eagle founded in Prussia. Regal title assumed by Frederick, duke of Prussia, Jan. 18. (See Prussia.)  
 Louis purchases the neutrality or co-operation of several of the German states in the war of the Spanish succession.  
 The emperor takes the field with 80,000 men; Eugene is sent into Italy; he declares the dukes of Savoy and Mantua rebels.  
 Grand alliance. (See France and Spain.)

**Germany.**

701 John Schilter, antiquarian (d. 1705), Ludolph, philologist (1649-1711), Leibnitz, metaphysician, &c. (1646-1719), Cellarius, geographer, &c. (1638-1707), Spanheim, numismatologist (1629-1702), fl.

**Austria.**

701 The hereditary states of Austria yield a revenue of about 20,000,000 guilders.

**Prussia.**

701 The elector of Brandenburg (Frederick III.) crowned, by himself, Jan. 18, at Königsberg, as

Frederick I. king of Prussia.

Frederick crowns his consort same time.

[“We will not describe the ceremonies of Jan. 18, 1701. They appear tawdry to our taste, yet the self-coronation is not wanting in dignity. That the unction does not precede but follow it, being performed by two ministers, recently appointed bishops for the occasion, is expressive of an independence of the secular power over the spiritual one, the like of which was perhaps never shown at any other coronation either before or after.”—*Ranke*.]

Ministry of count de Wartenberg.

Prussian army—24,000 men.

Agricultural servitude diminished; royal demesnes let out on hereditary leases, &c.

The Berlin Academy founded by Leibnitz.

[Frederick had, prior to his coronation, founded the order of the Black Eagle.]

**Italy.**

701 The Milanese seized by the French, Battles of Carpi and Chiari. (See France.)

Academy of Natural Curiosities at Venice.

Death of Leti, the historian.

Alliance of Victor Amadeus with Louis.

[The beginning of this century witnessed the revival of the old dispute respecting the conduct of the Jesuit missionaries in China. They had been accused, in 1645, by Father Morales, of having compromised the Christian religion, by concurring in the suppression of some of the catholic rites, and by suffering their Chinese converts to continue the use of many of the idolatrous customs which they had exercised as heathens. Pope Alexander VII. issued a decree in 1656, exonerating the Jesuits from blame in permitting the ceremonies complained of. Controversies ensued. In 1693 Mairgot, vic.-apos. of Peking, issued a mandate, prohibiting the celebration of heathen rites by the Christian converts; which resulted in the mission of the papal legate, cardinal Tournon, to China, for the purpose of making personal inquiries. Tournon left Europe in 1702, and arrived in China in 1704; when he commenced a vigorous opposition to the practices so long permitted by the Jesuits. The latter, it is said, instigated the emperor against the cardinal, who was imprisoned at Macao, where he died in 1710.]

**Poland and Hungary.**

701 Poland invaded by the Swedes. Francis Racoetzki, son of the late prince of Transylvania, stirs up the Hungarians against king Joseph.

**Spain.**

1700 The second partition treaty signed, Feb. 26; Spain and the Indies to the archduke, Lorraine to the dauphin, and Milan to the duke of Lorraine.

Will of Charles, declaring Philip of Bourbon and duke of Anjou, heir of the whole Spanish monarchy, October 2.

[“The dying Charles was so terrified by the confessors who surrounded his bed (agents of France and the pope) that he willed his crown to Philip, second son of the dauphin, and died leaving the germs of many wars within the narrow circle of the royal diadem.”]

Death of Charles II., Oct. 29. (? Nov. 1.)

[The royal Austrian house in Spain is now extinct—a line which, commencing with the illustrious Charles V., had borne sway more than two centuries.]

Philip, duke of Anjou, declared king.

His legitimacy is acknowledged by the pope, and by England, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, and Bavaria.

Ministry of cardinal Portocarrero.

1701 Charles of Austria claims the Spanish crown.

Grand alliance of Aja for preserving the balance of power in Europe, by substituting Charles of Austria for Philip of Anjou in Spain; hence the *War of the Spanish succession*.

**Denmark, Russia, and Sweden.**

1700 War of Denmark with Holstein-Gottorp. Sweden, aided by the fleets of Holland and England, wrest Zealand from the Danes.

Peace of Travendahl between Denmark and Sweden, Aug. 13.

Eshonia invaded by the Russians.

Nava stormed by the Swedes; great victory over the Russians, Nov. 30.

The patriarchate of Russia abolished—the czar assumes the headship of the church.

The city of Taganrog built by Russia.

First Russian frigate built—the foundation of the navy of Russia.

Order of St. Alexander instituted in Russia.

Albert Thura, Danish historian, flourishes.

1701 Charles of Sweden invades Poland; he is victorious at Riga, and in Courland and Lithuania.

**Netherlands.**

1700 Period of the authors—C. Vitrina (1659-1722), theologian; Boerhaave (1668-1738), medical; Binkershoek (1663-1743), legal. Death of Cornelius Vermeulen, engraver in his native city, Antwerp, aged 58.

1701 Grand alliance of the Hague against the ambitious designs of France. (See Fr.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1701 The revolt of the Arabs suppressed, and the pilgrimage to Mecca, which it had interrupted, renewed.

Koepirlii issues an ordinance against vampirism and magic, &c.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1701 Gholam Hussein, “Annals of Hindostan,” fl.

**India.**

1701 Govind’s designs are known; his followers are scattered by the imperial forces.

**America.**

1701 Detroit, the oldest permanent settlement in Michigan, occupied by the French. The Bostonians try to suppress slavery. The French seek for gold in Missouri.

**Britain.**

- 1702 Parliamentary increase of the army.  
Subsidies freely voted—the indignation of the parliament being extreme at the pretensions of the son of James.  
New taxes, among which an “income tax” of 4s. in the pound is included.  
*The Pretender attained* by act of parliament: signed by William, March 7.  
Death of king William, March 8, aged 51.  
[“It is manifest that William, though he interposed to save a great nation from tyranny and oppression, was not himself a lover of liberty, nor had he any respect for the principles of a mixed government. Accustomed to the manners of a camp, his notions were arbitrary; and—averse from the free discussion of a popular assembly, he preferred to transact all the great business of the state in a circle of confidential friends, whose objections he could answer, and whose scruples he could remove. His sentiments, indeed, as well as his policy, were foreign to the interests of the country which he was called to govern; and he used its treasures and soldiers to accomplish his own objects, as a convenient resource, when other means were not at his command. He, however, taught the guardians of the treasury the dangerous secret of anticipating the revenue of the country, and thereby of mortgaging the taxes to be paid by future generations.”]  
*Anne*, youngest dan. of James II. succeeds.  
Ld. Godolphin, R. Harley, Esq. in power.  
National debt £16,394,702; bearing an annual interest of £1,300,000.  
[The average annual increase of the debt during the revolutionary war amounted to about £5,000,000.]  
Evasions of the Jacobites in taking the oath of abjuration.  
[The Jacobites generally sheltered themselves under the name of Tories.]  
Declaration of war against France, May 4.  
Anne appoints Marlborough capt.-general of the English forces on the continent.  
Negotiations for a treaty of union between England and Scotland unsuccessful.  
Commission of inquiry respecting the peculation of public officers.  
Sir George Rooke sails for Vigo, Oct. 10; which was taken a few days afterwards.  
Pension voted to the prince of Denmark.  
Bill on “Occasional Conformity” lost in the House of Lords.  
Affirmation-of-Quakers act modified.  
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices.  
Union of the old and new East India Companies (1600, 1698.)  
Returns of vessels and seamen from the principal sea-ports:—London, 560 ships, 10,000 men; Bristol, 165 ships, 2,400 men; Hull, 115 ships, 1,200 men; Liverpool, 102 ships, 1,100 men; Exeter, 120 ships, 1,000 men; Yarmouth, 143 ships, 700 m.
- 1703 Disputes between the two Houses of parliament respecting Lord Halifax, &c.  
Tory clamour against the whigs continued.  
Parliament prorogued by the queen, Feb.  
Ambassadors receive salaries varying from £10 to £15 a-day; their equipage expenses rate from £1,000 to £1,500.

**Britain.**

- 1703 Court intercourse with the royal exiles.  
Proposal to settle the succession upon the house of Hanover spurned by the Scottish parliament.  
Buckingham House built (1825.)  
Great storm—Eddystone lighthouse blown down, Nov. 26.  
Ireland tranquil under duke of Ormond.  
Bounties legally granted for raising naval stores in America.  
The “Kit-kat Club” instituted.  
Daniel de Foe’s “Review”—the first periodical English work of literary criticism.  
Land-tax bill passed.  
The Occasional Conformity bill again rejected by the Lords.  
Frazer’s plot for restoring the son of James frustrated.  
Arrival of Charles III. of Spain at Spithead, Dec. 26.  
Trade with the West Indies increased.  
Treaty of commerce with Portugal; wines to be received in exchange for manufactures.  
Revival of the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland (809, 1540.)  
Birth of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, at Epworth in Lincolnshire.
- France.**
- 1702 The empire joins the Grand Alliance.  
The French driven from Nimeguen, Liege, Venloo, &c. by the duke of Marlborough.  
Battle of Luzzara, in Italy; indecisive.  
Battle of Friedlingen; French victorious.  
Naval defeat off Vigo, Oct. 12.  
Huguenot insurrection in the Cevennes under Cavalier, on account of the capitation tax, &c.  
Colonies sent this year to the Mississippi.  
Joy in France on hearing of the death of William of Orange, king of England.  
Du Verney discovers about this time the peculiar action of electricity, subsequently, and at present, known as “Galvanism” (1791.)
- 1703 Elector of Bavaria is master of all the passages of the Danube from Ulm to Passau.  
Duke of Vendome is victorious in Savoy, and Villars in Germany.  
Victories of Stolhaufen, Hochstadt, Shirebach, and Ekesen.  
Bonn, Huy, and Luxemburg, taken by the duke of Marlborough.  
Portugal and Savoy desert Louis.  
Bayonets generally introduced.  
Earl of Berwick naturalized.  
Academy of Sciences of Bourdeaux fnded.  
Death of the “Man with the Iron Mask,” Nov. 19, in the Castle of Paris, now a royal prison, better kn. as the “Bastile.”  
[This state prison (the Bastile) was one of three gate-fortresses erected for the defence of Paris: the Bastile du Temple, the Bastile St. Denis, and the Bastile Rue St. Antoine. The last-named is that which has obtained so much historical celebrity. It first consisted of two round towers united by masonry; the first stone of which was laid April 22, 1369, by Hugues d’Aubriot, Prevost des Marchands. Subsequently, two additional towers were added. It was further enlarged and strengthened by

**France.**

the addition of four more towers about the year 1385. In 1634 a fosse was dug quite round the building; so that from being a simple fortified gate it became one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The history of the "Man in the Iron Mask," which has excited so much interest, is buried in obscurity.]

**Germany.**

1702 The elector of Bavaria joins the French; he takes the town of Ulm.  
Kaiserwerth reduced, June 15.  
Landau taken by the margrave Louis, Sep. 10.

1703 [The campaign of 1703 may properly be styled the "achievements of the elector of Bavaria."]

**Prussia.**

1702 Frederick joins the grand alliance against France.

[He sent, as the ally of Austria, 20,000 men to the Rhine, and 6,000 men to Italy.]  
Frederick lays claims to the principality of Orange on the death of William III. of England.

1703 Frederick takes possession of Elbing, which had been previously mortgaged to him.  
Academy of Princes at Berlin founded.

**Italy.**

1702 Philip arrives at Naples and is acknowledged king.

Battle of Luzzara; the imperialists, under Eugene, deftd. by Philip and Vendome.  
Philip obtains possession of the Spanish dominions in Italy.

Neapolitan conspiracy in favour of Austria frustrated.

1703 The duke of Savoy joins the allies agt. Fr. His duchy is overrun by the French, and 22,000 of his troops are seized by the duke of Vendome.

The imperial and French armies violate the neutrality of the papal territories.

L. Muratori, Italian annalist (1672-1750),  
G. Cassini, astronomer (1677-1756), S. Maffei, tragedian (1675-1755), flourish.  
Birth of the engraver and draughtsman, Giovanni Marco Pitteri, at Venice.

**Poland and Hungary.**

1702 Poland overrun by the Swedes; Cracow taken, Warsaw entered by Charles XII. The Poles refuse to fight at the battle of Clissow; they run away.

1703 Joseph convences a diet for the redress of Hungarian grievances; but the Diet of Setzim (convened by the disaffected) renders his conciliatory measures inoperative; hence

Hungarian insurrection under Francis Racoetzki (or Ragotski.)

Victory of the Swedes at Pultusk, May 1.

**Spain.**

1702 An English fleet of 150 sail appears before Cadiz, and disembarks troops which sack San Maria, but are repulsed by Villadarias, and compelled to re-embark. At Vigo the French galleons are destroyed by the English and Dutch fleets under Rooke, October 12.

Attempt of Rooke on Cadiz fails.

1703 Influence of the princess Orsini, and fall of the ministry of cardinal Portocarrero.

**Portugal.**

1703 Charles of Austria lands at Lisbon, and claims the crown of Spain.

Portugal joins the Alliance, May 6.

Treaty of Commerce ("the Methuen") with England; wares to be exchanged for manufactures.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

1702 The king of Sweden still in Poland; victory at Clissow, July 19. (See Poland.)

The independence of the house of Holstein-Gottorp in Schleswig acknowledged by Denmark.

Prosperous state of the Swedish finances.

Manufactories begin to be established in Russia and Denmark.

1703 St. Petersburg founded.

Ingria and Karelia conquered by Russia.

Victory of Charles of Sweden at Pultusk.

Population of Iceland 50,500 (1804.)

**Netherlands.**

1702 Death of the stadtholder in England.

[ "William was the last of that illustrious line which for a century and a-half had filled Europe with admiration. He never had a child, and being himself an only one, his title as prince of Orange passed into another branch of the family."—*Grattan* ]

Stadtholdership resumed by the states-general till 1747: Heinsius grand pensionary.

Duke of Marlborough chosen generalissimo of the allied armies in the Netherlands.

[ "He never laid siege to a town that he did not take; and never fought a battle that he did not gain." ]

Marlborough opens his first campaign in the Netherlands in Brabant.

Bynkershoek, the Jurist, author of "De Dominis Maris," "De Foro Legatorum," "Quaestiones Juris Publici," fl.

1703 The Dutch first import tourmaline from Ceylon.

Hoffman, chemist, flourishes (1660-1742.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1702 Koeprili resigns his post of vizier; Daltaban succeeds. Disastrous consequences to Turkey result from the bigotry and ignorance of Daltaban.

1703 The vizier Daltaban executed.

Revolt of the Janissaries; hence Sultan Mustapha deposed. His brother,

*Ahmed III.* usurps the throne.

[An encourager of printing, &c.]

**America.**

1702 Episcopacy established in Maryland; the power of the proprietary disregarded.

Colonial hostilities commenced by South Carolina; Moore's expedition against St. Augustine.

[Its first fruits were debt and paper money.]  
Lord Cornbury's misgovernment in New York; public dissatisfaction.

New Jersey is placed under the same government as New York.

Rice introduced into Carolina, North America, from Madagascar.

1703 Population of Mexico 4,483,559.

First established minister of the gospel in North Carolina, this year.

Birth of Jonathan Edwards at Windsor, Connecticut (d. 1758 at Princeton.)

William Hubbard, author of a "History of Massachusetts," flourishes.

**Britain.**

- 1704 "Queen Anne's Bounty" to the church; for the augmentation of poor livings.  
Elevation of Harley and St. John.  
Gibraltar taken by admiral Sir George Rooke, July 13.  
Defeat of the French at Blenheim, Aug. 13.  
[Marlborough received as a reward for this victory, Woodstock and Wotton; and a most superb palace was erected for him, which was named Blenheim. Besides these, and parliamentary gifts, marriage portions to his daughters from the queen—he drew a fixed salary of £54,825; and his wife, in offices and pensions, received £9,500—immense sums for those days.]  
Victory over the French fleet off Malaga.  
The queen compelled to sign the Scottish "Act of security"—excluding the house of Hanover.  
Commencement of protestant missions to India. (See 1701.)  
Pierce pamphleteering war between the whigs and tories: Addison and Steele write for the former; Swift, &c. for the latter.  
[By means of these pamphlets the public obtained a knowledge of the doings of parliament—reporters not being then employed.]  
Hauksbee's experiments on Sound.  
Newton's treatise on Optics first published.  
[It has been too usual, says Mr. Barlow, to refer the date of Newton's principal optical discoveries to the year 1704; but the truth is, that his discoveries in this science constituted the subject of his lectures for the first three years after he obtained the mathematical professorship at Cambridge—from 1669 to 1672; that the publication of his letter in "The Philosophical Transactions" involved him in a controversy with some foreigners, which was so repugnant to his quiet and modest disposition, that he resolved to publish no more on the subject for a time; and that in consequence of this resolution (so honourable to his feelings, and so unfortunate for science) his book on Optics was laid by for more than *thirty years* after it was prepared for publication.]  
Death of John Locke at Oates, in Essex, Oct. 28, aged 72 (1692.)  
["Locke is commonly regarded as one of the ablest and most successful supporters of the doctrine of a *negative community*, and of a consequent title by labour. To explain: the doctrine of a negative community asserts, that things originally, instead of being the property of all, equally, are the property of none; but it is held, that whoever first reduces them into his own possession, in order to prepare them by labour for use, thereby makes them his own. On the other hand, there are not wanting those who assert a *positive community*, namely, that each man has an original right to an equal distributive share of the surface and productions of the earth, of which, whatever distribution may have been made provisionally or by usurpation, he cannot be justly deprived."—*Jebb*. On these points jurists in general may be divided into two great sects.]

**Britain.**

- 1705 Marlborough's successes in Brabant. Lord Peterborough's victories in Spain. Lady Marlborough the queen's adviser. The tories are displaced by the whigs. Mr. Wm. Cooper, keeper of the seals. Appointment of a commission for effecting a union with Scotland.  
The English parliament condemn the Scottish "Act of security."  
Repeal of the clause in the "Act of settlement," respecting places and pensions. Bill against the catholics rejected.  
Marlborough's titles and honours conferred upon his eldest daughter, and her heirs male. £5,000 a-year granted him out of the Post office.  
Halley predicts that the comet of 1682 shall appear in 1758.  
[The time occupied in each revolution of Halley's comet is about 76 years.]  
Birth of Abraham Tucker (died 1774.)  
Death of Ray, the naturalist.  
Newcomen and Cawley's improvements in steam engines for raising water from mines—Captain Savery's patent. Also their patented atmospheric engine.  
Birth of David Hartley, author of "Observations on Man" (died 1757.)  
1706 Convocation prorogued through the influence of the whig ministry.  
Meeting of commissioners in London for the settlement of terms of union with Scotland. Apr.: Daniel Defoe, secretary. Articles finally determined upon, July 23.  
[The Scots consented to pay the excise and customs according to the English rates, for which a sum of about £400,000 was voted as an equivalent—to be employed in defraying the expense of a new coinage in Scotland, to discharge the public debt, and to indemnify the African Company for all their losses arising from the jealous policy of William.]  
*Continued on p. 464.*  
**France.**  
1704 Great victory of Marlborough; defeat and capture of Tallard at Blenheim, Aug. 12. (? 13, ? 15. See Germany.)  
[Ten thousand French and Bavarians were killed on the field of battle; the greater part of thirty squadrons perished in the Danube, and 13,000 prisoners were taken.]  
Bavaria in the hands of the allies.  
Continual losses of the French armies after their defeat at Blenheim:—Landau and Traerbach taken.  
Earl Berwick takes the command in Spain. Modena, Verceili, Ivrea, Pignerol, &c. in Italy, reduced by the French.  
Mantua and Mirandola lost.  
Gibraltar taken by English. (See Engld.)  
French fleet defeated off Malaga, Aug. 13.  
Insurrection of the Comissards, or protestant mountain peasantry of the Cevennes; suppressed with barbarity by Villars.  
Discovery of Roman baths at Aix.  
1705 Nice and Chivas, in Italy, taken by the Fr.  
Battle at Cassano; indecisive.  
Barcelona taken by the English.  
Catalonia declares for Charles.  
Birth of Nicolas Sebastin Adam, sculptor, at Nancy (died in 1778.)  
1706 *On p. 464.*

**Germany.**

- 1704 Imperialists defeat the Bavarians at Dona-werth, July 2; D'Arco losing 5,000 men. Battle of Blenheim (Hochstedt); the French and Bavarians under marshal Tallard defeated by Marlborough and prince Eugene; Tallard made prisoner, Aug. 15. Loss to imperialists—4,442 killed, 7,000 wounded, 273 missing; the Gallo-Bavarians lost nearly 40,000 men, or according to others—12,000 killed, 14,000 made prisoners. (Compare France.) Bavaria reduced; fall of Treves, Trarbach, and Landau to the allies. Racoczeki defeated by the emperor at Tyrnau, December 26.
- 1705 The emperor proposes to make Marlborough a prince of the empire. Death of Leopold; accession of his son, Joseph I. (of Hungary and Bohemia), May 5. Joseph places the elector of Bavaria under the imperial ban; and annexes Bavaria to the hereditary states, Nov. 26. The duke of Marlborough forces the French lines at Tirlmont, July 7. Hagenau and Drusenheim taken by the imperialists.
- 1706 The king of Sweden overruns Saxony. Max. Emanuel, bishop of Cologne, is placed under the imperial ban as it regards his temporalities, April 29. Battle of Ramillies; Marlborough victorious, May 12. Menin surrenders to the duke of Marlborough, July 24. Surrender of Dendermond, Aug. 19. Porcelain first made at Dresden.

**Italy.**

- 1704 Modena seized by the French.
- 1705 Battle of Cassano; Eugene victorious. Insult to the imperial ambassador at Rome. Submission of the pope. The bull "Vineam Domini" issued.
- 1706 Siege of Turin raised by Eugene, Aug. 28. The French, owing to their severe losses, evacuate Lombardy. The French also resign Naples.

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1704 Diet of Warsaw (under Swedish influence): the throne declared vacant. Stanislaus I. chosen king of Poland at the instigation of Sweden. Joseph offers terms to Racoczeki, and endeavours to put an end to the war by conciliation; fruitless.
- 1705 The French assist the Hungarians.
- 1706 Peace of Alt-Ranstadt: the throne of Poland surrendered by the elector of Saxony, September 24. [Frederick Augustus also renounced his treaty with Russia; and granted winter quarters for the Swedish troops in Saxony.] Singular spectacle at Günthersdorf: the rival kings of Poland meet and embrace each other in Charles's presence.

**Spain.**

- 1704 Landing of the archduke at Lisbon, and invasion of Sp. with a Portuguese army. The duke of Berwick successfully opposes the archduke. Gibraltar taken by the English, July 13. Naval engagement off Malaga, between the fleets of France and the allied powers.

**Spain.**

- 1704 Disastrous consequences result to Spain from the battle of Blenheim. Gibraltar besieged by the French under the duke of Berwick, October 11.
- 1705 Naval victory of Sir John Leake, Mar. 10. Successful attack of the Portuguese on the frontiers of Spain. The archduke Charles takes Barcelona. Dissatisfaction of Louis with the affairs of the Spanish court; the princess Orsini recalled and sent to Rome; opposition of the queen; Grammat's embassy unsuccessful. Duke of Berwick recalled, and the creatures of the young queen placed in possession of power. Marshal Tesse replaces Berwick before Gibraltar. Siege of Gibraltar abandoned by Philip. *On p. 465.*

**Portugal.**

- 1704 The English and Dutch forces, under Schomberg, land in Portugal. Pedro declares for Charles.
- 1705 Regency of Catharine, queen dowager of England.
- 1706 Death of Pedro II.; his son John IV. succeeds to the crown.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1704 The Russian general Scheremittiff successful in Livonia; Narva and Dorport taken.
- 1705 University of Moscow founded.
- 1706 Battle of Kalisch; the Russians, commanded by Mezarikoff, defeat the Swedes. The Swedes under Renschild victorious at Travenstadt. Saxony invaded by the Swedes. Peace of Alt-Ranstadt between Sweden and Poland, September. (See Poland.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1705 Revolt of the Janissaries at Constantinople; suppressed by the sultan.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1704 Revolt of Georgeen in Georgia suppressed by the vizier, Hassan Pasha. Georgeen saves his life by embracing Islamism; he is made gov. of Kandahar.

**America.**

- 1704 The Church of England established in Carolina; dissenters excluded from the house of assembly. Benedict, son of the proprietary of Maryland, becomes a protestant to recover the inheritance of authority. ["Who shall say that the many are fickle, that the chief is firm? Who shall say that the faith of the cultivated individual is firmer than the faith of the common people? The persecution never crushed the faith of the humble colonists."] Depredations of Colonel Church (English) on the French colonies in Acadia. The first American newspaper, "The Boston News Letter," commenced.
- 1705 First church built in North Carolina; the colonists having hitherto preferred the patriarchal mode of worship. Border war of the Indians against Massachussets; fearful depredations; death in frightful form hangs upon the frontiers. **Australasia and Polynesia.** Three Dutch vessels explore the north coast of New Holland.

**Britain.**

- 1706 *Continued* from p. 464.  
 Prorogation of the English parliamt. Ap. 24.  
 Victory of Ramillies, May 12; of Menin, July 24; of Dendermond, Aug. 19; and of Turin, Aug. 28. (See Germany.)  
 The last Scottish parliament that ever sat assembles, Oct. 3.  
 Exchequer bills first circulated by the Bank of England, by which measure they secure the favour of the government.  
 Eddystone lighthouse rebuilt.  
 Commotions in Scotland owing to the Act of Union bill.  
 "Palatines"—protestants from the palatinate—first come to England.  
 Death: Chas. Sackville, earl of Dorset, poet; patron of Butler, Waller, Dryden, &c.  
 Taste for artificial poetry prevails.  
 The "Amicable" Life Assurance Company first receive a charter.  
 Death of J. Evelyn, "Sylvia" (b. 1620.)
- 1707 The duchess of Marlborough's influence powerful at court—the whigs triumphant.  
 Earl Godolphin, Lord Cowper, earl of Sunderland, &c. in power.  
*Union of England and Scotland* completed.  
 Adoption of the national style—"Great Britain," May 1.  
 Act for the better security of the Bank of England, "no other Banking Company shall consist of more than six persons."  
 More "palatines" arrive in great distress.  
 Reverses at Almanza. (See Spain.)  
 Intrigues and plots in Scotland on behalf of their "rightful king."  
 Sir Cloudesley Shovel lost on Scilly rocks in a fog, Oct. 22.  
 First united parliament of Great Britain assembles, Oct. 23.  
 The Scottish privy council suppressed. [It was a second star chamber.]  
 Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral; by whom the emoluments (droits) are surrendered for a fixed salary of £7,000 a-year.  
 [The first lord of the admiralty receives now £4,500, and an official residence; and each of the junior lords £1,000, besides £200 each for residence, per annum. There are three classes of admirals—red, white, and blue. The half-pay of the admiral of the fleet is £1,150; of admirals, each £766 10s; of vice-admirals, each £593; and of rear-admirals, each £456, per annum. See 1844.]
- 1708 Whig ministry—the *Junta*: Somers, Halifax, Wharton, Oxford, Sunderland.  
 ["The whigs of qn. Anne's time supported that splendid war, which led to such victories as Ramillies and Blenheim. They had for a leader the great man who gained those victories. They advocated the old principles of trade. They prolonged the duration of parliaments. They took their stand on the principles of the Revolution of 1688. They raised the cry of *No Popery*."—*Lord Mahon*.]  
 Dismissal of Harley, contrary to the queen's wishes.  
 Attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland frustrated by admiral Byng, Mar.  
 Father O'Connor's intrigues with the court of St. Germans.

**Britain.**

- 1708 The Marlborough influence at court begins to wane, owing to the intrigues of Abigail Hill, afterwards Mrs. Masham.  
 ["It is a fact humiliating to a nation calling itself free, and embarrassing to such admirers of monarchical government as have honesty and reason, that the ministers of a crown should depend for their efficiency and existence on the favour of a mistress of the robes (duchess of Marlborough), or a bed-chamber woman (Mrs. Masham)."—*Macpherson*.]  
 Marlborough goes to the continent.  
 Death of prince George of Denmark, the husband of queen Anne, Oct. 28.  
 ["Happy with his £50,000 a-year and his bottle, he interfered but little with politics."]  
 Armorial bearings first taxed.  
 [There are ten classes of arms:—1. Arms of *Dominion*. 2. Arms of *Pretension*. 3. Arms of *Community*. 4. Arms of *Assumption*. 5. Arms of *Patronage*. 6. Arms of *Succession*. 7. Arms of *Alliance*. 8. Arms of *Adoption*. 9. Arms of *Cession*. 10. Arms *Paternal* and *Hereditary*. These several arms are displayed on escutcheons or shields, and also on banners. The ground on either side of the arms is called the *field*; and the figures borne upon it are denominated *Ordinaries* and *Charges*. The importance of heraldry as a key to ancient history is now admitted.]  
 The high chancellorship of Scotld. abolshd.  
 Wall's experiments in Electricity.
- France.**
- 1706 Overtures for peace vainly made to the allies by the French king.  
 Battle of Ramillies; Villeroi deftd.—hence The Spanish Netherlands fall into the hands of the allies. (See Netherlands.)  
 Reverses in Italy; the French driven out by prince Eugene. (See Italy.)  
 Ill success in Spain; the English and Portuguese armies gain several advantages.  
 Earl Berwick created a marshal of France.
- 1707 The earl of Berwick commands again in Spain.  
 Provence invaded by the imperialists. They are compelled to retreat.  
 Victories of the duke of Berwick in Spain over the English and Portuguese.  
 Great financial distress in France; paper money issued, which passes at a discount of 53 per cent.
- 1708 Battle of Oudenarde; Vendome defeated. Lille, Oct. 12, and Ghent takn. by the allies  
 France menaced with invasion.  
 Sardinia and Minorca taken by English.  
 De Lisle, a clown of Provence, professor of the art of alchemy, &c. flourishes.  
 Rameau, musical composer, flourishes.  
 [His works produced in France the habit of viewing harmony in a philosophical manner.]  
 Bertin, Mouret, Monteclair, Rebel, Francœur, Blamont, Brissa, and other musical composers, &c. flourish.
- Germany.**
- 1707 Death of the margrave of Baden, Jan. 4.  
 George, the elector of Hanover, is chose to the command on the Rhine (1714.)

**Germany.**

- 1707 Charles of Sweden threatens to fall upon Silesia; the mediation of Marlborough between him and the emperor averts the catastrophe; and Silesia has restored to her her ancient rights, Sep. 7.  
Comotions in Geneva.  
Christian de Wolf flourishes at Halle (law.)  
First published account of Tourmaline, by J. G. S. of Chemnitz, in Saxony.
- 1708 Marlborough formally invested with the Bavarian lordship of Mindleheim.  
The elector palatine claims part of Bavaria.  
The empire finally recognises the electorate of Hanover, with a voice in the electoral college, June 30; and  
Bohemia is raised to her ancient dignity: she is to be represented from henceforth in the diet.  
Inactivity of the troops on the Rhine, owing to the dissensions and jealousies of the German princes.  
Geoffroy, chemist, &c. fl. (b. 1672, d. 1731.)

**Prussia.**

- 1706 Marriage of prince Frederick William to princess Sophia Dorothea of Hanover.  
1707 Death of the duchess of Nemours; hence Neufchatel is annexed to Prussia.

**Italy.**

- 1707 Charles III. proclaimed at Naples—now occupied by the Austrians.  
Milan and Mantua are also occupied by the Austrians.  
They also take the duchy of Ferrara.  
Birth of the reformer of the Italian theatre, Carlo Goldoni, at Venice (d. 1793.)  
Francesco and Pietro Aquila (brothers), painters, engravers, &c. fl. at Rome.  
Giambatista Binda, improvisatore, fl.
- 1708 Dukes of Mantua and Montferrat placed under the ban of the empire.  
An English fleet conquers Sardinia for Charles.  
The pope declares war against the emperor.  
Fairs (Feriae) established by Gregory, at which the monks sing the praises of the saints.

**Hungary.**

- 1707 Diet of Onod; by the insurgent nobles; Racoczki declares the crown of Hungary vacant.  
1708 Defeat of Racoczki by Heuster in Transylvania; fatal to the insurgent Hungarians.

**Spain.**

- 1706 Madrid taken by the Eng. and Portuguese. The Spanish court removed to Burgos.  
Dreadful mortality among the allied troops in Madrid.  
Sudden change of affairs favorable to Philip.  
Spirited conduct of Philip produces a reaction in the public mind, which instantaneously results in  
The recovery of Madrid by Philip.  
Successful progress of the Spanish arms; the archduke loses all his conquests, except Catalonia; the allied army retreats to La Mancha.
- 1707 Battle of Almanza, April 14; the French and Spanish armies under the duke of Berwick rout the allies; 18,000 of the allies and their entire baggage lost.  
[This important victory may be said to have secured the crown of Spain to the Bourbons.]

**Spain.**

- 1707 Philip successfully pursues his victorious career; Lerida, Tortosa, Cerdagne, &c. are recovered.  
1708 Capture of Minorca by English, Sep. 18.  
Other losses soon follow; Oran is conquered by the Moors; Sardinia and the Balearic Isles are taken, and the Italian states are in possession of the allies.  
Louis, feeling tired of the war, is desirous of making peace, but resorts to intrigue for accomplishing his purposes.  
The aged Portocarrero issues from his retirement and stimulates the grandes of the nation to resist the allies.

**Sweden and Russia.**

- 1707 Revolt in Russia of the Cossack Mazeppa.  
Treaty of Leipsic betw. Austria and Swdn.  
Private marriage of the czar and Catharine.  
Patkul given up to Charles of Sweden, and is broken on the wheel.  
Birth of Linnæus the botanist (d. 1778.)
- 1708 Russia invaded by Charles XII. of Sweden, who crosses the Dnieper with 43,000 men to join Mazeppa.  
Birth of Olof Dalin, Swedish historian and poet (died 1763.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1706 Council of state in the Netherlands.  
1707 Losses of the French in the Netherlands.  
1708 Victories of Marlborough, &c.:—battle of Oudenarde, June 30 (? July 11); Lille invested, Aug. 22; battle of Wynendale, Sep. 17; Lille taken, Oct. 12 (? Oct. 23); the citadel of Ghent taken, Dec. 7; Ghent surrenders.  
Liege taken after a siege of three months.

**India.**

- 1706 The garrison of Calcutta numbers only 129 men; of these there are but 55 Europeans.  
Calcutta made a separate presidency.
- 1707 Death of Aurungzebe.  
[The temper of Aurungzebe was cold; "his policy towards Mahometans was one of suspicion, while his bigotry and persecutions rendered him hateful to his Hindoo subjects. In his old age his wearied spirit could find no solace; no tribe of brave and confiding men gathered round him; yet his vigorous intellect kept him an emperor to the last, and the hollowness of his sway was not apparent to the careless observer until he was laid in the grave."]

*Buhadur Shah*, emperor of Delhi.

- 1708 Peace purchased with the Mahrattas by the surrender of one-fourth of the state revenue, viz. the "Chout."  
Civil war between the sons of Aurungzebe. The rebellious Kambuksh is subdued.  
Assassination of Govind, the Sikh gooroo, and last of the Sikh apostles.  
Bunda succeeds Govind; but as martial leader only.

**America.**

- 1706 Birth of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin in Boston, Jan. 17.  
The Virginians are described as "Anglo-Saxons in the woods again, with the inherited culture of the 17th century."  
[The major part of the burghesses of Virginia at this time never saw a town.]
- 1707 Unsuccessful attempts of the New England states to capture Port Royal.

**Britain.**

- 1709 Parliament implore the queen to marry.  
New treason bill for Scotland, April 19.  
A third secretary of state appointed.  
Charter of the Bank of England renewed for 24 years: the bank is also permitted to double its stock for raising a further supply for her majesty, &c.  
[The bank lent £400,000, which with their original capital of £1,200,000, amounted to £1,600,000 at 6 per cent.]  
Arrival of at least 5,000 "palatines" in great destitution: part are sent to Ireland and part to America by the government.  
Victory of Malpaquet, Sep. 12.  
Jacobite intrigues in and out of court.  
Act for naturalizing foreign protestants.  
Dr. Sacheverell's celebrated Jacobite sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5.  
Great war of pulpits is the result.  
The "Tatler," first appearance.  
[It ceased in January, 1711.]  
Last county "presentment" for the killing of wolves in Ireland laid before the grand jury of the county of Cork.
- 1710 Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell, Jan. 13.  
Dreadful riots: the mob favours the high church cause; they destroy dissenting chapels, &c. Feb. 28.  
Dr. Sacheverell tried; he is suspended for three years, March 23.  
[Sacheverell, who represented the high church party, endeavoured to bring odium upon the moderates in his own church as well as upon dissenters. The queen patronized his views, and as a proof of her sincerity she conferred upon him the rich living of St. Andrew, Holborn, London.]  
French overtures for peace.  
Court intrigues: the two leading parties represented at court by *women*—duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Masham.  
Harley created earl of Oxford.  
Whig ministry dissolved, Sep. 21.  
Tory ministry: Harley (earl of Oxford), chancellor; St. John (Bolingbroke), secretary of state, with the supreme direction of foreign affairs.  
[“The tories of queen Anne’s reign pursued a most unceasing opposition to a just and glorious war against France; and they treated the great general of the age as their peculiar adversary. . . . They had a political leaning towards the Roman Catholics at home—they were supported by the Roman Catholics in their elections—they had a love of triennial parliaments in preference to septennial—they attempted to abolish the protecting duties and restrictions of commerce—they were supported by a faction whose war-cry was *Repeal of the Union* in a sister kingdom. To serve a temporary purpose in the House of Lords they had recourse (for the first time in our annals) to a large and overwhelming creation of peers.”—*Lord Mahon*. See 1712.]  
Marlborough’s martial spirit forsakes him.  
First copyright act. (?)  
Death of chief justice Holt.  
Academy of Ancient Music fndd. in Lond.  
Foreign office passports cost £6 each.  
Death of William Temple, historian.

**Britain.**

- 1711 Popularity of Marlborough on the wane.  
[His love of money was so great that he stooped to the meanest acts to gratify his passion.] The duchess loses court favour.  
Parliamentary qualification fixed at £600 for counties, £300 boroughs—from land.  
Persecution of printers, booksellers, and publishers, by Bolingbroke, for “libels on the administration.”  
[The whigs suffered in like manner from the stinging satires of the press. The duke of Marlborough complained that “the villainous way of printing stabbed him to the heart;” and Lord Somers says, “I find that in any reign, and with any success, there will be little cause to envy any one who has a share of the ministry in England.”]  
Guiscard’s daring attempt to assassinate Harley or St. John; hence  
The catholics are again persecuted.  
*Continued on p. 468.*

**France.**

- 1709 Famine throughout France.  
New overtures for peace made by Louis, and rejected by the allies.  
A large army in Flanders under Villars.  
Tournay taken by the allies.  
Sanguinary battle of Malpaquet, Sep. 1; defeat of the French under Villars.  
[The allies lost 18,000 men—the Dutch loss being 14,000.]  
Louis again applies for peace—rejected.  
French arms victorious at Caya; but defeated in Catalonia.
- 1710 Negotiations for peace at Gertruydenburg rendered abortive by Louis.  
Resumption of the war; Douai, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire, taken by the allies.  
Vendome victorious at Villaviciosa.  
Birth of Gaspard Balthazar Adam, sculptor, at Nancy (died 1761.)  
The Gregorian style adopted in France.
- 1711 Disposition of England for peace; preliminaries opened in London.  
Charles succeeds to the empire.  
Conferences at Utrecht.  
Premature death of the dauphin, April.  
Messenger sent secretly to London.

**Germany.**

- 1709 Negotiations for peace opened at the Hague in May; but broken off by the French.  
General Mercy defeated at Neuenburg on the Rhine, August 26.  
Negotiations for peace opened after the battle of Malpaquet, but again broken off by the French king.
- 1710 Defensive warfare on the Rhine.  
Neutrality of the empire guaranteed in the wars betw. Denmark, Sweden, Russia.
- 1711 Death of the emperor Joseph, of small-pox, April 6 (? 17); his brother Charles VI. (the III. of Spain) is elected, Oct. 1:—“a weak and bigoted man.”  
[His accession causes a change in the politics of Europe.]  
The electors demand the withdrawal of the imperial ban agnst. Cologne and Bavaria.  
Bouchain taken by the duke of Marlborough, Sep. 9—“the concluding action of a hero second to none in the annals of the British nation.” (? Aug. 30.)  
Charles crowned at Frankfort, Oct. 12.

**Prussia.**

1709 Frederick's Town, the handsomest quarter of Berlin, founded.

[With the exception of Vienna, Berlin is the largest and handsomest town in Germany.]

1710 The opposition to the royal plan of letting out the demesnes in Cleves, Pomerania, the New Marche, &c. causes a reaction—count Wartenberg is displaced, Luben is removed, and Wittgenstein imprisoned. The Militia system introduced.

1711 Pomerania overrun by Russian, Polish, and Danish troops.

**Italy.**

1709 Duke of Savoy resigns the command of the imperial forces in Italy.

1710 Paul Pontius Antoine Robert, painter, fl.

1711 The Genoese submit to the emperor's claim on Italy and Spain.

**Poland and Hungary.**

1709 Decline of Swedish influence in Polish affairs after the defeat of Pultowa; hence Frederick Augustus recovers Poland. (1704.)

1711 Convention at Zatmar between the emperor Joseph and the palatine of Hungary: the protestants are guaranteed their privileges, January.

**Spain.**

1709 Defeat of the allies at Caya.

Charles defeated at Pultowa, June 28.

A native ministry formed; the princess Orsini, the French envoy, and his countrymen in office are dismissed.

Death of the dramatist, Fr. Candarno.

1710 Rout of Philip at Almenara.

Battle of Torralva; the Spaniards are again routed.

Defeat of king Philip at Saragossa, Aug. 9. Advance of Charles; he enters Madrid, September 28.

Fidelity of the Castilians to Philip.

Approach of the marquis of Vendome.

Retreat of Charles from Madrid.

Battle of Villa Viciosa, Nov. 29.

1711 Private treaty with the Portuguese.

The archduke Charles on being crowned emperor, Dec. 22, assumes the title of king of Spain.

**Portugal.**

1711 The Portuguese make a private treaty with the French and Spaniards.

[“By maintaining a just balance between the claims of France and Austria, John made himself courted, if not feared, by both cabinets; and he contrived to profit by his alliance with England, without encroaching upon the commercial interests of his own country.”]

**Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.**

1709 War between Sweden and Denmark.

Battle of Pultowa; the superiority of Sweden overthrown by Russia, May 9; Sweden loses Revel, Riga, and Viborg; and Charles flies to Bender in Turkey.

[The Swedes, who were commanded by Renschild, numbered no more than 24,000, including 12,000 Cossacks, &c.; while the Russians were 60,000.]

Canal between the Caspian sea and the Baltic commenced.

Heligoland taken fr. the Danes by the Eng.

1710 War between Russia and Turkey.

Livonia conquered by the Russians.

**Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.**

1710 Steinbock compels the Danes to quit Swdn.

1711 Swedish Pomerania invaded by the Danes and Saxons.

Defeat of the Russians on the Pruth.

Catharine corrupts the vizier Baltanji to promote a peace; hence

The Peace of Falczy: Russia restores Azof and Taganrog to Turkey.

*Continued on p. 469.*

**Netherlands.**

1709 Peace solicited by Louis; which the states-general refuse, under the influence of Eugene and Marlborough.

1710 Council and conference in Netherlands:—Terms of peace again proposed by Louis, but rejected by the states-general.

Death of Rotgans (lit.)

1711 Marlborough takes Bouchain, August 30.

**Turkish Empire.**

1709 Ahmed treats Charles XII. of Sweden (at Bender) with great kindness; he presents him with 16,000 ducats.

[The sultan cheerfully granted protection to the Swedish monarch, because of the jealousy with which he viewed the ambitious progress of the Russian policy and arms.]

1710 War declared against Russia, partly at the instigation of the king of Sweden, now enjoying the protection of the sultan at Bender, but mainly in consequence of an injudicious attack of the Russians on the Swedes on the frontier of Moldavia.

Ali Pacha, vizier, displaced by Nooman Koeprihi; who is soon succeeded by Baltanji Mohammed.

1711 Powerful army at the river Pruth, under Baltanji Mohammed.

The Russians are destitute of food, &c.

*Continued on p. 469.*

**Persia and Tartary.**

1709 The Affghans attack Kandahar; death of Goorgeen.

Meer Weis, chieftain of the Affghans, assumes independence at Kandahar.

1710 War declared against the Affghans.

[Continued till 1713; but all efforts to subdue them were unsuccessful.]

**India.**

1709 Sirhind captured by Bunda.

The English factors quit Amoy.

1710 The emperor of Delhi marches against Bunda, the rebel Sikh.

**America.**

1709 Failure of an English expedition from New York, with their Indian allies, against Montreal and Quebec.

Robert Hunter, governor of New York.

1710 Port Royal bombarded by general Nicholson (English); it capitulates.

French expedition of 10,000 men, under Le Clerc, against the Portuguese colony of Rio de Janeiro; defeat of the French, and barbarous cruelty of the Portuguese.

1711 French private enterprise against Brazil, under De Trouin, in revenge for the barbarity of the Portuguese; Rio taken; excesses of the French.

Rio ransomed by the Portuguese governor.

*Continued on p. 469.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1710 Captain Woodes Rogers passes through the Straits of New Guinea.

**Britain.**

- 1711 *Continued* from p. 466.  
 Marlborough's appropriations of public money, and  
 Godolphin's pecuniary defalcations, lead  
 Harley to devise the scheme of  
 The South Sea Company—for improving  
 public credit and providing for the float-  
 ing debt, now £10,000,000.  
 [According to Harley's scheme the whole  
 unfunded debt, including exchequer bills  
 and all other debentures, was to be  
 thrown into one fund, leaving an interest  
 at 6 per cent., and in addition to this  
 boon, the holders of stock were to enjoy  
 the monopoly of a trade to the shores of  
 South America, which, it was hoped,  
 would prove not less lucrative than the  
 commerce to the East Indies.]  
 The Irish Linen Board formed.  
 The "Spectator" commenced, March.  
 [It ceased in Dec. 1712. Revived 1714.]  
 Hussey Giles, painter, born (died 1788.)  
 Birth of David Hume, at Edinb. (d. 1776.)
- 1712 Twelve new tory peers created, Jan. 1.  
 ["The same person who would have been  
 a whig in 1712, would have been a tory  
 in 1830."—*Lord Mahon.*]  
 Duke of Marlborough disgraced.  
 Prince Eugene comes to England to plead  
 for the restoration of Marlborough.  
 Robert Walpole, secretary at war, sent to  
 the Tower for bribery (1616.)  
 Official announcement of the queen in the  
 London Gazette of March 12, to touch  
 publicly for the cure of the king's  
 (? queen's) evil.  
 [The reign of queen Anne has been called  
 the Augustan, and also the golden age of  
 English literature.]  
 The duke of Ormond replaces Marlborough  
 in the command of the continental army.  
 Secret arrangements of the tories with  
 France for ending the war.  
 The English troops withdraw from the  
 allies, July 17: great dissatisfaction.  
 Harley gets possession of Marlborough's  
 letters, by which the latter is in danger.  
 Duel between Lord Mohun and duke of  
 Hamilton, November 15.  
 Marlborough is so annoyed by the attacks  
 made on him for peculation that he with-  
 draws to the continent at the end of Nov.  
 Apothecaries first exempted from serving  
 on juries.  
 [About the year 1690, apothecaries first  
 began the practice of prescribing, as well  
 as dispensing, medicines. Hence, they  
 gradually became the common medical  
 attendants of the poor (see "Spectator,"  
 No. 195); thus performing many of the  
 functions of the surgeon and physician.  
 In retaliation, the College of Physicians  
 opened a dépôt for the sale of medicines  
 to the poor at first cost, in Warwick  
 Lane, London. From that time to the  
 present, the controversy respecting the  
 right assumed by the apothecaries has  
 been maintained.]  
 Adoption of the English Book of Common  
 Prayer by the Scottish episcopal church.
- 1713 The politics of the earl of Oxford (Harley)  
 is a mystery to all at court.  
*Continued* on p. 470.

**France.**

- 1712 Death of the duke of Burgundy, Feb. 18;  
 And of the duchess of Burgundy, Feb. 22;  
 And of their eldest son, the duke of Brit-  
 tany (a child), March 8.  
 Quesnoy taken by prince Eugene.  
 Champagne ravaged by the Dutch.  
 The Austrians approach near to Paris.  
 Battle of Denain; victory of Villars over  
 earl of Albemarle, July 13. (? 21 ? 24.)  
 This victory facilitates the peace of Utrecht.  
 Further successes of the French; Quesnoy  
 and Douai retaken, &c.  
 Elizabeth and Nicolas le Seur, artists in  
 xylography, flourish (1691.)  
 Cassini discovers the diurnal transition  
 of Venus.
- 1713 Peace of Utrecht, to which Austria refuses  
 to be a party: Louis's grandson retains  
 the Spanish throne, but precautions are  
 taken to preserve the two kingdoms sep-  
 arate; France surrenders to England  
 Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Hud-  
 son's Bay; Dunkirk is dismantled; the  
 Hanoverian succession in England is ac-  
 knowledged; the duke of Savoy becomes  
 king of Sicily; and a treaty of commerce  
 is concluded. (See Spain.)  
 Chevalier St. George retires to Lorraine.  
 Persecution of the protestants renewed.  
 National debt 700,000,000 livres.  
 Campaign in Germany; Spire, Worms,  
 Landau, and Friburg reduced.
- Germany.**
- 1712 Congress for peace at Utrecht.  
 Prince Eugene visits London.  
 Duke of Ormond deserts Eugene, July 5.  
 Landreci unsuccessfully besieged by prince  
 Eugene, July 6. (See Netherlands.)  
 Disputes in Switzerland between the cath-  
 olic and protestant cantons.
- 1713 Peace of Utrecht (see Netherlands); count  
 Zinzendorf, imperial minister, protests  
 against its terms.  
 The French proposals rejected by the five  
 associated circles, May.  
 Charles publishes the Pragmatic Sanction  
 in favour of his daughters, in default of  
 male heirs (1722.)  
 Eugene, generalissimo on the Rhine.  
 Victories of Villars at Landau, Aug. 20;  
 and at Friburg, Nov. 16.  
 Conferences for peace opened at the castle  
 of Radstadt in November.
- Austria.**
- 1711 Charles (Joseph's brother) emperor.  
 [From this time doubts began to be enter-  
 tained of the future independent existence  
 of Austria. "After Joseph I. had died,"  
 says Ranke, "without male heirs, and  
 Charles VI. had lived several years in an  
 unfruitful marriage, people began to fear  
 at Vienna, lest the German line of the  
 house of Hapsburg would have in a short  
 time to suffer the same fate which had  
 befallen the Spanish one." . . . "All  
 the efforts of the Austrian policy, as well  
 domestic as foreign, had for their object  
 the prevention of the dissolution of the  
 hereditary dominions." See 1713.]
- 1713 Plague at Vienna.  
 Act of succession, or the Pragmatic Sanc-  
 tion. (See Germany.)  
*Continued* on p. 471.

**Prussia.**

- 1712 Birth of prince Frederick (Frederick II.) January 12.  
 Birth of George Frederic Schmidt, engraver, &c. at Berlin (d. 1775.)  
 1713 *On p. 471.*

**Italy.**

- 1712 The "Academy of Sciences," called "The Institute" of Bologna, founded.  
 [One singular, but yet most honourable, feature of this institution was, that ladies were not only admitted as members, but elevated to the dignity of professors, among whom were Anna Manzolini, professor of anatomy, and Laura Bassi, celebrated for her knowledge of the abstruse sciences. How truly has it been observed, that "Italy has always been the nursery of academical institutions, which have diffused a refinement over the general taste of that country, for which it has been highly celebrated." Jarekins reckons their number at 550. See 1718, 1755.]

Francesco Algarotti, painter, engraver, &c. born at Venice (d. 1764 at Pisa.)

- 1713 Issue of the bull "Unigenitus" against the French Jansenists. (See France, 1714.)  
 [In this "Bull" 101 propositions of Quesnel (contained in his reply to the ordinance against his "Moral Reflections on New Testament") are condemned.]

Treaty of neutrality of Italy signed.

The Italian provinces of Spain adjudged to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht—"thus were the successors of Charles V. deprived of that rich heritage which he had acquired in Italy, and by means of which he had subdued the other states;" but the independence of Italy, as a nation, had lost instead of gained by this new transfer.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1712 The Russian army evacuates Poland.  
 Charles VI. crowned king of Hungary.

**Norway, Sweden, Denmark, & Russia.**

- 1711 *Continued from p. 467.*  
 The canal of Vichnei Volotchok in Russia commenced (not finished till 1818.)

A "Directing Senate"—the highest tribunal in the kingdom—established in Russia; limitation of the privileges of the Boyars.

- 712 Steinbock defeats the Danes, Poles, and Saxons at Gadebusch, in Mecklenburg. Altona burned by the Swedes.

The government of Sweden in perplexity—the king's sister invited to accept the regency, which she refuses.

Catharine of Russia declared czarina.

- 713 Tolstoi, the Russian ambassador in Turkey, adjusts some disputes between the two countries.

**Netherlands.**

- 712 Conferences for peace opened at Utrecht, in January.

[England demanded of Philip V. the renunciation of all claims on the French crown, and the destruction of Dunkirk harbour.]

Dissensions among the allies; Eugene and Ormond separate; the former besieges Landrecy, July 6.

Deicat of Albemarle by Villars at Denain.

**Netherlands.**

- 1713 Peace of Utrecht—changing the political relations of the Netherlands; definitively signed April 11.

The ten provinces are ceded to Austria; they are, therefore, from this period known as

*The Austrian Netherlands.*

Severe measures of the governor, the marquis de Prie, to repress insubordination, and to prevent a threatnd. revolt in Belg. National debt of Holland; 550,000,000 guilders.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1711 *Continued from p. 467.*

Baltanji receives from Catharine all her jewels as a present; hence

Advantageous treaty with the Russians at the Pruth; the Turks gain Azof.

[Not so advantageous as might have been made, had the vizier held out according to the urgent remonstrances of the khan of Crimea and Charles of Sweden.]

Baltanji, the vizier, disgraced.

- 1712 War against Russia menaced, but abandoned; concessions are also made by the new vizier, Ali Koumourdjy of Nicea, who is now contemplating an attack on the Morea.

- 1713 Charles XII. commanded to quit Turkey.

[He obstinately refused compliance with the sultan's order to quit Bender, and with only 600 Swedes he fought against 6,000 Turks and 20,000 Tartars, until he was overwhelmed and made prisoner. He was kept close at Demotika for nearly eleven months, when he asked permission to return home, which was granted.]

**India and China.**

- 1712 Death of Buhadur Shah at Lahore, in February; his son

*Jehandar Shah* succeeds at Delhi.

- 1713 *Ferokehsher* becomes emperor, after defeating *Jehandar Shah*, and putting him to death.

**America.**

- 1711 *Continued from p. 467.*

Loss of two of De Trouin's ships, with 1,200 men and enormous wealth, on their return home.

[“Since the day on which Duguay de Trouin sailed away, no enemy's fleet has ever entered the harbour of Rio de Janeiro.”—*Macgregor.*]

Embodiment of the militia, and other preparations made in New York for the conquest of Canada.

- 1712 Great disputes between the proprietary and people of Carolina; the burgesses refuse to vote supplies for the defence of any part of the country.

Queen Anne of England announces to her parliament that a new market for slaves in Spanish America has been opened by, and secured to, Englishmen. (1713.)

The legislature of Philadelphia refuses to emancipate the slaves.

[“In the skin lay unexpiated, and, as it was held, inexpiable guilt.”]

Anthony Crozat obtains from Louis XIV. the exclusive trade of Louisiana.

- 1713 The Spaniards shut out Crozat from all their harbours in the Gulf of Mexico.  
 [Crozat resigned his charter in 1717.]

## Britain.

- 1713 *Continued from p. 468.*  
 Treaty of Utrecht, signed Ap. 11—Gibraltar and Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, fall to England.  
 ["An unworthy treaty."—*Lord Mahon.*]  
 Peace proclaimed in London, May 4.  
 The whigs try to secure the constant residence of the elector prince George.  
 Active intrigues of the non-juring party; charges in the cabinet, &c.  
 Newspapers first stamped.  
 Scottish opposition to the malt tax; and agitation for a repeal of the act of union.  
 The "Assiento Contract," or right of supplying negro slaves for 30 years to the Spanish American states ceded by Spain to the English South Sea Company.  
 Defection of Marlborough from the cause of the Stuarts; his unprincipled intrigues excite disgust.  
 ["To the last," says Lord Mahon, "he professed unbounded devotion to the courts of Hanover and St. Germans."]  
 Lady Masham is for the Pretender.  
 The suspension of Dr. Sacheverell ceases, March 23—his sudden popularity in court and abroad.  
 Great dissension at court respecting the succession, &c.  
 Intrigues of the friends of the Pretender; the Abbe Gaultier writes to him respecting the necessity of changing his creed: James positively refuses to become a protestant.  
 Parsimonious and dilatory conduct of the house of Hanover the source of annoyance to their friends in England.  
 The elector of Hanover solicits a pension from queen Anne for his mother.  
 Illness of queen Anne, December 24.  
 The duchess of Somerset rules at court.  
 Navy—247 ships of 167,219 tons.  
 The "Guardian," in 175 nos., published.  
 1714 National debt £52,000,000.  
 Steele expelled the Commons for a libel.  
 Anne writes to the elector of Hanover and the princess Sophia prohibiting the intended visit of the former, May 19.  
 [The princess received this letter on the 27th, and on the following day she died unexpectedly, aged 83.]  
 Schism bills passed in both houses of parliament—for crushing the dissenters.  
 ["The worst acts that ever defiled the statute books."—*Lord Mahon.*]  
 Fall of Harley, July 27. Same day  
 The queen seized with a lethargic attack.  
 Duke of Shrewsbury succeeds Harley.  
 The "Crisis" by Steele, and the "Public Spirit of the Whigs" by Swift, cause great excitement; the publisher of the latter is punished.  
 Death of queen Anne, August 1, aged 49.  
 George I. (elector of Hanover) proclaimed; the first of *The Hanoverian Succession.*  
 [According to Lord Mahon, we are to consider the era of the Georges in England as equal to that of the Antonines at Rome—"it was a period," says his Lordship, "combining happiness and glory—a period of kind rulers and a prosperous people. . . . But unlike the period of the Antonines this prosperity did not

## Britain.

- depend on the character of a single man. Its foundations were laid on ancient and free institutions, which, good from the first, were gradually improving."]  
 1714 Tory opposition to the Hanoverian succession.  
 Parliament vote liberal supplies, August.  
 Interest on money fixed at 5 per cent.  
 Manifesto of the Pretender, August 29.  
 Dismissal of Bolingbroke, August 31.  
 King George arrives in England, Sep. 18.  
 The Halifax administration, Sep. 21.  
 The king crowned, October 20.  
 Stanhope's mission to the continent.  
 Borough seats marketable commodities.  
 Robert Walpole appointed chancellor of the exchequer, October 10.  
 A liberal reward offered by parliament for the discovery of the longitude.  
 Parliament dissolved.  
 The "Waies of Literature," a journal of criticism.  
 The "Spectator" continued; June 18—Dec. 20.  
 Sir Isaac Newton propounds a theory of fluids and oscillation of waves.  
 Tate re-appointed poet-laureate.  
 [His first appointment was in 1702. At that time the office was placed under the control of the lord chamberlain, and has so continued to the present time.]

## France.

- 1714 Peace of Radstadt; Naples, Sardinia, and Lombardy, ceded to the emperor, who acknowledges Philip as king of Spain; the emperor also receives the Spanish Netherlands, and in return yields Lille, Bethune, and St. Venant, to Louis.  
 [Not one stipulation was proposed by Charles for the Cataans, who remained true to his interests to the last.]  
 The bull *Unigenitus* received; the parliament, however, refuse to register it, except under certain modifications.  
 Duke of Orleans demands a trial, which is refused him.  
 Sudden death of the duke de Berri, son-in-law to the duke of Orleans.  
*Lettres de Cachet* against the Jansenists.  
 [These were secret warrants, by means of which the king, or his minister, could have any body arrested and imprisoned, and even banished, without assigning any reason for the outrage. They originated, it is said, with the Capuchin padre Joseph, in the time of Richelieu. A number of these warrants were given in charge of the head of the Parisian police, who filled up the blanks as occasion required. Occasionally the king graciously employed this instrument to remove from the ordinary courts parties accused, who, if found guilty, would be subjected to severe punishment. These letters have been denounced as "detestable instruments of arbitrary power, hostile to every principle of right."]  
 Louis secretly assists the Chevalier de St. George with 800,000 livres, borrowed from the king of Spain, in his attempt to gain the English crown.  
 Chas. Nic. Cochin, the elder (b. 1688)  
 Claude Gillot (b. 1673), engravers, &c. ff  
 French colonies in the isle of France.

**Germany.**

- 1713 Treaty of Radstadt between the empire and France, affirming the peace of Utrecht as it regards Spain and France; conceding to the emperor, Naples, Sardinia, Milan, and the "State degli Presidi;" with the Netherlands subject to a "barrier treaty."

Cologne and Bavaria to be restored.

Peace of Baden; confirming the treaty of Radstadt in all its main features, Sep. 7.

The elector of Hanover becomes king of Great Britain.

John Bernoulli, mathematician, fl.

[He replied to Renau's "Theories," 1689.]

**Austria.**

- 1713 Continued from p. 468.

[At a solemn meeting of the privy council, April 19, Charles "had a family law promulgated, according to which the hereditary kingdoms and territories, as he had received them, were, after his death, to pass altogether and undivided to his male heirs, but if he had none, to his daughters; and should these fail, to the archduchesses, the daughters of his late brother; but at all events, undivided and after the right of primogeniture."—*Ranke.*]

- 1714 Bank of Vienna founded.

**Prussia.**

- 1713 Death of Frederick I., February 25.

[He was twice married; first to the princess of Hesse-Cassel, and after her demise to Sophia Charlotte, sister of George I. of England.]

Frederick William I. (son) succeeds.

[“Tell the prince of Anhalt,” said he, “that I am the minister of finances, and the field-marshal of the king of Prussia, and that will keep the king of Prussia afloat.”—*Ranke.*]

Acknowledgment of Prussia as a kingdom at the peace of Utrecht.

The five districts of Berlin united under one chief magistrate.

The king re-organizes and augments the army, and issues new and severe articles of war. Army now numbers 50,000 men.

Seizure of Stettin as a pledge, June 22.

[Basswitz and Görtz did not scruple to offer the king the possession of Stettin, should the duke of Holstein attain the crown of Sweden by the assistance of Frederick.]

**Italy.**

- 1714 War of the Morea, between Venice and Turkey; the Venetians are commanded by Cornaro and Pisani.

The Turkish host lands on the island of Corfu, under Cojia.

Victor Amadeus is received with great joy by the Sicilians; he is crowned king of Sicily at Palermo.

[By the peace of Utrecht, Amadeus obtained Sicily with the title of king.]

**Spain.**

- 1713 Proposals by the British govt. accepted. Dukes of Berry and Orleans disclaim all right of succession to the Spanish throne, March 4.

Philip refuses to renounce the crown of Spain for that of France; he therefore disclaims all right to the Fr. succession.

Peace: terms ratified at Utrecht, Mar. 30.

**Spain.**

- 1713 [According to this treaty Philip was recognised as the legitimate sovereign of Spain, and of the Spanish colonies in India; Milan, Naples, and Sardinia, were made over to Austria; Sicily fell to the duke of Savoy; Gibraltar and Minorca to England; and most of the cities taken from the Spaniards in the Netherlands to the emperor. See France.]

The Catalonians hold out in rebellion; they proclaim a republic, and implore the aid of Turkey.

The German emperor secretly assists them. Royal Spanish Academy at Madrid fidd.

- 1714 Peace of Radstadt; Philip acknowledged by the emperor, on the cession of Naples, Lombardy, and Sardinia. (See France.)

Barcelona stormed by the duke of Berwick; the inhabitants join with the garrison in resisting the besiegers; barricades are erected, and every inch of ground is disputed; no quarter granted; unparalleled horrors.

Barcelona pillaged and then burnt.

Majorca, Ivica, and Formentera, subdued.

The Catalonians stripped of their privileges;

Navarre and Biscay retain their freedom.

Meeting of the Cortes, Nov. 5, at which a

*New order of succession*, by the introduction of the Salic law, is fixed upon—admitting

the will of Charles II. and substituting the house of Orleans for the duke of Berry, in preference to the archduke and the duke of Savoy. The crown is entailed

on the issue male, but on the failure of the remotest male branch, a female might inherit.

**Portugal.**

- 1713 Reforms in the government of the country—financial and judicial; patronage to literature and science.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1714 Return of Charles of Sweden from Turkey.

Capitulation of Charles at Stralsund, Nov.

Naval fight between the Russians and the Swedes in the Baltic; the former victorious—they also overrun Finland and conquer Aland.

**Netherlands.**

- 1714 Peace of Radstadt (concluded at Baden.)

Seven of the Austrian provinces ceded to emperor of Germany.

Comte de Koenegsie, *governor* of Belgium.

Conferences opened at Antwerp for fixing the Barrier question.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1714 Return of Charles of Sweden.

The sultan declares war against Venice.

[The Venetians neglected to make due preparations for this war.]

**America.**

- 1713 The Tuscorara Indians (after the defeat of the confederated tribes, and the submission of the Corees to the English) retire to the north; where a conspiracy for the extermination of the whites is formed by all the Indian nations from Florida to Cape Fear—its chief promoters being the Yamassees, a powerful tribe inhabiting the region in the vicinity of Port Royal.

- 1714 French colonies from Acadia and Newfoundland settle in Cape Breton.

**Britain.**

- 1715 Touching for the cure of the king's evil discontinued.
- Flight of Bolingbroke to Paris, March 27; he becomes secretary to the Pretender.
- Bolingbroke impeached by Walpole, Ju. 9.
- Lord Oxford (Harley) and earl Mortimer impeached by Lord Coningsby, same day.
- Matthew Prior impeached, June 10.
- Lord Oxford committed to the Tower.
- The duke of Ormond impeached, June 21.
- Bolingbroke and Ormond attainted.
- Bill for encouraging loyalty in Scotland.
- Rising in the west and north in favour of the Pretender.
- Seizure of certain members of parliament favourable to the Pretender's claims, &c.
- Riots in various parts: mobs pull down dissenting chapels; hence
- Riot Act re-enacted and made perpetual.
- [A riot act had been passed in Mary's reign, but limited to it. It was revived also by Elizabeth.]
- Irish absentee tax levied.
- Rebellion in Scotland, commenced by the earl of Mar, at Kindrochat in Braemar, September 6.
- [“He was made of the willow and not of the oak.”—*Lord Mahon.*]
- Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months. £100,000 offered for the Pretender.
- The king requests the apprehension of six members of the Commons, Sep. 21.
- Battles of Sheriff-muir and Prestonpans; defeat of the rebels in both cases, Nov. 13.
- The chevalier lands at Peterhead, Dec. 22, attended only by six persons.
- Nicholas Rowe, poet-laureate, Aug. 1.
- Addison's “Freeholder,” in defence of the government, from Dec. 23 to June 29, 1716.
- Blenheim House built by Sir J. Vanburgh.
- Castle of Liverpool demolished.
- Death of bishop Burnet.
- Daniel De Foe's “Robinson Crusoe,” in three parts, published in London.
- [De Foe's popular and most interesting story is based, it is said, upon the history of Alexander Selkirk, a seaman of Fife, who, while engaged in a piratical enterprise in the American seas in 1704, quarrelled with his captain (Stradling), by whom he was put ashore on the solitary island of Juan Fernandez. Here he remained till Feb. 1709, when he was taken off by captain Woodes Rogers, with whom (as mate of his vessel) he returned to England in 1711.]
- 1716 Habeas Corpus act suspended for six months.
- The chevalier comes to Seone, Jan. 7.
- Impeachment of earl Derwentwater and six other peers, Jan. 9.
- James retreats towards the Highlands—the order for retreat having been issued on the 30th January.
- At Montrose he re-embarks for France, Feb. 4.
- [Soon after his arrival in France he dismissed Bolingbroke.]
- The duke of Argyll is suspected of being favourable to the Pretender's cause.
- Scottish rebellion suppressed.
- Severities of the crown towards the insurgent leaders.

**Britain.**

- 1716 Earl of Derwentwater and viscount Kenmare beheaded, Feb. 24.
- Lechmere's further laws against the catholics—they are forbidden to serve king George, April 17.
- Remarkable aurora in Ireland in March.
- Execution of Mrs. Hicks and daughter in Huntingdon, for witchcraft.
- Septennial act passed, April 26.
- Repeal of the clause of the Act of Settlement against the non-residence of the monarch.
- Standing army to support the Hanoverian house—16,000 men.
- Dismissal of the duke of Argyll, July 4.
- King George visits Hanover, July 9.
- King George quarrels with his eldest son; and the nation is disgusted with king George's rapacious mistresses.
- [“That family always has quarrelled, and always will quarrel, from generation to generation.”—*Lord Carteret.* Every prince of Wales of the Hanoverian line has gone into bitter opposition against the crown. “The court of queen Anne had been,” it is said, “favourable to virtue, that of George I. was, to say the least, favourable to vice. The remains of the profligacy of the times of Charles II. still smouldering in the country, were again called into something like energy, and immorality and irreligion now began to be rampant in the land.”]
- Marriage of Addison and the countess dowager of Warwick.
- Threatened invasion from Sweden.
- George returns to prepare for war, Dec.
- The Walpoles, the Pulteneys, Lord Orford, &c. still in power.
- Arcoet in East Indies established.
- Spread of scepticism.
- [“Deism was now openly advocated, and a torrent of infidel publications was poured out upon the land—an inundation which never fails to leave the most desolating effects, even after its shallow and turbid waters have subsided. The chief writers of the infidel party were Shaftesbury, Collins, Toland, Bolingbroke, Tindal, Morgan, Woolston, and Chubb, who took various grounds of objection agt. Christianity.”]
- France.**
- 1715 The Jansenists persecuted.
- Death of Louis XIV., Sept. 1, aged 77.
- [Europe was frequently disturbed by his ambition and bad faith. His remains were accompanied to the grave by an immense crowd, whose expressions of grief consisted in cries and shouts of insult.]
- Louis XV., aged 5 years, great grandson of Louis XIV., succeeds.
- Regency of the duke of Orleans, the infant king's uncle.
- Abbe Dubois, councillor of state.
- Release of the Jansenists from prison.
- 1716 Noailles, finance minister.
- Depressed state of the country's finances.
- Dishonest and oppressive modes of raising the supplies—general dissatisfaction.
- Settlement of Port Louis, isle of France.
- Opposition of the duke of Maine to the regent.

**France.**

1716 Duke of Bourbon, count Charolais, and the prince of Conti, apply for the degradation of the legitimated princes, Au. 22. Mr. Law establishes the Mississippi Bank. The Western Colonization Company fudd.

**Germany.**

1715 The elector of Bavaria restored to his dominions.

Birth of John George Wille, engraver, &c. at Königsberg (died 1808, at Paris.)

1716 Prince Eugene's campaign against the Turks in Hungary (which see.)  
Herman, author of "Phronomia" fl.

**Austria.**

1715 The court of Austria resolves to join in the war against the Turks. (See Italy.)

**Prussia.**

1715 Frederick William joins the alliance of the Northern powers against Sweden. War is declared against Sweden.

Charles XII. demands the immediate evacuation of Stettin, and insists upon invading Poland; hence

Siege of Stralsund: Charles escapes; the city surrenders to the allies.

Reforms and retrenchments; trade, commerce, and the industrial arts, encouraged. Exportation of wool prohibited; and a protective system established.

1716 France consents that Prussia should retain Stettin.

Death of Leibnitz, metaphysician (b. 1646.)

**Italy.**

1715 Irritating conduct of the pope; he sends monks into Sicily to inflame the multitude, issues harsh ecclesiastical mandates, and otherwise endeavours to provoke a rupture with Amadeus.

Ineffectual attempts of Amadeus to conciliate the pope.

Appeals of the Venetians and the pope to the emperor for aid against the Turks.

Battle of Butrinto; Turks defeated.

Reverses follow to the Venetian cause, the Germans having failed in their support.

Corinth taken by the Turks.

Marco Ricci, etcher, painter, fl. (1680-1730.)

1716 Bull of excommunication *smuggled* into Sicily by papal agents; hence

Protest of Victor Amadeus.

Extension of the injurious effects of the controversy to the other Italian states—while the subject is discussed in every court of Europe.

Fall of San Salvatore; every Venetian soldier put to the sword by the Turks;

other fortresses in the Morea are taken. The German emperor aids the Venetians.

Siege of Corfu; gallantly defended by the brave Schulembourg.

The news of Eugene's victory at Peterwaradin causes the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu.

Victories of the Venetian general Flangini over the Turks; he is killed.

**Hungary.**

1715 Revolt in Poland against the extravagance and absolutism of the king.

1716 War of Hungary, in conjunction with Venice, against the Turks

Defeat of the Turks at Peterwaradin by prince Eugene, Aug. 5.

Imperialists drive the Turks fr. Temesvar.

**Spain.**

1715 Death of the queen, Maria Louisa, aged 26, leaving two sons, Louis and Ferdinand, February 14.

Ascendancy of the princess Orsina, who as governess of the prince of Asturias, has access to Philip, over whose mind she exercises unlimited control.

Opposition of Louis to the princess; foul but unfounded charges preferred against her.

Marriage of Philip to Elizabeth Farnese, duchess of Parma and Tuscany, Sep. 6.

Abrupt expulsion of the princess Orsina from Spain, by order of Elizabeth.

Alberoni (Italian) appointed minister.

1716 Secret designs of Philip for the recovery of the ceded territories in Italy, and for the regency of France, &c.

**Portugal.**

1715 Erection of the church and convent at Mafra.

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

1715 Danes and Prussians seize the island of Usedom.

Bremen and Verden sold to Hanover by Denmark.

1716 Norway invaded by Charles of Sweden; he is repulsed.

Baron de Görtz, minister in Sweden.

The Swedish German provinces lost.

Peter the Great commences a tour of Holland, Denmark, and France.

Death of the French portrait painter Jacques d' Agar, at Copenhagen (b. 1640.)

**Netherlands.**

1715 Barrier treaty of the republic with Austria concluded at Antwerp; the Spanish Netherlands finally annexed to the latter, while the Dutch are permitted to hold garrisons in the frontier towns, signed November 15.

1716 Bremen sold to the elector of Hanover—George I. king of Great Britain.

Prince Eugene (of Savoy) *governor*, Neth.

**Turkish Empire.**

1715 The Turks invade the Morea, and conquer it in about 100 days.

Triumphal entry of the grand vizier into Adrianople.

1716 War declared against Austria.

Defeat at Peterwaradin, by prince Eugene; death of the vizier.

Temesvar lost to the Austrians.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1715 Meer Abdallah, king of the Affghans.

**India and China.**

1715 The English first become acquainted with the Sikhs.

1716 Bunda defeated and made prisoner and put to death.

Restrictions on the Jesuits in China.

**America.**

1715 Indian war in South Carolina. (See 1713.)

[The savages were expelled, and their lands given to 500 Irish immigrants.]

Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, and Acadia ceded to England by France.

Portugal obtains the La Plata colonies.

To France Louisiana is ceded.

1716 The proprietary government of Maryland restored, in the person of Charles, Lord Baltimore, the first protestant of the family since the founding of the colony.

**Britain.**

- 1717 *Triple Alliance* between England, France, and Holland, Jan. 4.  
 Arrest of the Swedish minister, Jan. 29; Swedish conspiracy crushed.  
 George demands an extraordinary grant for war, which is carried only by a majority of four.  
 Lord Townshend dismissed from the lord-tenancy of Ireland, April 9.  
 Walpole resigns—Stanhope succeeds him, April 10.  
 The *Sinking Fund* projected by Sir R. Walpole—first act passed.  
 The South Sea scheme acts passed.  
 The company's first annual ship, "The Royal Prince," sails.  
 The earl of Oxford impeached; he is acquitted, July 1.  
 A reduction of 10,000 men in the army.  
 Guineas reduced from 22s. to 21s. in value.  
 Commercial jealousy of the Dutch.  
 Act of Grace and Free Pardon—from which Lords Oxford and Harcourt and the Macgregors are excluded.  
 The Bangor controversy respecting the Hanoverian line: bishops Sharpe and Shirley for the non-jurors, bishop Hoadley (of Bangor) against them.  
 [This celebrated controversy arose out of a sermon, on the subject of the civil establishment of the church, preached by bishop Hoadley, from the text, "My kingdom is not of this world." Bishop Hoadley was one of the "Rational" or anti-Calvinistic party in the church.]  
 Convocation is accordingly interdicted.  
 [Since this time convocation has never met for any real business. It meets on the meeting of every new parliament, but it is merely for the purpose of hearing divine service, and a *Concio ad Clerum*.]  
 Revive of the Society of Antiquaries—title, Archaeological Society.  
 Mutiny bill passed.  
 Beighton's improvements on Newcomen's steam engine (1705.)  
 English architecture greatly improved by the earl of Burlington.  
 Bradley's looking-glass invention for producing symmetrical figures for garden plats.
- 1718 Shameful and frivolous quarrels of the king and prince of Wales continue.  
 Execution of James Shepherd, a maniac, for treason.  
 Order in Council for reprisals on the Spaniards.  
 Descent of 300 Spanish soldiers in Scotland, April 16.  
 They are made prisoners, June 10, while their leaders, earls Mareschal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, escape to Spain.  
 Addison retires from the office of secretary of state on a pension of £1,500 a-year.  
 Quadruple alliance, July 22—(not signed by the Dutch till August)—on the basis of the peace of Utrecht. (See France.)  
 Adm. Byng's victory at Passaro, July 31.  
 London Custom House burnt and rebuilt.  
 Captain Rogers seizes the Bahama Islands.  
 Lord Stanhope's efforts to obtain a repeal of the Schism bills and Test acts.  
 Sir Christopher Wren superseded in his

**Britain.**

- office of surveyor of buildings by Mr. Wm. Benson; hence a  
 1718 Schism in the masonic order; formation of the old and new lodges (1013.)  
 William Hunter, anatomist, born (d. 1776.)  
 Castle Howard, Yorkshire, built by Sir John Vanburgh.  
 Death of John Griffier, engraver (b. 1645.)
- France.**  
 1717 The dukes and peers second the application against the legitimised princes, May.  
 Peter, the Great, of Russia, visits the regent, and vainly endeavours to shake his friendship for the house of Hanover.  
 Philip of Spain, under the influence of Alberoni, is jealous of the regent.  
 Opposition betw. parliament and regent.  
 D' Aguesseau succeeds Voysin, chancellor.  
 The financial projects of Law opposed by Noailles and D' Aguesseau.  
 The legitimated princes degraded.  
 Joly de Fleury, advocate of France, addresses the Parisian parliament against the pope's conduct with reference to Sardinia.  
 1718 Noailles dismissed, and D' Aguesseau banished to his country residence.  
 The regent actively engages in forming the Quadruple Alliance:—France, England, Holland, and the empire, against Spain.  
 Camp formed in Flanders and Picardy for assisting England against Spain.  
 The Mississippi Bank now the Royal Bank.  
 Law, Dubois, and D' Argenson (court financiers) in popular favour.  
 They are opposed by the parliament.  
 Bed of Justice; decrees against the parliament, which is exiled to Pontoise.  
 Conspiracy of Cellamar, the Spanish ambassador, and others, for substituting Philip, as regent of France, instead of the duke of Orleans, frustrated.  
 Cassini's degree: 69°119 English miles.
- Germany.**  
 1717 Inundation of Germany and Holland.  
 Albinus, of Frankfort, is elected to the chair of Anatomy at Leyden, at the age of 20, which he occupies for half a cent.  
 1718 Quadruple alliance. (See France.)  
 Ernst Stahl, "a chemist of deserved reputation, and chief author of the phlogistic theory of combustion," fl. (1660-1742.)
- Austria.**  
 1717 Establishment of commercial companies at Trieste.  
 Birth of Maria Theresa, May 13.  
 1718 By the peace of Passarowitz, the commercial rights of the hereditary states of Austria are ceded; and the Austrian house obtains the Bannat of Temesvar, a part of Servia and Wallachia, with the town and territory of Belgrade.
- Italy.**  
 1717 Confederacy against the Turks—the Florentines, Maltese, Spanish, and Portuguese unite to succour the Venetians.  
 Naval battle; the Turks defeated; they seek refuge in Cerigo.  
 The fortress of Imoschi and other places in Dalmatia fall to Venice.  
 Cardinal Atheroni attempts to recover the Spanish dominion in Italy; hence Sardinia is seized by the Spaniards.

**Italy.**

- 1717 Clement's conduct towards Sardinia excites public scandal. (See France.)
- 1718 Sicily seized by the Spaniards. The war of Venice with Turkey continues with variable success. The Porte desires to negotiate. War of the Morea concluded by the Peace of Passarowitz; Venice loses the last of its oriental possessions—the chief portion of the Morea, “the splendid heritage left by the last of the Morosini,” and Candia, being ceded to Turkey; for wh. Venice receives Imoschi, Cerigo, and Cerrigoti (Butrinto, Prevesa, Vonitzia in Dalmatia.) [In the peace of Passarowitz Venice was neglected by the emperor, and it is to his culpable neglect that the subsequent degraded condition of Greece was owing.] Explosion of the magazine of Corfu; the flower of the army destroyed, Sep. 20. Birth of the justly celebrated linguist, mathematician, and philosopher, Gaetana Maria Agnesi, at Milan. The Venetian Italian reformer of the theatre, Apostolo Zeno, flourishes at Vienna as poeta Cesareo (b. 1669, d. at Venice 1750.) Andrea Abate, painter of inanimate objects, flourishes at Naples (1732.) Domenico Rosetti, an engraver in copper and wood, flourishes at Venice. [The modern school of xylography takes its rise from this period.]

**Hungary and Poland.**

- 1717 Belgrade taken by the imperialists, Aug. 16.
- 1718 By the peace of Passarowitz, Belgrade, Temesvar, part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, are ceded to the empire. Diet of Grodno in Poland, for devising measures against the malcontents.

**Spain.**

- 1717 Infraction of the peace of Utrecht by Philip; Sardinia invaded by the marquis of Ledes; Cagliari stormed and taken, followed by the surrender of the entire island, Oct. Hence The emperor appeals to the triple alliance. Proposal of the allies, made through England, rejected. Alberoni's intrigues: he forms a secret league for placing the Pretender on the throne of England; foments jealousies between Holland and England; stirs up the protestants of the Cevennes to revolt; aids the insurgents of Brittany, &c. He also opens negotiations with Turkey, and with the exiled pr. of Transylvania, &c.
- 1718 Disastrous naval conflict, off Passaro, with the British fleet under Sir Geo. Byng, July 31 (? Aug. 4); nearly the whole fleet taken or destroyed (21 ships out of 27), and the admiral taken prisoner. New Northern Alliance—between Spain, Sweden, and Russia; articles signed at Aland, by the envoys of those courts. Failure of Alberoni's well-concocted conspiracy against the French regent. Rupture with the court of Turin. Critical position of the minister Alberoni.

**Portugal.**

- 1717 Lisbon raised into a patriarchal see, through the exertions of the king; dispensations can be granted, and appeals decided, without applying to the pope.

**Portugal.**

- 1717 Private counsel allowed, by order of the king, to the prisoners of the Inquisition. **Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.**
- 1717 Return of the czar; French manners introduced into Russia. Treason of Alexis, the czarowitz (son of Peter) discovered; he escapes to Naples. Baron Görtz of Sweden, and Alberoni, negotiate with Russia, &c. for the re-establishment of the Stuarts in England.
- 1718 Baron Görtz endeavours to induce Russia, at the price of the Baltic provinces, to aid Sweden in recovering its lost territories in Germany. Charles XII. of Sweden again invades Norway; he is killed at the siege of Frederickshall, Dec. 11. His sister, *Ulrica Eleonora*, becomes queen of Swedn. The ancient free constitution of the kingdom restored (1693.) Organization of the Russian Executive—another step towards civilization. The czarowitz Alexis returns from Naples; he is put to death. The Ladoga canal begun.

**Netherlands.**

- 1717 Inundation in Zealand; 1,300 lives lost.
- 1718 Quadruple Alliance. (See France.) The Dutch export coffee trees to Surinam. Dissensions between the northern and southern provinces. Modification of the Barrier treaty.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1717 Siege of Belgrade by prince Eugene, May. Approach of 200,000 Turks to its relief, under Ibrahim, the new vizier; a dreadful battle ensues; the Turks are defeated with a loss of 20,000 men, Aug. 5. Surrender of Belgrade to prince Eugene. Negotiations for peace under the mediation of Holland and England commenced.
- 1718 Peace of Passarowitz with Austria and Venice. (See Italy and Austria.) Peaceable policy of the vizier Ibrahim; internal improvements; public edifices built; popular amusements patronized; the religious and national festivals celebrated with increased splendour; new mosques built, old ones renovated; forts on the frontier increased, &c.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1718 The Ghilji and Abdallah Affghans attack Persia.

**India and China.**

- 1717 The Portuguese of Macao (influenced by a narrow and unworthy policy) reject the offer of the Chinese viceroy to make the place the general emporium of foreign trade. (See 1732.) Ferokehshcer, emperor of Delhi, put to death by Abdulla and Hussein Seid. The English East India Company obtain permission to purchase lands contiguous to their factory at Calcutta.

**America.**

- 1717 Crozat transfers his interest in the Louisiana trade to Law's chartered Mississippi Company. (See France.) New Orleans settled by the French.
- 1718 The coffee-tree introduced into Surinam from Java by the Dutch. Flourishing condition of the Brazilian gold mines.

**Britain.**

- 1719 Acts of "Occasional Conformity," and against "Schism," partially repealed. Stanhope fears to propose the repeal of the "Test act," January 7.
- Great agitation respecting a bill for the limitation of the monarchical privilege as to the creation of peers—supported by the king. The bill is abandoned.
- Alarm on account of the apprehended descent of the duke of Ormond.
- A reward of £10,000 is offered for the duke's apprehension, March.
- Desperate attempt of earls Maréchal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, in Scotland. They are routed at Glensheil, June 10; whence they escape to Spain.
- Capture of Vigo by Lord Cobham, Oct. 21.
- Negotiations of Spain for peace.
- George visits his German friends.
- Dr. Halley succeeds Flamstead, the first astronomer royal (1675.)
- Great meteor or fire ball; terrific explosion. First silk-throwing mill at Derby, erected according to Lombe's patent of 1718.
- The king returns, November 14.
- The Peerage Limitation bill lost in the Commons, December 8.
- Blount's scheme for consolidating all the public debts into one.
- Death of Mr. Addison, June 17.
- 1720 Peace with Spain concluded, Jan. 26. Stanhope's administration at its height. ["By negotiation," says Lord Mahon, "he had driven Alberoni from Madrid; and by force the Spaniards from Sicily."] The South Sea scheme in parlt. at first approved of, then opposed, by Walpole. The Company's bill passed the Commons in Feb. (?April 2), and the Lords, Ap. 4. First subscription, April 7 (stock £300.) [In other words, the creditors of the nation exchanged £100, for which they held a parliamentary pledge for £33 6s. 8d. in South Sea stock, for which they had no security beyond the good faith of the directors.]
- Walpole reconciles the king and the prince of Wales.
- Fourth subscription; stock rises to £1000. [The whole nation was converted into one great stock-jobbing community—the prince of Wales among the number; who—on retiring for fear of a prosecution—took with him £40,000, clear gain from his speculation.]
- The establishment and prosecution of rival companies lead to a discovery of the mighty fraud of the South Sea scheme.
- Royal proclamation against the "Hell-fire Club," April 29.
- Establishment of the London and Royal Assurance Companies.
- The South Sea scheme explodes, Sep. 29. [The despair, confusion, misery, ruin, &c. caused by this pecuniary crisis cannot be described—the whole nation seemed as if involved in one irretrievable calamity.]
- The king returns from Germany, Nov. 9. He calls on Walpole for his assistance in this financial emergency.
- His "Expedient" proposed, Decem. 21, which was to ingratiate nine millions of the South Sea Stock into the Bank of Eng-

**Britain.**

- land, and the same sum into the East India Company, leaving a remainder of twenty millions to the South Sea Co.
- 1720 Rutherford, chemist, fl. (1695-1779.)
- Birth of Charles Edward Louis Cassimir Stuart, son of the Pretender—"ushered into the world in presence of seven cardinals."
- Dr. W. Boyce, "Choral Collections," fl.
- 1721 Punishment of the directors of the South Sea Company:—they are never to hold place under the crown—their estates, amounting to about £2,000,000, are confiscated for the benefit of sufferers. [The forfeited estates served partly to clear the incumbrances; the credit of their bonds was maintained; and £33 6s. 8d. per cent. of their capital was paid to proprietors. The sums, however, not passed by parliament amounted to £35,000,000.]
- Earl of Stanhope dies suddenly. [He had a violent dispute with the profigate Wharton the previous day.]
- Lord Townshend receives the secretaryship. A subsidy of £72,000 for Sweden demanded by the king.
- Walpole's administration begins, April 2. Mean and avaricious character of the court, now under the sway of Madame de Platel and the duchess of Kendal, the king's "old and ugly mistresses."
- Further modification of the quakers' Affirmation act.
- Buttons covered with cloth prohibited. *Continued on p. 478.*
- France.**
- 1719 The Mississippi scheme at its height in November and December. The parliament submits to the regent.
- 1720 Spain accepts the terms of the quadruple alliance; hence Sicily is given up to Austria; Victor Amadeus receives Sardinia in exchange; Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia revert to Philip's second son, Carlos.
- Law's Mississippi scheme bursts; the Western Company dissolved; depreciation of credit and paper money; general distress; symptoms of an insurrection; an India Company decreed; the parliament exiled to Pontoise; recall of D'Aguesseau; flight of Law; confiscation of his property; general confusion.
- Plague at Marseilles for more than 10 mos. Fahrenheit, chemist, &c. fl. (1680-1736.)
- Birth of Bonnet (d. 1793.)
- 1721 Ambitious projects of Dubois; and intrigues with the Jesuits, &c.
- Dubois created cardinal.
- D'Aguesseau and Noailles exiled, for expressing disgust at Dubois and Rohan.
- Duke of Montagu opens two masonic lodges in Paris (?) (See 1725.)
- Germany.**
- 1719 Duchies of Bremen and Verdun ceded to the elector of Brunswick.
- Mannheim becomes the royal residence.
- 1720 Treaty with Charles of Sweden, signed Jan. 20, which finally terminates Swedish ascendancy on the German side of the Baltic.
- Leupold suggests the "high pressure principle" for steam engines (1724.)

**Prussia.**

- 1719 Alliance between Prussia and England; the latter guarantees to Fred. William the territories he now possesses, which once belonged to Sweden.
- 1720 Peace with Sweden, the latter cedes in perpetuity Stettin, the district between the Oder and the Peene, the islands of Usedom and Wolin, &c.
- 1721 A French colony sent to Stettin, which does homage to Frederick William.

**Italy.**

- 1719 The pope, at the instance of the emperor, yields his pretensions with reference to Sardinia.
- 1720 Peace concluded in London, Feb. 17: by which Sardinia is ceded to Savoy, for Sicily, which is ceded to Austria, and annexed to the kingdom of Naples under the emperor: Alberoni claims the reversion of Tuscany and Parma on the failure of the Medicean dynasty, for Don Carlos, the king's younger son.
- Abortive attempt of Girgento, a priest, to renew the Sicilian vespers (general massacre) on the German soldiery in Sicily.
- The Cosmographical Academy of Venice (called the Argonauts), founded by Vincent Coronelli.
- Birth of Signor Sarti, musical composer (died July 28th, 1802.)
- 1721 Corfu fortified by the Venetians.
- Innocent XIII. (cardinal Michael Angelo Conti, bishop of Viterbo), pope.
- Birth of Giambattisti; poeta Cesareo, at Vienna, fr. 1782-1790 (d. at Paris in 1804.)
- Mezzabarda is sent to China from Rome to plead for the Christians.
- The colonnades to St. Peter's at Rome built by Bernini.

**Poland.**

- 1720 Peace between Poland and Sweden.

**Spain.**

- 1719 Manifesto of Philip to the French people. Vigo attacked by the English.
- War with France; the duke of Berwick crosses the Pyrenees, and takes Fuentarabia and St. Sebastian.
- The states of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa, submit to France.
- Dissolution of the northern league.
- Expedition to Scotland under the duke of Ormond, in favour of the Pretender—unsuccessful.
- Unpopularity of Alberoni.
- Plan of a general pacification presented by Alberoni, but rejected by the alliance.
- Alberoni dismissed from office; and summarily sent out of the kingdom.
- [Driven from all society, an exile, and a ruined man, the foulest calumnies were heaped upon his character; albeit, his chief crime was the zeal and fidelity with which he had reluctantly consented to execute the mistaken designs of a weak and heartless master.]
- Grimaldo, prime minister.
- 1720 Philip is compelled to submit to the dictation of the Quadruple Alliance—Tuscany, Placentia, and Parma, revert to Carlos, the king's second son.
- Preparations for an African campaign; 16,000 veterans under the marquis of Ledes sail from Cadiz.

**Spain.**

- 1720 Unsuccessful attack upon Gibraltar.
- 1721 Victory over the Moors in Africa.
- Great rejoicings at Madrid, general illuminations, and celebration of an *Auto-da-fe*—twelve Jews and Mohammedans are burnt in Philip's presence.
- Norway, Russia, Denmark, & Sweden.**
- 1719 The crown of Sweden declared elective, January 26.
- Baron Görtz beheaded at Stockholm.
- Peace of Stockholm with Holland and England; 1,000,000 dollars to be paid by Hanover for the cession of Bremen and Verden.
- Russians invade Sweden but soon retire.
- Death of the Russian heir-presumptive.
- 1720 Treaty of Fredericksburg between Denmark and Sweden: 600,000 dollars paid by Sweden. She also agrees to pay tolls for the navigation of the Sound; and confirms the possession of Schleswig to Denmark (1524.)
- Ulrica, queen of Sweden, resigns in favour of her husband, the prince of Hesse—*Frederick*, king of Sweden, elected by the states. Further limitation of royal power, "Act of Assurance."
- Naval victory of the Russians over the Swedes; the Swedish coasts devastated.
- 1721 "Peace of Nystadt" between Sweden and Russia: Ingermanland, Esthonia, Livonia, Viborg, Oesel, Wibourg, and a portion of Carelia, to Russia; while she pays 2,000,000 dollars as an indemnity to Sweden, and restores Finland. Thus henceforth Russia rises superior to Sweden.—See Russia, (1558.)
- The Russian "Holy (or Directing) Synod," under the control of the czar, established.
- The Danes send another colony to Greenland.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1721 An ambassador is sent to Paris, the first from the Ottoman court.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1719 Independence assumed by the Abdallah Afghans, who take Herat (? 1720.)
- 1720 The Arabs of Muscat seize the islands in the Gulf of Persia.
- Defeat of Meer Mahmood, chief of the Ghilji Afghans.
- India and China.**
- 1719 *Mohammed Shah*, grandson of Buhadur, emperor of Delhi.
- [It was said, "that he was never to be seen without a mistress in his arms, and a glass in his hand."]'
- Nizam al Mulk, governor of the Dekkan, the chief minister—in reality the ruling sovereign of Delhi.
- The English settlement at Bencoolen nearly destroyed by the natives.
- Ismailov, ambassador from Russia, arrives in China.
- 1720 The Afghan tribes, Ghilji, and Abdallah, revolt against the Persian yoke.
- The preaching of the Jesuits forbidden in China by imperial decree.
- America.**
- 1719 First Philadelphia newspaper, "The American Weekly Mercury."
- The second Boston newspaper, "The Boston Gazette," first published.
- 1720 Louisburg in Cape Breton fortified.

**Britain.**

- 1721 *Continued* from p. 476.  
*Inoculation* introduced from Turkey by Lady Mary Wortley Montague.  
 [She had her own son inoculated three years previously (1718) at Adrianople: now she is permitted to inoculate (for trial) three condemned persons.  
 Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded.  
 Birth of the poet Mark Akenside, M.D., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 9, author of "Pleasures of Imagination," &c.—died in London, June 23, 1770.  
 Death of Prior the poet. Sep. 18 (aged 57.)
- 1722 Dissolution of the septennial parliament.  
 Sudden death of Sunderland, April 19.  
 Carteret, secretary of state.  
 Election of a new parliament.  
 Conspiracy in favour of the Pretender—communicated to George. (See France.)  
 The king is persuaded not to visit Hanover this year; but to make a tour through the western counties.  
 Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, sent to the Tower, August 24—consequent clamour of the High church party.  
 Lord North, Lord Orrery, and duke of Norfolk sent to the Tower; but are soon after liberated.  
 Death of Marlborough, June 16, aged 71. [He was Sunderland's father-in-law.]  
 Habeas Corpus act suspended for twelve months, October.  
 The "Black Act" passed.  
 The Pretender's declaration (dated Lucca, 22d September) condemned to be burned by the Lords.  
 Thread first made at Paisley.  
 Last execution for witchcraft in Scotland, at Dornoch.  
 Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth fndd.  
 Death of admiral Hosier.  
 Daily variation of the needle discovered by Mr. Graham, a London watchmaker.
- 1723 Execution of Loyer for having enlisted men for treasonable purposes.  
 Plunket, a Jesuit, and Kelly, a nonjuring clergyman, imprisoned.  
 Acts against the catholics.  
 [Stanhope had always aimed at relieving the catholics: Walpole sought their ruin.]  
 Modification of quakers' Affirmation act.  
 Bp. Atterbury is banished Engld., June 18.  
 King George crosses over to Hanover.  
 Bolingbroke is pardoned; he returns, but soon goes back to France.  
 Dissatisfaction with the czar of Russia.  
 First Agricultural Society instituted in Scotland.  
 Stibbs proceeds on a voyage to the Gambia.  
 Cabals of Walpole and Carteret respecting a new dukedom.  
 First edition of the *Constitutions* of the Free and Accepted Masons, published.  
 Hadley invents the reflecting quadrant, and improves the Newtonian and Gregorian telescopes.  
 Masquerades suppressed.  
 Birth of Richard Price, author of a "Review of the Principal Questions in Morals," &c. (died 1791.)  
 Birth of Adam Smith, author of an "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (died 1790.)

**Britain.**

- 1723 Dr. Bentley restored to Cambridge by mandate of court of King's Bench, Feb. 7. [He had been expelled in 1719.]  
 Birth of Robert Sandeman (founder of the sect of Sandemanians) at Perth.  
 [Died in New England 1771.]
- 1724 Tumults in Ireland, occasioned by Wood's copper coinage: patent withdrawn, Apr. Carteret made lord-lieutenant of Ireld. Oct. Thomas Pelham, secretary of state.  
 Dean Swift's "Draper," a tract against Wood, is published.  
 Wood's compensation—£3,000 per annum.  
 Guy's Hospital, Southwark, completed at a cost of £18,793; endowed by the founder in the sum of £219,499.  
 Malt Tax riots in Scotland.  
 [The Scotch had evaded the payment of this tax since 1713. Now the tax was transferred to ale (3d. per barrel), and its proceeds were required to pay the arrears of a weekly allowance of ten guineas, which every Scotch member of parliament at this time received while attending his duties in London.]  
 Office of Secretary for Scotland abolished. The riots in Scotland suppressed by general Wade and the earl of Isla.  
 Madame de Vilette, Bolingbroke's wife, bribes her way to court favour by a present of £11,000 to the duchess of Kendal. The king presses on his unwilling ministers the necessity of restoring to Bolingbroke his estates and honours.  
 Strawberry-tree introduced from Levant.  
 Whitehall converted into a chapel.  
 "The Craftsman," a satirical periodical, edited by Bolingbroke and Pulteney.  
 Birth of admiral-viscount Hood (d. 1816.)  
 Regius professorships of Modern History first appointed.  
 Dr. Croft's choral music pub. (d. 1727.)
- France.**
- 1722 Double alliance with Spain; the infanta of Spain (5 years old) is betrothed to the young king; and Madlle. de Montpensier, daughter of the regent, becomes the bride of the prince of Asturias.  
 Regent Orleans reports a conspiracy for replacing the Pretender on the throne of England, May.  
 The king, aged 13, is crowned, Oct. 25.  
 Dubois made prime minister.  
 University of Dijon founded.  
 Claude Duflos (1678-1747), Charles Dupuis (1685-1743), Nic. Gab. Dupuis (1696-1770), Bernard Lepicic (1699-1755), Frederic Hortimel (b. 1688), Nic. du Larmessin (b. 1684), Louis Desplaces (b. 1682), engravers, &c. flourish.
- 1723 Death of Dubois, Aug. 10.  
 Duke of Orleans, prime minister.  
 ["No prince of the blood had ever held this post before." He was 49 years old.]  
 Death of Orleans, Nov. 22 (! Dec. 2.)  
 Louis begins to exercise royal authority.  
 Duke of Bourbon, chief minister of crown, under the influence of Madame de Perie.
- 1724 A new persecution of the protestants.  
 Duverney's efforts to improve the finances.  
 Congress of Cambray, for the final settlement of differences between France, Spain, Austria, and Sardinia.

**Germany.**

- 1722 Organization of the Ostend Trading Company by the emperor, with the view of attacking the maritime powers in a vital part, and contrary to the terms of the peace of Westphalia.  
Charles appoints his daughter, Maria Theresa, as his successor (1713, 1740.)
- 1723 Abauzit declines a professor's chair at Geneva; he holds the office of supernumerary librarian without salary (Fr. 1679.)
- 1724 Negotiations of baron Ripperda with the court of Vienna, Nov.  
Fire-engine by Leopold of Strasburg.

**Italy.**

- 1722 Apprehensions of a disputed succession to the duchy of Tuscany and Parma.
- 1723 Death of Cosmo III. of Tuscany, Oct. 31. [His was a rule of terrorism.]  
Gian Gastone, duke of Tuscany.  
Ludovico Antonio Muratori commences the publication of his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores" (completed in 1751.)  
[He was superintendent of the Ambrosian library at Milan, b. 1672, d. 1750.]  
"Storia Civile del Regno di Napoli," by Pietro Giannone, pub. (b. 1676—d. 1748.)
- 1724 Pop<sup>o</sup> Innocent forbids the Jesuits to receive novices.  
[His object, which was to effect their extinction, was frustrated by his death.]  
Benedict XIII. (cardinal Peter Francis Orsini, archbishop of Benevento), pope.

**Poland.**

- 1722 Diet of Presburg: confirmation of the Pragmatic Sanction
- 1724 The active intrigues of Jesuits provoke Religious dissensions in Poland; hence Massacre of protestants at Thorn.

**Spain.**

- 1722 Matrimonial alliances with France:—Louis prince of Asturias, to Louisa Isabella; and Infanta Maria Anna to Louis XV.
- 1723 The wavering and inconsistent character of Philip is this year fully developed in his fitful attempts to excite the cupidity of the maritime powers, and in his extravagant pretensions respecting Italy.  
Unpopularity of the queen.
- 1724 Philip resigns the crown to his son Louis, and retires to the monastery (palace) of St. Ildefonso, Jan. 4.  
Louis (prince of Asturias, aged 17) succeeds. Don Ferdinand created prince of Asturias. Philip, in retirement, has his eye upon the French crown; intrigues with the duke of Bourbon.  
Louis refuses to consummate his marriage with the daughter of Orleans (1722.)  
Death of Louis I. of small-pox; upon which Philip resumes royal authority, Aug. 20.  
Intrigues for the dismissal of Grimaldo.  
Congress of Cambray for the adjustment of relations between Spain, France, Austria, and Sardinia.

**Sweden.**

- 1722 Origin of the "Hats" and "Caps" in Sweden; the former a war party and favourable to French interests, the latter for peace and in favour of Russia. (See Rus.)
- 1724 League of Sweden and Russia for supporting Holstein-Gottorp.  
Many protestant refugees from France arrive in Sweden.

**Russia.**

- 1722 Peter the Great assumes the title of "Emperor of all the Russias."  
He receives power to nominate his own successor, in the event of the heir-at-law being found incapable.  
Patronage and bounties to manufacturers of woollen and linen cloths, &c.  
Saw-mills set up; corn and powder mills built; canals projected; hospitals instituted; weights and measures adjusted, &c.
- 1723 Attempt of Russia and Turkey upon the integrity of the Persian dominions.  
Peace with Persia; Shah Tahmasp cedes to Russia, Daghestan, Ghilan, Shirwan, and Mazanderan (1735.)
- 1724 Peter forms an alliance with Sweden.  
Naval memorial—commemorating the establishment of the Russian navy.
- Netherlands.**
- 1722 The Ostend Company (see Germany) is opposed by the Hollanders (1752.)  
Negotiations opened by both parties.  
Death of Adrian Vanderwerf, "whose style affords a happy specimen of what may be called "unclassical grace."

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1722 Alarm in the Ottoman court, owing to the indications of Russian ambition in the affairs of Persia.
- 1723 The Turks refuse aid to Tahmasp, except on condition of surrendering the western provinces.
- 1724 The prompt movement of the czar upon the frontiers of Persia causes great dissatisfaction in Turkey.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1722 Battle of Goolnabad; defeat by the Affghans under Meer Mahmood.  
Ispahan taken by the Affghans.  
Meer Mahmood, the Ghilji Affghan, usurps the Persian throne, having compelled Shah Hussein to abdicate.  
The north-west provinces of Persia revolt to Russia.
- 1723 Revolt of Kasveen agt. Affghan rule; hence Massacre of the Persian nobles.  
Tahmasp, the son of Hussein, maintains himself in Armenia.  
The Turks invade the northern provinces. The Russians also invade Persia.
- 1724 The Affghans compel Meer Mahmood to nominate his successor.  
Meer Mahmood becomes insane.

**China.**

- 1722 Yong-kehing, emperor of China.
- 1724 The Jesuits expelled China (1575, 1692), leaving 300,000 native Christians without teachers; most of the churches (300 in number) are destroyed.

**America.**

- 1722 Dreadful hurricane in Jamaica.  
Birth of Samuel Adams at Boston, celebrated in the revolution which commenced in his native city in 1765. Died Oct. 2, 1803.
- 1723 Vermont settled by colonists from Massa.  
Death of "Increase" Mather, author of "Hist. of the War with the Indians," &c.
- 1724 Trenton, in New Jersey, founded.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1722 A Dutch squadron, under Captain Roggewen, who discovers "Aurora island," visits New Britain, and Papuan isles.

**Britain.**

- 1725 The animosity of the Russian court to George and the king of Denmark is not assuaged by the death of the czar, in Jan. Conviction of Lord Macclesfield on the charge of embezzlement; he is fined £30,000, May 20.
- Treaty of alliance betw. England, France, and Prussia. (See France and Prussia.)
- The duchess of Kendal seeks to effect Walpole's disgrace.
- Estrangement of Walpole and Townshend. Partial restoration of Lord Bolingbroke. Order of the Bath revived, June. [It had been suspended since 1660.] Aldermen to be chosen by election.
- Death of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Godfrey Kneller.
- The king and the duchess of Kendal pass over to Hanover. (Return Jan. 1726.)
- Earl Seaforth is pardoned; he returns to Scotland (1719.)
- The German method of finning iron plates comes into use (1681.)
- Greenwich Hospital finished by Sir John Vanburgh.
- Duty on newspapers increased. [First taxed in 1713.]
- Everet, the highwayman, files a bill in the Court of Chancery, Oct. 3.
- 1726 Renewed intrigues for the restoration of James, the Pretender.
- Mary Tofts (the rabbit-breeder), of Godalming, an impostor, flourishes.
- Sir Charles Wager blockades the port of Revel in Russia till October.
- Rise of the Hutchinsonian sect.
- Two fleets sent to the West Indies, and against the coasts and shipping of Spain.
- East India House, London, built.
- The duke of Wharton joins the Pretender's party on the continent.
- General Wade first commences the making of roads in the Highlands of Scotland.
- Birth of John Howard, the philanthropist (died January 20, 1790.)
- Death of the king's divorced wife, Sophia, November 13, in the castle of Ahlen. [Her supposed paramour, count Konigsmark, was murdered, and herself divorced, in 1694. She always protested her innocence.]
- Dr. James Hutton born (died 1799.)
- Navy—233 ships of 170,862 tons.
- Archil (a lichen used for dyeing) cost in London £80 per ton at this time.
- 1727 Augmentation of the army and navy.
- Siege of Gibraltar, April 10.
- George visits Germany, landing June 7. A letter, written by his deceased wife, is thrown into his carriage, which decomposes him greatly.
- Death of George I. at Osnabruck, on Sunday, June 11 (o. s.), aged 67.
- George II. aged 44, succeeds.
- [“He had scarcely one kingly quality,” says *Lord Mahon*.]
- Sir Spencer Compton first minister.
- Townshend recalled to the premiership.
- Walpole subsequently reinstated through the influence of queen Caroline.
- [Her majesty had been gained to the side of Walpole by a promise on his part to secure for her a jointure of £100,000,

**Britain.**

- in the event of surviving her husband, being nearly one-half more than Compton had proposed.]
- 1727 Compton created Lord Wilmington. Intrigues of James and his friends renewed on the continent.
- Civil list* augmented by £130,000, making it £830,000, July 3.
- Tory opposition to Walpole's measures. Amount of the *National debt*, £50,000,000.
- The king gets possession of bishop Wake's copy of his father's will, and retains it.
- The duke of Brunswick secretly retains another copy of the same will.
- Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureate, Aug. 21.
- Royal Bank of Scotland incorporated.
- Coronation of the king and queen, Oct. 11.
- Aberation of the fixed stars discovered by Dr. Bradley.
- Death of Dr. Croft, musical composer.
- France.**
- 1725 Louis repudiates the Spanish Infanta, to whom he had been betrothed; and marries Maria Luzinska, daughter of Stanislaus, the dethroned kg. of Pold., Sep. 4.
- Congress of Cambay abruptly dissolved.
- Spain sends back the daughter of the late regent, who had been affianced to the prince of Asturias. (See Spain, 1724.)
- Conspiracy of the Marmosets.
- League of Herrenhausen between England, France, and Prussia, to counterbalance the league of Vienna.
- Edicts suggested by the brothers Pâris, viz:—A tax of one-fiftieth upon all net income, approved and registrd. at a bed of justice.
- Universal opposition to the new tax.
- Free-masonry introduced into France, at Paris, by Lord Derwentwater and others (? 1721.) See 926.
- Papillon, wood engraver, and author of a work, historical and practical, on the art, flourishes at Paris (d. 1776.)
- 1726 Tumults in the provinces; also in Paris, owing to scarcity of provisions.
- Dismissal of the minister Bourbon.
- Fleury appointed minister of state, aged 73.
- Chauvelin, foreign minister.
- National improvement under the administration of cardinal Fleury:—Active economy and retrenchment; abolition of the one-fiftieth tax; reductions in tailles and other taxes; coinage fixed equitably; agriculture, trade, and commerce, encouraged.
- The Academy of Sciences at Marseille founded.
- Du Fay's optical experiments.
- 1727 *On p.* 482.
- Germany.**
- 1725 “Treaty of Vienna” between the empire and Spain. (See Austria.)
- Activity of the king of England to counteract this alliance.
- Genevese New Testament (translation) pub. Bernard Pez, Augsburg, compiler of “The saurus Anecdotorum Novissimus,” fl. Christian de Wolf fl. at Marbourg (Jaw.)
- 1726 League of Wusterhausen between the emperor and king of Prussia, Oct. 12.
- Daniel Bernoulli, demonstrator of the “Parallelogram of forces,” &c. fl.
- 1727 *On p.* 482.

**Austria.**

1725 Peace of Vienna, April 30; the Spanish infantina to be married to one of the arch-duchesses; the Ostend Company acknowledged; Gibraltar to be recovered; and, in opposition to George, the English Pretender is to be acknowledged.

The Pragmatic Sanction is accordingly acknowledged by Spain.

1726 The alliance with Spain acceded to by Russia and Prussia (1725.)

The secret articles of the treaty of Vienna (1725) disclosed to the British minister by the disgraced Ripperda.

**Prussia.**

1725 League of Herrenhausen against Austria, viz., Prussia, France, and England, because of the recent treaty of Vienna.

1726 Chancellor Seckendorf's negotiations at Berlin; and the growing jealousy betw. kgs. of Prussia and Engl., mainly lead to Frederick William's withdrawal from the league of Herrenhausen, and the formation of a secret treaty between him and the emperor, at Wusterhausen, Oct. 12.

[This was the most triumphant stroke of the imperial policy—the detachment of Prussia fr. the league of Herrenhausen.]

1727 *On p.* 482.

**Italy.**

1725 Decline in the national spirit of the Italians; they submit to foreign tyranny, and imitate foreign vices.

[“ Even crime and vice obeyed the enervating influence of the age.”]

1726 War of the Corsicans against their Genoese masters under Paoli, Pompiliana, Giacferi, and Ciaccaldi (1735.)

Earthquake at Palermo; 6,000 lives lost. Death of Ferdinand Farnese; succeeded by Antonio Farnese, *duke* of Parma.

1727 Birth of Gio. Bat. Cipriani, of Florence, historic painter (died 1785.)

**Poland.**

1725 Persecution of protestants in Poland.

[“ With license, misrule, and corruption, religious persecution—fanned by the Jesuits—came hand in hand.”]

1726 Disorganization of Poland: the aristocracy, while they crush the plebeians, bend in mean submission to Russia, by whose agents they are corrupted.

**Spain.**

1725 Treaty of Vienna, April 30, negotiated by John William, duke of Ripperda.

[The treaty was offensive and defensive, with mutual right of succession.]

Indignation of the allied powers on hearing of this treaty; Louis sends back the Infantina (1722); hence abrupt

Termination of the congress of Cambrai. The intended wife of Don Carlos (a daughter of the duke of Orleans) sent back.

Insurrections in Arragon for the restoration of their ancient privileges; suppressed.

1726 Fall of Ripperda; he is arrested in the house of the English ambassador at Madrid, May 3, and imprisoned in the castle of Segovia.

Romantic escape of Ripperda.

Porto-Bello blockaded by the English.

1727 Gibraltar blockaded by the Spaniards, who are compelled to retire with a loss of 5,000 men, April 20.

**Sweden.**

1727 Sweden accepts a subsidy for joining the league of Herrenhausen. (Prussia 1725.)

**Russia.**

1725 Partition treaty with Turkey, for seizing the northern and western provinces of Persia.

Death of Peter the Great in the arms of his queen, Feb. 8, aged 53.

*Catharine I.* empress.

Prince Menzikoff, minister; who devotes his attention mainly to domestic policy.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg founded in December.

[The empress appropriated a fund of £4,982 per annum to its support.]

Basil Ivanovitch Maikov, comic poet, fl.

1726 Alliance with Austria.

Russian army about 110,000 men.

1727 Death of Catharine I. Succeeded by

*Peter II.* grandson of Peter the Great.

Menzikoff displaced by Dolgoroucki.

A supreme privy council of eight members established.

**Netherlands.**

1725 Flanders annexed to the German empire, Mary Elizabeth (of Austria) *sovereign* of the Austrian Netherlands.

Discussions respecting cochineal; Melchior de Ruusscher proves that it consists of small animals. [Others had asserted they were seeds or berries.]

Period of the writers—A. Schultens (1686-1750), Christopher Hecht (1696-1748), and Hemsterhuis (1685-1766), philologists; Gravesande (1688-1742), mathematician; and B. S. Albinus (1683-1771), anatomist.

1726 Holland joins the league of Herrenhausen, in order to thwart the operations of the Ostend East and West India Company.

**Turkish Empire.**

1725 Indignation against Tamasp of Persia, for having joined alliance with Russia; war is threatened, but through the exertions of the vizier

A partition treaty with Russia is formed, for seizing parts of Persia.

1726 Campaign in Persia; the districts assigned by the partition treaty are conquered.

The Turks advance farther into Persia; but they suffer a signal

Defeat by the Afghans under Ashraff, the usurper of Persia.

The first printing-press in Turkey, brought from Paris by Mohammed Effendi, ambassador to that court (1721.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

1725 *Meer Ashraf*, Afghan king of Persia, succeeds his cousin Mahmood, who died mad. Massacre of all the males of the royal family.

Treaty for the partition of Persia between Turkey and Russia. (See Russia.)

1726 Approach of the Turks upon Ispahan; they are driven back by Ashraf.

1727 *On p.* 483.

**America.**

1725 “The New York Gazette” first published. The privilege of “affirmation” in a court of justice, of which the quakers in Pennsylvania had been deprived by the royal commissioners, restored.

1726 The coffee-tree introduced into the French West Indies, from the Dutch settlements.

1727 *On p.* 483.

**Britain.**

- 1728 Disputes with Spain lead to a state of war without any declaration of hostilities. Arthur Onslow made speaker of the House of Commons, January.
- Grant of £230,923 for Hessian mercenaries; fruitlessly opposed by the Tories.
- Debates on the *National debt*; Walpole shows a reduction of £2,698,416 9s. 1½d. since 1716.
- Consequent fall in the rate of interest.
- Debates on the *Secret service money*; the king refuses to state how the sum of £250,000 was disposed of; while Walpole says it was expended in negotiations too delicate to be specified.
- [During the last ten years of Walpole's administration the enormous sum of £1,453,000 was expended under this item.]
- Preliminaries of peace with Spain.
- A sum of £115,000 for "Arrears" to his majesty asked for by ministers (1729.)
- Suspension of the treaty with Spain.
- Chambers's *Cyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences* published—the first dictionary of the kind.
- Birth of the celebrated architect, Robert Adam, at Kirkcaldy or Edinburgh; who, in conjunction with his brother James, executed among other numerous buildings, the Register Office, Edinburgh; Portland Place, Stratford Place, the Adelphi, &c. in London.
- [The use of stucco in imitation of stone was introduced into London by the Messrs. Adam.]
- The Dublin Linen Hall opened.
- First establishment for the manufacture of Irish cambric at Dundalk.
- 1729 The corruption of the ministers under Walpole grows amazingly.
- The prince of Wales first comes to England; great rejoicings.
- Grant of £115,000 to supply a deficiency in the Civil list, *which did not exist*, Jan.
- Resolution of the House of Commons against any attempt to publish their debates, February.
- Treaty of Seville, betw. England, France, Holland, and Spain, October 29.
- [Signed by Stanhope in Andalusia, Nov. 9.]
- Act for preventing loans to foreign powers without the consent of the crown.
- "Christianity the Law of England," the decision of Raymond, lord chief justice, in the case of Woolston.
- Hell-fire clubs suppressed.
- Free-masonry established in Ireland.
- House of Commons, Dublin, commenced.
- Death of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Sir Richard Steele, Congreve the poet, and John Law.
- Stephen Grey's experiments in electricity.
- Achromatic telescopes invented by Mr. Chester More Hall, of Essex.
- 1730 Stanhope created Lord Harrington.
- East India Company's charter renewed.
- Dispute between Townshend and Walpole.
- Resignation of Lord Townshend, June.
- Growing general dissatisfaction.
- Incendiaries, robbers, &c. in various parts.
- The first attempt to spin cotton by machinery in England made by Mr. Wyatt, then residing at a village near Lichfield.
- Continued on p. 484.*

**France.**

- 1727 Preliminaries of peace at Paris, between France and Prussia on the one part, and Austria and Spain on the other part—England not included.
- D'Aguesseau again chancellor (1717.)
- Birth of Michael Adanson, naturalist, at Aix, author of "Natural History of Senegal," "Families of Plants," &c. (Died August 6, 1806.)
- 1728 Congress of Soissons, May 14, assembled for the final settlement of differences.
- Fayolle's improved method of pin-making.
- 1729 Treaty of Seville between France, England, Holland, and Spain.
- Birth of the dauphin; thus the hopes of a Spanish succession are destroyed.
- Revival of the disputes respecting the bull against the Jansenists—"Unigenitus."
- A Jesuit constructs a balloon.
- Bouguer's "Essay on Gradation of Light."
- 1730 Registration of the bull "Unigenitus."
- Remonstrance of the parliament, advocates, and clergy, of Paris.
- Mediation of D'Aguesseau between the court and parliament.
- The Jansenist miracles at the tomb of the Abbe Paris begin.
- The Drevets, father (1664-1739) and son (1697-1739), artists, fl. (both named Pierre.)

**Germany.**

- 1727 The approach of the French to Huningen on the Rhine compels the emperor to apply to the German states for immediate aid; they renew a league of mutual defence.
- 1728 Tortuous policy of the emperor in thwarting the negotiations for peace, with the view of obtaining the consent of the chief powers to the Pragmatic sanction.
- [“Charles had entered of late so far upon a course of devions policy, that it had become partly habitual and partly unavoidable to proceed as he had begun.”]
- 1729 The treaty of Seville (Nov. 9) is remarkable for its "startling contradiction to the treaty of Vienna" in 1725.
- 1730 Prince of Hesse-Cassel—king of Sweden.

**Austria.**

- 1728 Trieste a free port.
- 1730 Second persecution of the Saltzburg protestants; they form
- “The Salt League of God”—to part with life rather than their belief.
- [They were dreadfully persecuted in 1685; many were put to death under the most refined cruelties, and the remnant were thrust forth on the world, their children being detained and placed under the care of the Jesuits.]

**Prussia.**

- 1727 Estrangement of the king from his son; domestic troubles; severity of the father.
- [The prince cultivated literature rather than the science of war, under the secret influence of his preceptor, M. Duhan, his friend Katt, and his mother, the queen. The discovery of the prince's intention to fly to England resulted in the execution of his friend Katt, who was beheaded before his face.]
- The king's ardour on behalf of the emperor cools: he recommends a pacific policy.

**Spain.**

- 1728 Continued reprisals on the English.  
Peace of Pardo with England.  
Free-masonry first introduced into Spain and Portugal, but meets with persecution instead of encouragement.
- 1729 Peace of Seville, with England, France, and Holland, according to which, Philip engages to place 6,000 men as garrisons in Leghorn, Parma, Piacenza, &c. to secure those estates for Don Carlos.  
Marriage of Don Ferdinand with Maria Barbara of Portugal, princess of the Brazils.
- 1730 The Spanish and imperialist troops menace each other in Italy—the occupation of Parma and Tuscany by the Spaniards being obnoxious to the emperor.  
Alliance between Spain and England.

**Portugal.**

- 1728 The country begins to improve under the benign rule of the humane and peace-loving sovereign.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1728 The great fire of Copenhagen: destruction of the public library, containing 20,000 MSS., the university, four colleges, five churches, and over 1,700 houses (70 streets.)
- 1730 *Christiern VI.* king of Denmark.  
Bernstorff, Danish minister—"whose plans of reform were alike honourable to their author and beneficial to the kingdom."  
Frederic of Sweden inherits Hesse-Cassel.  
Celsius's thermometer, known as the Centigrade scale, published.  
Linnaeus begins to classify the vegetable kingdom.

**Russia.**

- 1728 Treaty of Nipchoo with China.  
Behring's Straits explored by a Dane in the naval service of Peter. He first discovers Kamtschatka to be a peninsula.
- 1729 Peter II. united to Catharine Dalgoroucki.
- 1730 Death of Peter II., Jan. 29.  
Elizabeth Petrowna (1741) declines the crown in favour of her cousin,  
*Anne of Courland* (niece of Peter the Great, and widow of Frederic, duke of Courland), empress.  
Struggle between the crown and nobles; the Dalgorouckis exact concessions in favour of the aristocracy, which Anne violates.  
New ministry—foreigners; Ostermann, Munnich ("the right hand of Russia, from the days of Peter I."), and Biron.

**Netherlands.**

- 1728 Election of the prince of Orange to the stadtholdership of the states of Groningen and Gueldres.  
Herman Boerhaave of Leyden, "a distinguished physician, a good chemist, and an excellent man," fl. (1668-1738.)
- 1729 War declared against the Dutch by the Algerines.
- 1730 Decline in the prosperity of Holland.  
["Of this distressing change the cause was neither deviation from sound policy on the part of the government, nor relaxed industry on that of the people, but the pressure of heavy taxation, and the insufficiency of the resources of the country to meet its burdens."]"]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1729 Conflagration at Constantinople.
- 1730 Turkish troops first disciplined according to the "Christian" mode of warfare.  
Reverses in Persia; the Porte loses its recently acquired provinces in that country.  
Revolt in Constantinople because of the recent reverses.  
The vizier and two other ministers given up by the sultan to the sanguinary vengeance of the Janissaries.  
*Continued on p. 485.*

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1727 Tahmasp raises the Persians against the Affghans, and is joined by Nadir Khouli, who soon musters an army of 5,000 men.  
Peace between Persia and Turkey: the latter acquires Azerbaijan and other places.  
Tahmasp, and his general Nadir Khouli, protest agnst. the conditions of the peace.
- 1728 Victorious progress of the Persian revolt against the Affghan usurpers.
- 1729 Defeat of Ashraf at Ispahan; the Persians gain the city.
- 1730 Defeat and death of Ashraf; hence *Tahmasp* succeeds; thus restoring the Suffavean line of royalty.  
Nadir Khouli is appointed governor of several important provinces of Persia.  
Nadir besieges Herat; during which The Persian nobles induce Tahmasp to declare war against the Turks; hence The Turks again enter Persia.

**India and China.**

- 1727 Embassy of De Sousa e Menezes and Father Megalhães to the Chinese court on behalf of the Jesuit missions; fruitless.
- 1728 Treaty of Nipchoo, between China and Russia.  
A Russian envoy at Peking.  
The indolence of the emperor of Delhi is punished by revolts in various quarters.

**America.**

- 1727 Earthquake in New England.  
Slaves in Virginia are declared to be real estate—"adscripits to the soil."  
["The worst feature of the increase in the population regarded the continual importation of negroes, whose number at length exceeded that of the whites, in the proportion of two to one; and fears began to be entertained by many that danger might one day arise from the resentment of men so deeply injured."]"]
- 1728 Behring, a Dane, explores the straits subsequently named after him. (See Russia.)  
Death of Cotton Mather, author of "Magnalia."  
Gold mines discovered in Brazil.
- 1729 The rights of the proprietors of the North American colonies purchased by the British crown.  
A printing-press established at Williamsburgh in Virginia (1736.)  
The Carolinas separated; having been purchased by the crown for £17,500.  
1730 Population of Philadelphia, 12,500; ships trading to its port, above 200.  
The diamond mines of Brazil discovered.  
The divines Jonathan Edwards (d. 1758), Samuel Davis (d. 1761), Benjamin Coleman (d. 1747); the historian of New England, Thomas Prince (d. 1757); and the botanist John Clayton (d. 1773), fl.

**Britain.**

- 1730 *Continued* from p. 482.  
Flagitious dishonesty of many persons of rank, in and out of office, disclosed.  
The Pension bill rejected by the Lords.  
Disgusting freaks of Lord Wharton, the ex-president of the "Hell-fire Club," on the continent.  
Colley Cibber made poet-laureate, Dec. 3 (born 1671—died 1757.)  
Dr. Hales, the chief author of Pneumatic Chemistry, flourishes (d. 1761, aged 84.)  
Tin plate first made in England—at Pontypool in Monmouthshire.  
Homerton Dissenting Academy (second foundation) established near London.  
Birth of bp. Horne of Norwich (d. 1792.)  
Vauxhall Gardens, London, opened.  
[So named from the manor of Fawkeshall or Vauxhall.]  
John Gay, "Beggars' Opera" (1688-1732), M. W. Montague, "Letters" (1690-1762), Robert Blair, "The Grave" (1699-1746), Eph. Chambers, "Cyclopædia" (d. 1740), and bishop Butler (1692-1752), flourish.  
Sir James Thornhill (1678-1734), Wm. Hogarth (1697-1764), George Knapton (1698-1788), Francis Zuccherelli (1702-1788), and Hamlet Winstanley (d. 1760), painters, engravers, &c. flourish.
- 1731 Great Britain guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction at the second treaty of Vienna.  
Parliamentary opposition to the subsidizing of German princes: Sir William Wyndham on the "Opposition."  
Irish Society of Agriculture originates with Mr. Price of Rathdowney, and others.  
Quarrel and duel, between Lord Hervey (Pope's "white curd of asses' milk") and William Pulteney.  
Pulteney dismissed the privy council, Jul. 1. [Sir Robert Walpole "resolutely shut the door of patronage in the face of genius;" hence "every writer of any name, either from principle or resentment, joined the ranks of the opposition, and were marshalled to the onset by the superior genius of Bolingbroke and Pulteney."] Commercial activity; public credit firm.  
Authorized disuse of the Latin language in conveyancing, records, and all law pleadings (1343.)  
The "Gin" act passed, which Walpole declared would encourage fraud and increase drunkenness.  
Death of Defoe, and of Lord Wharton.  
Birth of the botanist Wm. Aiton, author of "Hortus Kewensis" (died 1793.)  
Tull's "Horse-hoeing Hushandry" pub.
- 1732 Death of the exiled bishop Atterbury (after having been cast off by James) full of infirmities and griefs, Feb. 15.  
Frauds of the Charitable corporation discovered.  
The Treasury, Whitehall, built.  
Westminster Abbey Towers built.  
Charter for the colony of Georgia; founded by the benevolent general Oglethorpe; a considerable number of the poor protestants of Saltzburg, whom George had taken under his protection, are sent thither.  
The duchess of Marlborough advances £300,000 on the salt duty, June 19.  
Menzies' (Edinburgh) threshing machine.

**France.**

- 1731 Fulfilment of the treaty of Seville, viz:—the Infant Don Carlos is placed by an English and Spanish force in possession of the duchy of Parma; his uncle, the late duke, having died without issue.  
The Austrians are expelled the duchy.  
Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris.
- 1732 Jansenist miracles at the tomb of the Abbé Paris continue to excite attention.  
Execution of M. Durand, Huguenot clergyman, for assembling a body of worshippers.  
"Cours de Sciences" of Buffier published.

**Germany.**

- 1732 The Pragmatic Sanction confirmed by the diet of the empire, Jan. 11 (1722); but Opposed by Saxony and Bavaria, who enter into a league offensive and defensive.  
[The emperor's conduct with respect to the Saltzburghers was one of the causes of the opposition of Saxony and Bavaria.]
- 1731 Second treaty of Vienna, March 16 (? 5); now with England and Holland; the former acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction, the emperor guarantees that the archduchess should not marry a Bourbon; by the latter the Pragmatic Sanction is acknowledged, in lieu of the abolition of the Ostend E. & W. I. Co.  
Spain renounces the treaty of Seville, and accedes to second treaty of Vienna, June.  
6,000 imperial troops sent to Saltzburg, who, under the archbishop's instructions, first torture (from July to Oct.) and then expel the protestants; their children being torn from them.  
[Some were received at Wirtemberg, some at Hesse, but the greater number found a home in Prussia.]
- 1732 The Pragmatic Sanction acknowledged by Denmark and Russia. (1731.)

**Prussia.**

- 1731 Immigrants from Saltzburg, numbering 16,300, are welcomed to Prussia by the king, whose kindness is abundantly repaid by the benefits their industry, morality, and piety, confer, unconsciously, upon his people.

**Italy.**

- 1730 Clement XII. (card. Lorenzo Corsini, bp. of Frescati), pope.  
Revolt of the Corsicans against the Genoese not yet quelled: the Genoese court with that of the emperor agree to hire 8,000 Turks for its suppression; horrible scenes ensue, yet the Corsicans hold out.  
Resignation of the aged Victor Amadeus, Sep. 3, in favour of his son, Charles Emmanuel, king of Sardinia.
- 1731 Death of Antonio, duke of Parma; and extinction of the house of Farnese.  
His territories are seized as a fief of the empire, by the imperialists under count Stampa, in the name of the Infante Don Carlos.  
The pope protests against their occupancy to the courts of Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, on the ground that they constituted a dual fief of the church.  
The papal forces driven out of Parma; and allegiance sworn to Charles VI.  
Victor Amadeus endeavours to recover his throne.

**Italy.**

- 1732 Don Carlos visits his Italian possessions, and assumes the title of grand duke of Tuscany.  
Threatened rupture between the Italian states; hence new treaties and negotiations are set on foot.  
The Corsicans propose conditions (1730.)  
The pope declares Ancona a free port.  
Death of Andrea Abate, painter (1720.)  
"Verona Illustrata," by the marquis Scipione Maffei, published (1731-1794.)  
Earthquake in Naples; Avelino destroyed, Nov. 29.

**Spain.**

- 1731 Don Carlos, second son of Philip, succeeds to the throne of Parma; two fleets, the one English, and the other Spanish, convey Carlos from Barcelona to Leghorn.  
Military preparations for an African campaign.  
1732 Triumph over the Moors in northern Africa; Oran taken by the duke of Montemar.  
Prospects of a general peace again blighted by the death of the king of Poland.

**Sweden.**

- 1731 The Swedish East India Co. established.  
Science fl. in Sweden under Olaus Celsius, professor Rudbeck, Linnæus, &c.  
Commercial prosperity of Sweden.  
1732 Triewald, Swede, improves the diving-bell.  
Linnæus visits Lapland.  
[In 1729 Linnæus was introduced by his friend Dr. Olaus Celsius to the acquaintance of Rudbeck, the professor of botany at Upsal, who appointed him his deputy lecturer, took him into his house, and conferred upon him many favours. During the two years that he remained in professor Rudbeck's house he sketched many of his future works. This year (1732) he proceeded, under royal authority, and at the expense of the university of Upsal, on a journey to Lapland, the result of which was his "Flora Lapponica."] ]

**Russia.**

- 1732 Treaty with Austria, at Copenhagen; Russia acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction.  
Interference in the affairs of Poland; alliance with Austria and Prussia against French influence in Polish affairs.  
Birth of Louisa Karelh, the celebrated improvisatrice, at an obscure village in Lower Silesia.  
General Lasey, with 20,000 men, marches upon Warsaw to enforce the election of Augustus.

**Netherlands.**

- 1731 Free-masonry introduced into Holland, at the Hague, by earl of Chesterfield (926.)  
1732 Abolition of the Ostend East and West India Company (1722, 1726.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1730 *Continued* from p. 483.  
Ahmed abdicates, Sep. 17, in favour of Mohammed V. (nephew), who, with great difficulty, appeases the Janissaries; not, however, till the leaders of the revolt are inveigled into the palace, where they are murdered.  
[During the reign of Ahmed, Turkey was proverbially a refuge for the unfortunate. Constantinople was indebted to him for

**Turkish Empire.**

- many public buildings, four public libraries, and a printing establishment.]  
1730 The new vizier, Kabakulak, suppresses a second insurrection, by the most severe, nay, atrocious measures.  
[The Turkish historians say that he caused the death, by assassination and public executions, of 15,000 persons within six months.]  
War with Persia renewed.  
1731 The Turks lose ground in Persia.  
1732 Victory at Hamadan; hence Peace of Erivan; which secures to the Sultan all the territory beyond the Araxes.  
Great dissatisfaction with the treaty; hence disgrace of the mufti and vizier.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1731 Total overthrow of the Affghans, and expulsion of the Turks from Azerbaijan, by Nadir Khoulî.  
1732 Defeat of Shah Tahmasp before Erivan; hence Peace of Erivan with the Turks, and cession (by Tahmasp) of much territory—all beyond the Araxes.  
Nadir Khoulî repudiates the treaty; he marches against Ispahan; hence Shah Tahmasp is dethroned; and Abbas (an infant, 8 months old, son of Tahmasp) is proclaimed king; and Nadir is proclaimed regent of Persia.  
War with Turkey renewed.

**India and China.**

- 1731 (? 1730) Earthquake in China; 100,000 perish in Pekin.  
1732 The Mahrattas finally conquer Malwa and Guzerat.  
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Canton; they remove to Macao.  
The Portuguese of Macao reject the renewed offer of 1717.  
["What a place would Macao have been by this time had this offer been accepted."] ]

**America.**

- 1731 The trade of Louisiana resigned by the French Company into the hands of the French crown.  
Newspapers first published at Charleston.  
1732 Charter for colonizing Georgia vested in twenty-one trustees, for 21 years.  
"The Rhode Island Gazette" commenced this year at Newport.  
Berbice colonized by the Dutch.  
Coffee-trees first cultivated in the plantations.  
Birth of George Washington.  
The rapid prosperity of the colonies of America dates from this period.  
["The inducement held out to settlers by the fertility of the soil, and by the cheapness of land (twenty shillings an acre) was long counterbalanced by the insalubrity of the climate. But at the period upon which we have now entered a considerable portion of the trees were felled, and much of the noxious miasma was evaporated by cultivation; hence both the price and rent of land were doubled. The tide of immigration also began to flow with constancy; new settlements were formed, and the increase of commerce more than corresponded with the increase of population."] ]

**Britain.**

- 1733 Walpole's encroachment on the sinking fund.  
*The Excise scheme* proposed by Walpole, March 14.  
 Strenuous opposition to the measure. Walpole withdraws the Excise bill, Aug. 11; because "he would not be the minister to enforce taxes at the expense of blood."  
 Lord Chesterfield, Lord Clinton, and several others, deprived of office, and commissions in the army vindictively withdrawn, by the king, because of their opposition to Walpole's scheme.  
 Walpole burnt in effigy throughout England; cockades bearing "liberty, property, and no excise" worn by many, &c.  
 Attempts to limit the number of military officers in the House of Commons, and to prevent the infamous practices of stock-jobbing, March 28.  
 Tax on sugar imported into N. America. Covent Garden theatre built.  
 Refraction of the atmosphere propounded by Dr. Bradley.  
 Birth of Dr. John Hunter (died 1793.)  
 "The first thread of cotton ever produced without the intervention of human fingers," spun by a machine, the invention of Mr. John Wyatt, near Sutton Coldfield (1730.)  
 Spontaneous combustion of a mine near Whitehaven.  
 Communication on the inflammability of coal gas made to the Royal Society by Sir James Lowther.  
 Birmingham streets first lighted.
- 1734 Bill for securing to military officers their commissions—lost.  
 Attempt to repeal the Septennial act—bill brought in, March 13.  
 General election; which, it is said, cost Walpole £60,000 to secure his interest with the freeholders.  
 The duke of Berwick is killed before Philipsburg, June 12.  
 Commercial treaty with Russia.  
 Marriage of the princess royal to the prince of Orange, at St. James's, Feb. 14.  
 [£80,000 had been voted by the Commons as her marriage portion.]  
 Death of Dr. Arbuthnot.  
 Birth of Sir Ralph Abercromby at Menstry in Clackmannanshire, Scotland (d. 1801.)  
 Short, of Edinburgh, improves the Gregorian telescope.
- 1735 Counterfeiting bills of exchange felony.  
 Bolingbroke voluntarily exiles himself.  
 Bribe of £10,000 tendered to Chauvelin, the French foreign secretary, rejected.  
 Walpole loses the favour of the dissenters by telling their deputation that the proper time to abolish the test and corporation acts would "never" come.  
 Unsuccessful attempt of the protestant clergy in Ireland to enforce tithe on pasture land and cattle.  
 Stereotyping invented by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh.  
 Harrison's first time-piece invented.  
 The Derwentwater estate given to Greenwich Hospital.  
 Death of the learned T. Hearne (b. 1678.)

**France.**

- 1733 The Polish succession: war on behalf of Stanislaus, father-in-law of Louis XV. France, Spain, and Sardinia unite against Austria and Russia.  
 Corsica purchased by France.  
 The French take the fort of Kehl.  
 Jean Philippe Rameau publishes his first opera (1683-1764.)
- 1734 The French force the lines at Erlingen. Treves overrun by the count of Belle Isle. Siege of Philipsburg; it capitulates, Jul. 1. Campaign of the French and imperialists in Italy; Pizzighitine and Cremona taken by the French.  
 Death of Villars in Italy, aged 84.  
 Coligny and Broglie succd. to the cmd. Battle of Parma; French victorious. Broglie defeated with great loss.  
 Battle of Guastalla; French victorious. Stanislaus escapes from Dantzic.
- 1735 Preliminary treaty of Vienna:—  
 The empire cedes Lorraine and Bar to France; Stanislaus abandons all pretensions to Poland, and becomes sovereign of Lorraine—at his death the duchy is to revert to France; duke of Lorraine is made heir of the grand duchy of Tuscany; Don Carlos becomes king of Naples and Sicily; Parma and Placentia are surrendered to the empire; France gives up her German conquests, and guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.  
*Continued on p. 488.*

**Germany.**

- 1733 Kehl and Lorraine taken by Berwick, Oct. Hypocritical protestations of the French king of his good-will towards Germany.  
 Birth of Jacob Schmutzer, engraver, &c. at Vienna (d. 1806.)
- 1734 Intrigues of the German emperor, through Lord Harrington and others, to effect the overthrow of Walpole's pacific administration in England.  
 The emperor and the empire join the war of the Polish succession.  
 The electors of Bavaria, Cologne, and the palatine, remain neutral.  
 Lorraine taken by the French.  
 Frederick of Prussia joins the army on the Rhine with 10,000 men.  
 General Mercy sent to Italy; prince Eugene (70 years old) commands in Ger.  
 The lines at Erlingen, formed by the emperor, given up by Eugene, May.  
 Universities of Goettingen in Hanover, and Fulda, founded.
- 1735 Retreat of Koenigsegg from Italy; he takes refuge in the Tyrol.  
 Secret treaty betw. the emperor and France.  
 Battle of Clausen; favourable to the imperialists under Eugene, Oct. 20.
- Austria.**
- 1733 Birth of the engraver in mezzotint Johann Jacob, at Vienna (d. 1797.)
- 1734 Prince Eugene, having resigned his command, comes to Vienna.
- 1735 Eugene again commands on the Rhine. Preliminaries of peace at Vienna, between the emperor and France: affecting Poland, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, the Milanese, the imperial Italian possessions in Italy, the Pragmatic Sanction, and the boundaries of Alsatia and the Netherlands.

**Prussia.**

- 733 Stanislaus of Poland is hospitably received at the court of Frederick William. Marriage of prince Frederick to the daughter of the duke of Brunswick—Bevern. The king remains neutral in the contest now pending respecting Poland.
- 734 Frederick William joins the army on the Rhine, at the head of 10,000 men. The king gives the town of Rheinsberg to his son Frederic, where he resides, chiefly devoted to literary and scientific pursuits till his accession.

**Italy.**

- 733 Savoy joins France and Spain against Austria in the war resulting from the disputed succession of Poland, Sep. 26. The king of Sardinia captures Milan, and assumes its ducal title. Peace between Corsica and Genoa; popular festival to commemorate the peace is held in March. [The Genese violated the terms of peace soon after, which eventually led to another revolt of the Corsicans.] First masonic lodge in Italy, established by Englishmen at Florence (1726.) Discussions between the papal court and the temporal princes on ecclesiastical abuses.

- [“It was then that a number of distinguished civilians and other writers rose into notice, and established a permanent reputation by their enlightened spirit.” Pre-eminent among them was the justly celebrated Paoli Sarpi. At this time flourished (among others)—Niccola Capasso, Gaetano Argento, Villano, Revertera, Di Ponte, Giannone, Telesio, Bruno, Zeno, Maffei, Muratori, Guisepe Roma, Campani da Piperno, Eriole Carazza, Campanella, Tommaso Cornelio Leonarda da Capua, Camillo Peligrino; also, Gravi-na, Entreri, Accetta, Lama, Calabresi, Regolotti, Pensabene, Aguirre, &c.]
- 734 Battle of Bitonto; gained by the Spaniards over the Germans. Battle of Parma; the French and Sardinians defeat the Austrians; death of general Mercy, June 29. Battle of Bondanello; the imperialists defeat the confederates. Battle of Guastalla, Sep. 29 (? Sep. 8); the imperialists are routed by the French. Don Carlos recognised as king of Italy.

735 *On p. 488.***Poland and Bohemia.**

- 733 Death of Frederick Augustus of Poland. [“It would be difficult to find a parallel for this false, vain-glorious, and lustful monster.” He died February 1.] War of the Polish succession:—Disputed succession to the crown of Poland: France espouses the cause of Stanislaus Leszczynska; while Russia, Prussia, and the emperor, acknowledge Frederick Augustus, son of the deceased king. Stanislaus elected king of Poland, Sep. 12. 30,000 Russians invest Warsaw. Stanislaus escapes to Dantzic. Frederick Augustus II. elected king of Poland, October 5. The “Dissidents” of Poland deprived of their constitutional privileges.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1734 Frederick Augustus II. of Poland crowned at Cracow, Jan 17. The Russians besiege Dantzic. Stanislaus relinquishes his contest for Poland, by escaping from Dantzic, July 9. A reward of 10,000 rubles set on the head of Stanislaus by the czarina. Stanislaus arrives at Konigsberg.
- 1735 The protestants of Bohemia persecuted.

**Spain.**

- 1733 Alliance with France and Sardinia—in support of the regal claims of Stanislaus. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Paraguay.
- 1734 The dukes Parma and Montemar enter Naples with a force of 30,000 men; Don Carlos is invested with the sovereignty of the two Sicilies.
- 1735 Success of the Spanish arms in Italy. Austria menaced by the duke Montemar. Mediation of England, joined by France. Peace (not ratified till 1738); by the terms of which Carlos is recognised as king of the two Sicilies, and Parma and Placentia are given up to Austria.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1733 Bank of Copenhagen founded. The Danish government purchases St. Croix in the West Indies from the Fr.
- 1734 New code of laws in Sweden.

**Russia.**

- 1733 Free-masonry introduced by English.
- 1734 The Russians besiege Stanislaus in Dantzic.
- 1735 *On p. 489.*

**Netherlands.**

- 1733 Holland is neutral in the Polish war.
- 1734 The prince of Orange marries the princess Mary, daughter of George II. of Engl.
- 1735 First importation of cotton by the Dutch from Surinam.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1733 War with Persia renewed. Nadir Khouli appears before the walls of Baghdad, but is repulsed.
- 1734 The khan of Tartary is commanded by the sultan to lead an army through the Caucasus, and to strengthen his interest with the mountain tribes (1736.) Further losses in Persia. Victory of Nadir at Baghdad.
- 1735 Nadir makes overtures for peace.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1734 Nadir defeats the Turks before the walls of Baghdad; 20,000 Turks perish, Nov. 28.

**America.**

- 1733 Savannah founded by general Oglethorpe, February 1. [“Georgia was the last of the states that was called into existence before the independence of all.” It was required as a bulwark for Carolina against the hostility of the Spaniards in Florida; and it was also needed as a home for continental protestant refugees, for insolvent debtors, and other unfortunate persons at home.] Caoutchouc (india rubber) first exported to Europe from South America. A tax on sugar imported into the North American colonies by the British govt. Free-masonry introduced into America—the first Lodge opened at Boston. St. Croix sold to Denmark by France.
- 1734 Desolating hurricane in Jamaica.
- 1735 *On p. 489.*

**Britain.**

- 1736 Artificers' and manufacturers' act.  
The opposition attempt to obtain the repeal of the test act, but are dtd. by ministers.  
Laws against witches repealed (1603.)  
Act for the relief of quakers rejected by the Lords for its informality.  
Tax on spirituous liquors.  
The king visits Hanover, leaving  
The queen regent.  
Serious "gin" riots, in consequence of the Irish in London and other places being found "working under wages," &c.  
Porteous mob at Edinburgh, April 14, occasioned by the execution of Wilson, the smuggler.  
Marriage of Frederick, prince of Wales, to Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, April 27.  
Capt. Porteous found guilty of murder, is pardoned by the queen.  
The populace, in despite of Caroline's pardon, hang him upon a sign post, Sep. 7.  
The queen threatens to make Scotland a hunting-field. The duke of Argyll replies, that he will go down and get his hounds ready.  
Treaty of subsidy with the Hessians.  
The prince of Wales steadily supports the "opposition."  
John Wesley goes to Georgia.  
Jonathan Hull's patent for propelling vessels by the power of steam.  
Aberration of the fixed stars examined and explained by Dr. Bradley.  
[He also discovered and demonstrated the nutation of the earth's axis.]  
The first appointment of *field-marsals* in England, viz., John duke of Argyll and George earl of Orkney.  
Second appointment of a regius professor of modern history.  
First act authorizing the Common Council of London to light the streets.  
The use of madder as a dye accidentally discovered by surgeon John Belchier.  
Death of Lord Lansdowne, the poet.  
The toothache-tree brought from North Carolina.
- 1737 At the instance of the queen, Walpole introduces a bill for punishing the citizens of Edinburgh because of the Porteous mob—a fine of £2,000 is levied for Porteous's widow.  
Failure of a proposal, by Sir John Barnard, to reduce the interest of the national debt.  
Pulteney's proposal to settle upon the prince of Wales £100,000 a-year, rejected.  
Walpole places the theatres under the surveillance of the lord chamberlain, June 2.  
The princess of Wales is confined of a daughter at St. James's, July 31.  
Greenwich Hospital first opened for the reception of disabled seamen.  
The disputes of the royal family continue (Walpole keeping the kg.'s wrath active); hence expulsion of the prince of Wales from the palace, Sep. 10 (? 14.)  
Variation of the earth's axis detected by Dr. Bradley.  
Death of gn. Caroline of rupture, Nov. 20.  
Basket's extensive printing-office, Blackfriars, London, burnt, Dec. 14.  
Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature" pub.

**France.**

- 1735 *Continued* from p. 486.  
The Chinese drama: translation of "The Orphan of the Family of Chao," by Du Halde. (See China.)  
The French government send out two expeditions to ascertain the figure of the earth,—one company consisting of MM. Godin, Bouguer, and Condamine (Fr.), with Dons Juan and Ulloa (Spanish), to Peru; the other company, including, among others, Maupertius, Clairaut, Camus, La Monnier, and Celsus, a Swedish astronomer, to Lapland (1737, 1744.)
- 1733 Corsica erected into a kingdom.  
The Academy of Sciences at Rouen fndd.
- 1737 The Lapland company of mathematicians return: degree measured, 69°403 Eng. m.
- Germany.**
- 1736 Recriminations between the emperor and states of Holland.  
Marriage of Maria Theresa with the duke of Lorraine, Feb. 12.  
Prince Eugene dies, April 10 (? 21.)  
[His last expressed wish was, that the emperor would support the Pragmatic Sanction by a standing army. Eugene was 73 years old.]  
Seckendorf, commander-in-chief.  
The empire accedes to the preliminary treaty of Vienna, May 19.
- 1737 Seckendorf is first sent against Widdin; but he is countermanded and directed to go against Nissa.  
Recall and disgrace of Seckendorf.  
Gen. Doxat, who surrendered Nissa to the Turks, executed. (See Hungary.)
- Italy.**
- 1735 *The House of Bourbon* in Naples.  
Don Carlos crowned at Palermo, as Charles III. king of Sicily, Naples, Elba, and the "Stati degli Presidi."  
The crowns of Spain and Naples never to be united; Parma and Placentia to fall to Austria.  
Separate peace for Italy between the emperor and king of France; negotiations between count Zinzendorf and cardinal de Fleury—conditions: the grand duchy of Tuscany to revert to house of Lorraine after the death of its present possessor; the Spanish troops to be withdrawn from the Tuscan fortresses; Leghorn to remain a free port; Don Carlos to retain the two Sicilies; and Sardinia to have a district of the Milanese. (See Austria.)  
Indignation of Savoy and Spain at the news of this treaty.
- 1736 Successful revolt of Corsica from Genoa—Theodore (baron Neuhoft), chosen king by the Genoese (1726.)  
Sardinia first accedes to the preliminary treaty of Vienna, May 1.  
The imperialists take Milan.  
Death of the landscape and architectural painter, Tomaso Aldrovandini (born at Bologna, 1653.)
- 1737 Death of John Gaston (Gian Gastone), grand duke of Tuscany; and  
*Extinction of the Medici line.*  
Francis, duke of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa) becomes *grand duke* of Tuscany. (See 1733.)  
Herculanum discovered.

**Austria.**

737 ["At this time the Austrian power became finally consolidated in Italy, which no events short of the general convulsion of European governments by the French revolution could again disturb."]

**Poland and Hungary.**

736 Diet of pacification called by Frederick Augustus; general amnesty—excepting Stanislaus.

Augustus receives the homage of the Poles. Stanislaus resigns; whereupon the Saxon and Russian troops evacuate Poland.

Earthquake, which turns a mountain in Hungary quite round.

737 War of Hungary with Turkey.

The imperialists take Nissa, July 28. Otechakoff taken, and Nissa retaken by the Turks.

**Spain.**

736 Arrest, in Madrid, of the attendants of the Portuguese ambassador.

War with Portugal in America.

737 Attempts of Philip to restrain the Contrabandistas.

Complaints of the Spanish cabinet respecting the English privateers in the Indian and American seas are treated with indifference by the British government.

**Portugal.**

736 Retaliatory arrests in Lisbon of the servants of the Spanish ambassador; which result in war between the two countries.

**Denmark.**

736 Denmark receives from Hamburg the sum of 1,000,000 marks of silver on the settlement of their long pending dispute.

**Russia.**

735 Restoration of the Persian provinces held since 1723.

The czarina joins the emperor of Germany; she sends 10,000 men to co-operate with the imperialists on the Rhine.

[This was the first time a Russian army set foot in Germany.]

736 The troops in Poland are withdrawn.

War with Turkey, to avenge the disgraceful peace of the Pruth (1710), and for the extension of the Russian dominions.

737 Count de Biron elected duke of Courland; an elevation not regarded with much jealousy by the states, as it prevented the incorporation of their country with Poland.

Austria eagerly assists the czarina in her war against Turkey.

Russian arms victorious in the Crimea; Azof taken from the Turks.

Oczakow taken by the Russians.

Victory at Stawutschana.

**Turkish Empire.**

736 Death of Ahmed by poison, aged 74 (1730.)

War with Russia, chiefly through the contrivances of Nadir of Persia.

Azof is besieged by Russia without the formality of a declaration of war.

Peace with Persia; restoration of Georgia and Armenia, which Russia is anxious to obtain.

The Crimea attacked; Azof lost.

737 The Austrians take Nissa; but are defeated at Barmaluka, Widdin, &c.

The Crimea conquered by the Russians; Oczakow is also lost.

**Turkish Empire.**

1737 Nissa retaken by the Turks; the Austrians suffer severe defeats.

The atrocities of the Russians in Bessarabia and Moldavia attach the Christian population more closely to the sultan.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1736 Death of Shah Abbas; with whom the Suffavean dynasty terminated.

Nadir *Khoulî* is proclaimed shah of Persia, at a great council assembled on the plain of Chowal Mogam.

He stipulates that the peculiarities of the Shiah sect should be abolished and uniformity restored to the Mohammedan religion.

1737 Rapid preparations of Nadir for the expulsion of the Afghans from Persia.

**India and China.**

1735 Battle of Agra, between the Mahrattas and Saadat Khan of Oude; the latter victorious.

Many of the Jesuits expelled in 1724 enter China in a stealthy manner.

Renewed persecutions of the Jesuits and Christians in China (1724.)

[35,000 catholic Christians in China.]

Parts of the Chinese drama in French.

[The regular drama of the Chinese took its rise in the 8th century a.c., being the invention of the emperor Hionen Tsong, who also reformed the national system of music. The object of Chinese plays is, as declared in the public code of laws, "to present upon the stage real or fictitious portraits of good and upright men, virtuous women, and affectionate and obedient children, to incite the spectators to the practice of virtue."]

1736 *Keen-ung*, emperor of China; a warlike and ambitious sovereign; but one who adopted very many wise and benevolent measures.

The Sanscrit, or sacred language of India, arrests the attention of Europeans.

[“The Sanscrit,” called also Gronthon, is the only language of the Brahmins and their books. It is a dead language, but was probably once spoken; it is wonderfully perfect in its construction, and extremely copious. Its alphabet is called *Davan-agari*, or the divine alphabet, because, it is said, it had its origin from the gods, whose language it was. The alphabet consists of fifty letters. The period of its highest state of perfection was at the court of Vicramadyta, rajah of Benares, in the century preceding the Christian era, where the celebrated poet Calydas lived, the author of “*Sacontala*,” or the Fatal Ring, and of the “*Megha Duta*,” or the Cloud of Message.]

**America.**

1735 Birth of the statesman John Adams, at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, October 19 (1785.)

Measure of a meridional arc taken in Peru by M.M. Godwin, Bouguer, La Condamine, and others. (See France.)

1736 “The Virginia Gazette,” being the first newspaper published in Virginia, commenced at Williamsburgh this year.

Experiments on sound at Quito and Cayenne by La Condamine.

**Britain.**

- 1738 Jenkyns (who had been ill treated by the Spaniards near Jamaica) is examined before the House of Commons; hence - Popular excitement, occasioned by this and other reports of the Spanish depredations on Engl. traders in the American seas. Pulteney and the "opposition" urge the necessity of war; Walpole negotiates, backing his proposals for peace with fleets, letters of marque, reprisals, &c.  
Publication of parliamentary debates prohibited, "as a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the privileges of that house."  
[Both parties were of the same mind on this subject; "it was passed without a single dissentient voice, and with little animadversion."]  
William Pitt, gentleman of the bedchamber to prince of Wales, Feb. 21.  
George brings over his new mistress, the countess of Walmoden.  
[She had two sons who bore the name of her husband.]  
John Wesley returns from Georgia.  
Birth of pr. George Augustus (Geo. III.) son of the prince of Wales, June 4.  
*First patent for spinning by rollers*—taken out by Lewis Paul, the invention of John Wyatt, both of Birmingham. From this event is to be dated the commencement of The second period of cotton-spinning, i.e. *by machinery*.  
Iron rails substituted for wood in the colliery railways of Whitehaven.  
H. Fielding, "Tom Jones" (1707-1754), Jonathan Swift, satires (1667-1745), Isaac Watts, hymns, &c. (1674-1748), Alex. Pope, poems (1688-1744), James Thomson, "Seasons" (1700-1748), Allan Ramsay, "The Gentle Shepherd" (1696-1758), Richard Savage, poems (1698-1743), W. Somerville, "The Chase" (1692-1743), Edw. Young, "Night Thoughts" (1681-1765), C. Maclaurin, mathemat. (1696-1746), James Hammond, elegies (1710-1742), John Dyer, poems (1700-1758), fl.
- 1739 Ratification of the convention of Prado, by which the Spanish government guaranteed the sum of £95,000 as indemnity for losses of shipping, &c. (Nullified.)  
Westminster bridge begun, Jan. 29.  
Lord Walpole (son of Sir Robert) appointed auditor of the exchequer.  
Walpole's message to the Pretender sent by Carte the historian.  
Birth of pr. Edward Augustus, March 25. [Died duke of York, Sep. 17, 1769.]  
War declared against Spain, for persisting in its claim to a right of search, Oct. 23. [The pitch to which public resentment against Spain had been excited was intense; and the announcement of a declaration of war called forth the acclamations of all classes, while the bells everywhere poured forth a joyful sound.]  
Walpole's resignation refused by the king.  
Capture of Porto Bello by Vernon, Nov. 21.  
Wesleyan Methodism introd. into Ireland.  
Harrison's second time-piece (1735, 1749.) (Gas first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton.  
Dr. Clayton's statements relative to the inflammability of coal gas made public.

**Britain.**

- 1739 Mignonette first introduced (? 1752.)  
Hume's "Moral and Political Essays" pub.  
1740 Birth of princess Eliza Caroline, Jan. 10. [Died in September, 1759.]  
Place and Pension bill again rejected.  
Popular outcry against admiral Wager's scheme for keeping a register of seamen: the proposed impressment of seamen opposed by Walpole.  
Embargo laid upon all shipping, except coasters; so great was the difficulty experienced by the lords of the admiralty in obtaining seamen, Feb. 1—March 28.  
The embargo taken off—the merchants having agreed to carry one-third of their crew landsmen, and to furnish one man in four to the royal navy, April 14.  
*Continued on p. 492.*

**France.**

- 1738 Treaty of Vienna definitively signed.  
French auxiliaries assist in the suppression of the Corsican revolt against Genoa.  
Sweden subsidized by France.  
Experiments of the French academicians, MM. Cassini de Thury, Maraldi, and La Caille, for ascertaining the velocity of sound.  
Vaucanson's celebrated Automata first exhibited at Paris.
- 1739 A severe famine in France.  
Charles de Secondat Montesquieu, author of "Esprit de Lois," &c. fl. (1689-1755.)  
Dutay's Instructions for Dyers.
- 1740 War of the Austrian succession:—  
France joins the combination against Maria Theresa—thus making wreck of national truth and honour.  
Corsican revolt suppressed.  
The three Adams, sculptors, fl. at Paris.  
The Academy of Sciences at Dijon Indl.  
Goussanne's steam engine improvements.
- 1738 Disputes respecting Juliers and Berg.  
1739 Treaty of Versailles, Jan. 13, intrusting Juliers and Berg provisionally to the prince of Sulzbach; hence  
Dissolution of the treaty of 1728 with Prus.  
Peace with Turkey. (See Hungary.)
- 1740 *On p. 492.*

**Austria.**

- 1738 Peace of Vienna finally concluded with France, who accedes to the Pragmatic Sanction, Nov. 7.

**Prussia.**

- 1739 Frederick William offers the emperor twelve hundred thousand dollars for recognising his claim on the duchies of Juliers and Berg; but the emperor refuses, and forms the treaty of Versailles.  
Rupture between the courts of Prussia and Austria; renunciation of the peace of 1726, and rejection by Prussia of the Pragmatic Sanction.
- 1740 Death of Frederick William, May 31, leaving his son and successor an army of 70,000 men, and a treasury containing nine million of dollars.  
[Frederick William was characterized for republican plainness and austerity, facility of intercourse with his subjects, economy bordering upon parsimony, political sagacity, approaching to double dealing, and strict business habits.]  
*Continued on p. 492.*

**Italy**

- 738 Peace; Novara and Tortona in the Milanese fall to Savoy; while Parma and Placentia revert to Austria.  
The Corsicans employ French auxiliaries. Free-masonry condemned by the pope.  
Marriage of Charles of Naples to a daughter of the king of Poland.  
Order of St. Januarius instituted in Naples by king Charles.
- 740 The Corsican revolt suppressed.  
Benedict XIV. (card. Prosper Lambertini, abp. of Bologna), pope.  
[He was universally respected for his learning and piety.]  
Earthquake at Palermo; a convent destroyed.  
Bianconi's experiments on sound.  
Birth of the celebrated improvisatrice, Maria Maddalena Fernandez (1771.)  
Death of Giovanni Carlo Aliberti, painter (b. 1680.)

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 738 Imperial generals in Hungary—duke of Lorraine and count Koenigsegg.  
Orsova relieved by the imperialists, July 4.  
Reverses of the imperialists.  
Kevenhuller displaces count Koenigsegg.
- 739 Battle of Krotzka, June 30; the imperialists defeated by the Turks.  
Gen. Wallis retreats before the Turks.  
Belgrade entered by the Turks, Sep. 4.  
Victorious campaign of the Turks: they take Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia.  
Peace of Belgrade; Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey by Hungary.
- 740 The Prussians invade Silesia.

**Spain.**

- 738 Dissensions with England respecting the boundaries on the side of Florida and Carolina, in America.  
The Spanish fleet in the American seas capture many English trading vessels.  
Spain claims the right of search in the Indian and American seas.
- 739 Convention of Prado; £95,000 offered by Philip as indemnification for losses sustained by the commerce of England.  
[Though signed by Mr. Keene for England, and by Quadro for Spain, it was unpalatable to the English people.]  
*War with England*; occasioned by infractions of Asiento treaty; English shipping seized in all the Spanish ports.
- 740 Philip lays claim to the Austrian succession as descendant of Anne of Austria.  
[He, however, restricted his demands to the inheritance of his queen in Lombardy, now in possession of Maria Theresa, which he designed for his younger son, Don Philip.]  
*War of the Austrian succession*; alliance of Spain with France and the elector of Bavaria.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 738 French subsidy of 2,000,000 francs paid to Sweden, on the renewal and confirmation of an alliance with that country.  
The French party in the Swedish diet demand from Russia the restoration of all the ceded provinces.
- 739 The Danes subsidized to protect Hanover.
- 740 Danish East India Company established.  
The Swedenborgian sect makes its first appearance at Upsal in Sweden.

**Russia.**

- 1739 Reverses in Turkey; loss of Choczim and Moldavia—gained the previous year.  
Victory of Munnich at Stawutschana; Moldavia laid open to the Russians.  
Peace of Belgrade; rendered necessary by the losses of the Austrians.  
Azof alone retained of all the Russian conquests in the Crimea.
- 1740 Conspiracy against the czarina detected.  
Death of Anne; and accession of *Ivan III.* (two months old), great-nephew of the late empress, under the regency of count Biron.  
[Ivan was son of Anne of Mecklenburg, by duke Antony of Brunswick-Bevern.]  
Cabal headed by the parents of infant empr.  
A palace of ice built at St. Petersburg.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1738 Retreat of the Russians upon the Ukraine. The Austrians relieve Orsova, July 4.  
The Russians victorious at Choczim.  
The Austrians being greatly harassed by the Turks shut themselves up in Belgrade.
- 1739 Sanguinary battle of Krotzka, June 30; unfavourable to Austria.  
Belgrade entered by the Turks, Sep. 4.  
Peace of Belgrade: humiliating to Austria; while Russia restores all her Turkish conquests except Azof: the Austrian and Ottoman frontier is the Czerna and Unna.  
[This was one of the most advantageous treaties ever made by the Porte: the Austrians abandoned all they had gained under prince Eugene.]  
The fortifications of Azof demolished.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1738 Victory over the Affghans; they are driven from Kandahar; they escape to India.  
The Affghan dynasty overthrown.  
The Uzbecks of Bokhara chastised by Reza Khouli, Nadir's son.
- 1739 War with the emperor of Delhi, for having sheltered the Affghans.  
Nadir Shah invades India.  
He sacks Delhi; and robs it of the treasures amassed by the emperors for the space of two centuries.

**India and China.**

- 1738 The Sikhs form themselves into bands of plunderers.  
The Kandahar Affghans are protected, which enrages Nadir Shah of Persia.  
Murder of a Persian ambassador.
- 1739 Invasion of India by Nadir Shah of Persia; Mohammed submits.  
Massacre of Delhi; 100,000 persons perished by the sword, and property valued at £62,000,000 plundered.  
[According to some the persons destroyed numbered 150,000, and the property amounted to £125,000,000 value.]

1740 *On p. 493.***America.**

- 1738 Insurrection of negroes at Stono in South Carolina; they murder the whites and proceed towards Florida; but drunkenness causes their ruin.
- 1739 War between England and Spain, occasioned by the Spanish *guarda costas*; England denies to Spain the "right of search" in the American seas.  
Porto Bello taken by admiral Vernon.
- 1740 *On p. 493.*

**Britain.**

- 1740 *Continued from p. 490.*  
 Anson proceeds on his celebrated voyage: he was to assist Vernon, and commit depredations in the South Seas.  
 English fleet in the South American Seas, under Cathcart and Ogle.  
 Riots on account of the scarcity and expensiveness of food; many are killed.  
 England alone continues true to the Pragmatic Sanction; violated by other powers.  
 Association of Jacobite lords and others, favourable to the Pretender, formed in Scotland (seven in all).  
 Cheltenham mineral springs discovered.  
 First circulating library in England, opened at Salisbury, by Samuel Fan-court, a dissenting minister.  
 Death of Sir William Wyndham.  
 Pott first proves the distinctness of the metal in manganese from iron.  
 Robins's "New Principles of Gunnery," demonstrating the resistance of the air.  
 Maclaurin's Essays on the Earth's form.  
 Death of Paul Ferg in London, a native of Vienna, painter.
- 1741 Motion by Sandys, "the motion maker," for Walpole's dismissal, lost, Feb. 13.  
 Lord Carteret makes a similar motion in the Lords—rejected.  
 Vernon repulsed at Carthagena, April.  
 Fearful loss of men by war, sickness, bad provisions and other causes.  
 Treaty with Maria Theresa; to whom parliament, in next session, grant £300,000.  
 Aldermen made justices of the peace.  
 Court of common pleas, Westminster, built.  
 The king goes to Holland.  
 General election unfavourable to Walpole.  
 Negro conspiracy in New York detected.  
 Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, fndd.  
 Birth of Dr. Alexander Adam, rector of the Edinburgh High School, from 1771 to his death, in 1809.  
 [Dr. Adam was author of several school books; grammar, geography, history, &c.]  
 Payne's experiments on the steam engine.  
 Dr. Hales invents ventilators.
- 1742 Walpole created earl of Orford, Feb. 9.  
 He resigns his seals of office, Feb. 11.  
 The Grenville ministry (Carteret, &c.)  
 Addition to the prince of Wales's income of £50,000.  
 The Jacobites are promised assistance by cardinal Fleury, according to the statement of Bochaldy in Edinburgh, Feb.  
 Parliamentary inquiry into Walpole's ministry, proposed by Lord Limerick.  
 Grant to Maria Theresa, £5,000,000.  
 Defensive alliance with Prussia.  
 Pulteney, created earl of Bath; he becomes unpopular, July 15.  
 Naval victory off St. Christopher's.  
 Deaths: Dr. Halley, Dr. Beattie, the benevolent Hugh Boulton, bp. of Armagh.  
 Dr. Bradley succeeds Dr. Halley, astronomer royal (1718.)  
 Hydraulic chemistry received into the number of sciences.  
 [Beckmann says, that the first mention of an hydrometer occurs in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia (415), but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, 212 B.C.]

**France.**

- 1741 The French troops in Germany are commanded by Broglie and Belleisle.  
 Maillebois commands in Holland, &c.
- 1742 Proposals for negotiation by Fleury rejected and exposed.  
 Prussia and Saxony secede fr. the alliance.
- Germany.**
- 1740 Death of the emperor Charles VI., Oct. The proposal of Frederick of Prussia to Maria Theresa rejected. (See Austria.)  
 Maria Theresa succeeds to the empire in October; but her right is denied by the elector of Bavaria, Charles Albert.  
 ["Young, beautiful, and endowed with qualities of the highest order, she was surrounded with enemies whose envy and ambition would have despoiled her of her splendid rights. Frederick of Prussia surnamed the Great, in honour of his abilities rather than his sense of justice, the electors of Bavaria and Saxony, and the kings of Spain and Sardinia, all pressed forward to the spoil of an inheritance, which they seemed to consider a fair game for all comers."—Grattan.]  
 The elector takes up arms.  
 The Preislars (three brothers), natives of Nuremberg, engravers, &c. flourish.
- 1741 Neipperg is sent into Silesia against the king of Prussia.  
 Maria Theresa is deceived by the duplicity of the king of France.  
 Secret alliance of France, Bavaria, and Spain (through marshal Belleisle), concluded at Nymphenburg, for restricting Maria Theresa to Hungary, and electing Charles Albert emperor.  
 Westphalia occupied by a French army under Maillebois, which alarms the elector of Hanover (George II. of Eng.).  
 The pope declares in favour of Maria Theresa; Sardinia, England, and Holland offer to mediate; but France and Spain declare war against Maria Theresa.  
 Armistice of Schnellendorf; Frederick is guaranteed Lower Silesia, with the towns of Breslau and Neiss.
- 1742 Linz taken by Kevenhuller, Jan. 24.  
 On the same day is crowned at Frankfurt by some of the electors,  
 Charles VII. (elector of Bavaria), emperor [Charles Albert claimed the throne in right of his descent from Anne, eldest daughter of Ferdinand I.]  
 Swarms of Croats and Pandours overrun Bavaria; Kevenhuller reduces Munich.  
 Sardinia joins the Austrian cause.
- Austria.**
- 1740 Death of Charles VI. Oct. 20, aged 56.  
 Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary estates of Austria.  
 War of the Austrian succession.  
 Maria Theresa rejects the terms proposed by Frederick—viz., the cession of Silesia.
- 1741 Battle of Mollwitz, Ap. 10. (See Prussia.)  
 [The Prussians lost 2,500 men; the Austrians 3,000, and 2,000 prisoners.]  
 Prussian camp at Mollwitz.  
 Death of J. W. Maur, engraver, &c.  
 Birth of the archduke Joseph, March 13.
- 1742 Peace of Breslau with Prussia, June 11:  
 Prussia acquires Głitz and Silesia, except the principality of Teschen.

**Prussia.**

- 740 Continued from p. 490.  
*Frederick II.* (the Great) aged 27 years.  
 Punishment of the bishop and chapter of Herstal for insubordination.  
 Envoy sent to Vienna, offering Prussian alliance in lieu of the whole of Silesia.  
 Expedition into Silesia against Maria Theresa, Dec. 23.  
 Maria Theresa peremptorily demands the evacuation of Silesia by the Prussians.  
 Death of F. P. Barabis, Heb. lex. aged 19.
- 741 Success of the Prussian arms in Silesia.  
 Victory over the Austrians at Mollwitz, March 20 (? April 10, ? 27), mainly owing to the coolness of the Prussian infantry.  
 Silesia almost conquered.  
 Mar. Belleisle visits the camp at Mollwitz.  
 Frederick joins the alliance against Austria—uniting with France.
- 742 Frederick violates the truce of Schnellendorf; he enters Moravia and lays siege to Glatz, Feb. (See Germany, 1741.)  
 France and Bavaria join the Prussians.  
 Battle of Czaslau between Frederick and prince Charles of Lorraine, favourable to the Prussians, May 17.  
 Negotiations of Lord Hyndford; hence Peace of Breslau signed at Berlin, July 28.

**Italy.**

- 741 Pope Benedict, in order to withdraw cardinal Alberoni from his retreat at San Marino—"the asylum of the persecuted and the unfortunate," sends him to Bologna on a diplomatic mission.  
 Leghorn suffers from an earthquake.
- 742 The king of Savoy offers to form an alliance with Maria Theresa of Austria.  
 The marquis de Montemar commands the Spanish forces in Italy; landing at Spezia he directs his march through Tuscany upon the Bolognese. (See Spain.)

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 741 Maria Theresa crowned queen of Hungary. [After her address to the estates they exclaimed, "We will give our lives for our king, Maria Theresa."] Gt. enthusiasm on behalf of Maria Theresa. Count Palfi leads 30,000 Hungarians to the relief of Vienna.  
 Count Biron, duke of Courland, deposed; and his territory occupied with Russians. Bohemia overrun by Saxons, French, and Bavarians, under Belleisle; by whom Prague is taken by assault, Oct. 30.  
 The elector of Bavaria receives the crown of Bohemia, Dec. 19.
- 742 The French and Bavarians under Belleisle are blockaded in Prague, by Charles of Lorraine, June.  
 Maillebois comes into Bohemia, Sep.  
 Flight of the French from Prague, Dec. 16; they retreat across the Rhine; hence Bohemia re-conquered by the imperialists.

**Spain.**

- 741 Montemar leads 15,000 men into Italy.  
 742 Sudden recall and disgrace of Montemar. [Not being allowed to act according to his own matured judgment he was unable to prevent the occupation of Modena and Reggio by the Austrians.]  
 Philip loses the assistance of the Neapolitan army in Italy, the English having threatened Naples if they were not withdrawn.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1741 War of Sweden against Russia, for the recovery of the ceded districts east of the Gulf of Bothnia—the result of the ascendancy of the Hats.  
 The Swedes defeated at Willmanstrand.  
 Incorporation of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.  
 The animal kingdom divided into six classes by Linnæus.
- 1742 The Swedes lose Helsingfors, and are expelled Finland.  
 Death of queen Ulrica Eleonora of Sweden. Royal Acad. of Sciences at Copenhagen fdd.
- Russia.**
- 1741 Great discontent of the Russians with the foreign councillors; hence Military insurrection; revolt of the guards; *Elizabeth* (Petrowna), youngest daughter of Peter the Great and the empress Catharine (1730) proclaimed.  
 Ivan, also Anne and her husband, are committed to a dungeon; many nobles are banished to Siberia, &c.  
 Banishment of Biron to Siberia, Dec. 6.  
 Munnich and Osterman are also exiled.  
 Fall of German influence in Russia, so long predominant in her councils.  
 French influence now in the ascendant.
- 1742 Peter of Holstein-Gottorp declared heir.

**Netherlands.**

- 1740 Coals distilled at Liege.  
 1741 Count de Harrac Rohran, *governor*, Neth. Holland declares for Maria Theresa.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1742 War with Persia resumed: Nadir Shah advances to Erzeroom.  
 [Nadir pretended that the religious articles of the late treaty had not been executed.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1741 Victorious expedition of Nadir against the Uzbeks and Lesghis.  
 Attempt to assassinate Nadir; suspicion of treachery falling upon his son, Reza Khonli, Nadir has him blinded.  
 [Nadir's heroic spirit rapidly declined after this sad event.]
- 1742 Desultory war with Turkey till 1746.

**India and China.**

- 1740 Horrid massacre in Java of 20,000 natives in one day by the Dutch.  
 The Nawabs become independent of the sovereign of Delhi.
- 1741 Ali Khan, an Affghan adventurer, founds a new power in the north of India: his followers are called Rohillas.
- 1742 Anson visits the Chinese seas.  
 Great fire at Canton.

**America.**

- 1740 Tennessee first explored.  
 Oglethorpe, of Georgia, invades Florida; he is compelled to raise the siege of Fort Augustine and return home,  
 Adm. Vernon bombards Carthagena; he is, however, compelled to raise the siege.  
 Adm. Anson in the American seas.  
 Death of the poet John Adams, aged 35.
- 1741 Hampshire lays claim to Vermont.  
 Negro conspiracy in New York for the murder of their white masters.
- 1742 Georgia invaded by Spaniards and Indians; Oglethorpe, "more by manœuvres than by valour," forces them to retreat. He then departs for England.

**Britain.**

- 1743 The "Place Bill" becomes law.  
 Repeal of the "Gin" act (1731.)  
 British troops sent to the aid of Austria.  
 Great discontent on account of the war;  
 the cry is raised that the king has sacrific-  
 ed Britain to the interests of Hanover.  
 Walpole defends the mercenaries, which  
 restores to him prince of Wales's favour.  
 Battle of Dettingen, June 27, at which  
 king (George was present, and his son,  
 the duke of Cumberland, was wounded).  
 Alarm of invasion on behalf of the Pre-  
 tender; who is now in France receiving  
 encouragement and aid.  
 Vote of £10,000,000 for the war.  
 Habeas Corpus act suspended for six mos.  
 Proclamations enforcing the laws against  
 catholics and non-jurors.  
 Henry Pelham, prime minister, July 26.  
 William Pitt, paymaster.  
 Birth of prince William Henry, Nov. 23.  
 [Died duke of Gloucester, Aug. 25, 1805.]  
 The "old" Pretender's proclamation in  
 favour of his son issued, Dec. 23.  
 Anson takes a galleon at Manilla, June 20.  
 Birth of William Paley (died 1805.)  
 ["This excellent writer, after Clarke and  
 Butler, ought to be ranked among the  
 brightest ornaments of the English church  
 in the 18th century."—*Macintosh*.]  
 Hans Sloane, nat. hist. (1660-1753), A.  
 Baxter, metaphys. (1687-1750), Lord Bol-  
 ingbroke, politics, &c. (1672-1751), G.  
 Berkeley, metaphys. &c. (1684-1753), F.  
 Hutcheson, morals (1694-1747), and Ph.  
 Doddridge, divinity (1701-1751), flourish.  
 Maclaurin, writer on "Fluxions," fl.  
 1744 Quadruple alliance between England,  
 Austria, Saxony, and Holland.  
 Charles Edward's invasion project frus-  
 trated, chiefly by a storm, Jan.  
 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.  
 War declared against France, March 31.  
 Naval victory of Marshall and Lestock over  
 the French and Spaniards in the bay of  
 Hieres, March.  
 Adm. Anson returns from his voyage  
 round the world, bringing with him the  
 Acapulco galleon, June 15.  
 Loss of the Victory (110 guns) and its crew  
 of 1,100 men, in the Race of Alderney.  
 Broad Bottom ministry formed, Nov. 27.  
 The Pelham interest in the ascendant.  
 Henry Fox and Mr. Grenville junior lords  
 of the treasury, Dec. 22.  
 The first Wesleyan conference, London.  
 Deaths: Pope; duchess of Marlborough.  
 Birth of David Allan, a Scottish painter of  
 portraits and historical subjects (d. 1796.)  
 Renewed fighting and paving acts.  
 Birth of T. Hearne, landscape pntr. (d. 1817.)  
 The Barbers' Company dissociated.

**France.**

- 1743 Death of cardinal Fleury, Jan. 29, aged 90.  
 Orry succeeds to the ministry of state.  
 Court influence of Mad. de Chateauroux.  
 Battle of Dettingen; French defeated.  
 Noailles evacuates Forancorcchia.  
 The war in support of the elector of Bava-  
 ria begins to languish.  
 ["The emperor for whom the war had been  
 undertaken was now in exile; 100,000  
 French soldiers had been sacrificed; the

**France.**

- revenue was deeply involved, and the  
 colonies were at the mercy of the Eng."]  
 1743 Disastrous retreat of Belleisle through Bo-  
 hemia. Bavaria is evacuated by Broglie.  
 Clairaut's "Figure de la Terre" published.  
 D'Alembert, author of "Virtual Veloc-  
 ities," "Opuscules Mathematiques," fl.  
 Jac. Nic. Tardien (b. 1718), Jean Jacques  
 Flipart (b. 1723), Laurent Cars (1702-  
 1771), Jac. Phil. le Bas (1708-1782), Jac.  
 Firmin Beauvarlet (b. 1733), Jac. Alia-  
 met (1727-1788), Francois Aliamet (b.  
 1734), and Pierre le Pautre (b. 1744),  
 engravers, &c. flourish.  
 Jean Daulle, artist, flourishes (born 1703.)  
 1744 Rise of marshal Saxe.  
 Prince of Conti leads an army of 25,000  
 men into Italy to assist the Spaniards.  
 Sea-fight between the French and English  
 fleets off Toulon—indecisive, Feb. 10 (? 22.)  
 The mathematicians sent to Peru return:  
 degree measured, 68724 English miles.  
 [The oblate figure of the earth was thus  
 established, but its degree of ellipticity  
 has never been ascertained.]  
 D'Alembert's work on "Hydrodynamics."  
 Invasion on England threatened.  
 War declared against Austria and Engld.  
 The king opens the Flemish campaign in  
 person, on the persuasions of his mistress.  
 Menin, Ypres, Furnes, Kenoque, taken.  
 Alsace invaded by the Austrians.  
 Louis returns from the Netherlands, lead-  
 ing the bulk of his army agt. the Austrians.  
 The king arrested by fever, at Metz.  
 Noailles suffers prince of Lorraine to with-  
 draw his army from Alsace, unmolested.  
 Freyburg reduced by Noailles.  
 The French and Spanish arms successful  
 in Italy; Coni taken, &c.  
 Death of Madame Chateauroux.

**Germany.**

- 1743 Events continue favourable to the cause of  
 Maria Theresa.  
 Battle of Dettingen, June 16 (? 27); the  
 Pragmatic army defeat the French.  
 The camp fixed at Worms.  
 Treaty of Worms; Holland joins Austria,  
 England, and Savoy.  
 Triple alliance between Saxony, Austria,  
 and England, Dec. 20.  
 University of Erlangen, Franconia, fndd.  
 1744 Alliance of Frankfort, between the emper-  
 or, king of Prussia, king of Sweden as  
 prince of Hesse Cassel, and the elector  
 palatine, May 22. (See Prussia.)  
 German dramatic literature begins to ex-  
 tend its influence in other countries.  
 ["Up to the year 1745 or 1750 nothing had  
 been done for German literature, in order  
 to spread its reputation through the world;  
 for scarcely any German, since the time  
 of Luther, had, by the use of his pen,  
 acquired any wide influence over the  
 minds of his cotemporaries. There had  
 been doubtless many genial and talented  
 poets since the period of the Minne-singers  
 of the 12th and 13th centuries; these were  
 scientific writers, classical scholars, and  
 historians, so that the *catalogue raisonné*  
 has a very respectable appearance; but  
 with regard to *belles lettres* the French  
 school prevailed."]

**Germany.**

- 744 Jealousy between Maria Theresa and the king of Sardinia.  
 Freyburg taken by marshal Coigny, with the loss of 18,000 men, Nov. 28.  
 The imperialists fail in Silesia.  
 Bavaria recovered by Charles.  
 Euler's "Isoperimetrical Problems."  
 Birth of Charles Guttenberg at Nuremberg, engraver and painter.

**Austria.**

- 743 Braumar taken by the Austrians.

**Prussia.**

- 744 The triple alliance contemplated a partial dismemberment of Prussia; hence Treaty of Frederick with Louis; and Second campaign of the Prussian army in Silesia.  
 Frederick marches against Prague.  
 He puts the emperor in possession of his hereditary dominions.  
 Frederick retreats upon Silesia, narrowly escaping being made prisoner by the Austrian general Trenck, December.  
 Friesland annexed to Prussia.  
 Birth of Frederick William (II.), son of Augustus William, brother of the king.

**Italy.**

- 743 The king of Savoy is offered a large subsidy by Walpole the British minister, if he would declare war against France and Spain, and head the Austrians in Italy.  
 Alliance of Worms—Savoy with Austria against Spain; by which Charles Emmanuel obtains for Savoy the final cession of the marquise of Finale; the fortresses of Lombardy and Parma to be occupied by Piedmontese and Sardinian troops; and the Spaniards to be expelled, the Milanese.  
 Charles Emmanuel drives the Spaniards from Bologna into the papal states.  
 An English fleet threatens to bombard Naples; hence she is compelled to remain neutral in the war of the Austrian succession.  
 Venice remains neutral in the same war.  
 Count de Gages, with a reinforcement of Spaniards, drives the king of Savoy, with loss, into the hills.  
 Several fractures appear in St. Peter's Church at Rome; Van Vitelli is employed to repair them.

- 744 Renewed alliance of Sardinia, Austria, and England; hence  
 The king of Sardinia obtains an English subsidy to carry on the war with France. [It was not long till the French influence and power in Italy were seen to decline, and those of Austria to regain their former ascendancy.]  
 Muratori's "Annali d'Italia" commenced publishing (completed in 16 vols. in 1749.)  
 Siege of Cuneo by the French and allies; the Piedmontese relieve the city; retreat of the French to Varsaglia.

**Bohemia.**

- 744 The Prussians take Prague, Sept. 16; but evacuate it in a few months.  
 Seckendorf re-takes Bavaria.

**Spain.**

- 743 A Spanish army sent across the Tanaro to attack the Austro-Sardinian army.  
 The Spaniards deftd. retreat upon Bologna.  
 Ignacio de Luzan ("Art of Poetry"—d.

**Spain.**

- 1754), Feyjod (ethics and criticism), and Tomas de Yriarte ("Fables"—d. 1772), fl.  
 1744 A Spanish army still in Italy.  
 Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts under royal patronage instd. (1752).  
 The Academy San Fernando, at Madrid, founded.

**Sweden.**

- 1743 Peace of Abo, mediated by England, between Sweden and Russia: the latter is confirmed in her possession of the territories east of the river Kymene; the succession to the throne on the death of Ulrica is settled on duke Adolphus Frederick of Holstein, titular bishop of Lubeck, and on his heirs *male*.  
 Jeremias Ottawkoff of Mesen in Segovia is ice-bound off Spitzbergen.  
 [He was detained for six years.]

**Russia.**

- 1743 Peace of Abo. (See Sweden.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1743 Alliance of Holland with England and Savoy, in support of Austria.  
 Battle of Dettingen, gained by George II., aided by 20,000 Dutch.  
 1744 Mary Anne (of Austria), *sovereign*, Neth. Hanover disputes the annexation of Friesland to Prussia.  
 The Netherlands invaded by Louis.  
 He takes Lille, Ypres, Menin, Courtrai, Furness.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1743 The Porte is, for the first time, regarded as an integral part of the European system; hence the integrity of its empire is hereafter considered as an important element in adjusting the balance of power.  
 The modern Greek language is beginning to be adopted by the learned.  
 ["The origin of modern Greek literature should be dated from the beginning of the eighteenth century. Rizo divides its annals into three periods;—during the first period (1700-1750) the Turkish government began to choose its interpreters, and the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, from the Greeks; during the second (1750-1800) a communication with Europe was established, and a great number of scientific works were translated; but in the third period (1800-1821) better methods of instruction were adopted in the schools, and the project was framed to prepare the people for a revolution by means of intellectual cultivation."]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1743 Nadir is defeated by the Lesghies.

**India and China.**

- 1743 Ali Khan harasses the northern parts of the empire of Delhi.  
 The Malirattas, under B'haskar Pandit, overrun Orissa.  
 1744 Rebellion of the Flenchts in China.

**America.**

- 1743 Militia, for border defence, raised in Pennsylvania; many of the quakers silently voting public money for the purpose.  
 The English colonists of Georgia disperse themselves among the other states; Highlanders and Germans only remain.  
 1744 Within the port of Charleston alone 230 trading vessels hold berths.

**Britain.**

- 1745 Death of the earl of Oxford (Walpole), March 18, aged 68.  
Landing of the young Pretender at Moirdart, July 25.  
Reward offered for the young Pretender. Charles Edward's banner is unfurled by Tullibardine in the vale of Glenfinnan, August 19.  
Sir John Cope marches against Charles, but soon falls back on Inverness.  
George, hearing of the invasion, returns from Hanover, August 31.  
Camp formed at Hyde Park.  
Charles takes possession of Perth, and on Sep. 16 he enters Edinburgh. He establishes himself at Holyrood House, Sep. 17.  
Battle of Prestonpans; Charles victorious, Sep. 21.  
Birth of prince Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, Nov. 7.  
Charles takes Carlisle, Nov. 17.  
He marches as far as Derby, Dec. 4.  
He retreats towards the north.  
Stirling castle besieged.  
Dublin Apothecaries' Company incorprtd. College of Surgeons, London, founded.  
Bank of England post-bills paid in silver.  
Birth of the Rev. Rowland Hill (d. 1833.)  
Birth of Joseph Strutt, engraver, &c. and author of "Dictionary of Engravers."  
Death of Dean Swift.
- 1746 The brutal Hawley arrives in Edinburgh with a staff of executioners, Jan. 6.  
Battle of Falkirk; Charles victor., Jan. 18. "Rout of Moy."  
The duke of Cumberland takes the command of the army in Edinburgh, Jan. 31.  
Pulteney's "short-lived administration" dissolved, Feb. 12; having existed 2 days.  
The rebels take Fort George and Fort Augustus.  
Battle of Culloden; deft. of Charles, Ap. 16. [Scots lost 2,000 men; English only 200.]  
Vengeful devastation of the Highlands by Cumberland; denomin. "The Butcher."  
Suppression of the Scottish rebellion.  
£25,000 a-year voted to Cumberland.  
Execution of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmorino, on Tower hill, August 18.  
Charles, who had been wandering the wilds since April 16, escapes from Uist to Morlaix in October.  
Highland dress forbidden.  
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.  
Pitt's influence is on the increase.  
Dissensions in the cabinet.  
Ratcliffe, earl of Derwentwater, beheaded, December 8.  
Deaths: Colin Maclaurin, mathematician; Southern, poet.  
Dr. Brownrigg's communication on the inflammability of coal gas.  
The British Linen Banking Company of Scotland established.

**France.**

- 1745 Marriage of the dauphin, with the infant of Spain.  
Madame d'Etioles, the king's new mistress.  
Academy of Sciences at Montauban fdd.  
Military successes of Saxe in Flanders.  
The king and the dauphin proceed to join the army under Saxe.

**France.**

- 1745 Battle of Fontenoi; the allies under Cumberland defeated, May 11. (See Neth.)  
Struggles in India between the French and English for ascendancy till 1757.  
Fire insurance offices first in Paris.  
1746 The new mistress gets titled Madame Pompadour; her influence on the king is great.  
Brussels taken by marshal Saxe, Feb.  
Mentwep taken, the king present, May 30.  
Battle of Racoux; Saxe defeats the Austrians, October 11.  
Enormous loss of the French and Spanish armies in Italy; they retreat upon Genoa, which they ignominiously evacuate.  
Provence and Dauphine ravaged by the Austrians and Piedmontese.  
Bouguer's "Traite du Navire" published.
- Germany.**
- 1745 Quadruple alliance of Warsaw, Jan. 8.  
Death of the Bavarian emperor, Charles VII, at Munich, Jan. 20, leaving a debt of 40,000,000 dollars on his people.  
Peace of Fussen between Austria and the new elector, April 22; Austria restores her conquests to Bavaria.  
Francis I. (duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa) elected emperor, Sep. 2.  
Invasion of Saxony by Prussia. (See Prus.)  
Defeat at Hohenfriedberg, June 4.  
Defeat at Sorr, September 30.  
Defeat at Hengersdorf, November 21.  
Loss of Leipzig, November 30.  
Defeat at Kesseldorf, December 15; fall of Dresden; hence Peace of Dresden.  
John Frederic Unger's invention for noting down music (not published till 1752.)
- 1746 Remarkable change in the relative positions of the belligerents.  
First experiments in the electric telegraph by Winckler of Leipzig.  
Andrew Wirtz, a pewterer at Zurich, invents the Spiral Pump.
- Prussia.**
- 1745 Desultory warfare in Silesia.  
Battle of Hohenfriedberg, June 4; total rout of the Austrians.  
Frederick complains to Louis of the want of close co-operation on the part of France; Louis is offended, hence  
The convention of Hamburg is signed by Frederick, by which George II. of England guarantees the possession of Silesia to Frederick.  
Frederick marches to Chlum, Bohemia.  
Retreat of Frederick towards Silesia.  
Battle of Sorr, Sep. 30: the Prussians victorious over the Austrians.  
Frederick returns to Berlin; but hearing of an intended invasion and dismemberment of his kingdom, he quits Berlin for his army, Nov. 14.  
Battle of Hengersdorf, Nov. 21; Frederick victorious.  
Victory at Kesseldorf, Dec. 15.  
Frederick enters Dresden, Dec. 18.  
Peace of Dresden, Dec. 25; recognition of the convention of Hanover; Saxony to pay one million of dollars to Prussia.  
Frederick recognises Francis I. as emperor, and acknowledges the vote of Bohemia in the person of Maria Theresa.
- 1746 Frederick resolves upon pursuing a "reckless, fickle, and selfish policy."

**Italy.**

- 1745 Alliance of Genoa (at Aranjuez) with Spain, France, and Naples agt. Austria. The confederated armies (Sardinian, &c.) drive the Spaniards from Naples; Lobkowitz is appointed imperial governor. The grand duke of Tuscany elected emperor of Germany (which see.) Bourbon army, under the duke of Modena, marches victors thro' the Apennines, &c. The English bombard Genoa. Battle of Velletri; Austrians defeated. Siege of Naples by the imperialists; a fearful pestilence compels them to retreat to the banks of the Secchia. Repulse of the Sardinians and Piedmontese at Bassignana; fall of Alexandria. Sardinia recovers Alexandria, and drives the French from Asti. Milan taken by the Austrians. Preliminary peace between France and Savoy, signed at Turin, Dec. 26.

- 1746 Preliminaries of peace, signed by the chief belligerents, Feb. 17; assigning the Milanese to Piedmont, additional territory to Genoa, and to the duke of Modena his patrimonial domain.

[Spain and Naples were not included in this treaty.]

The French and Spaniards expelled from Lombardy and Genoa by the imperialists. Severities of Botta upon the Genoese.

[“Periods of retribution came round with infallible certainty upon the heads of the powerful states—Genoa only experienced the fate she had inflicted on Corsica.”]

The Genoese expel the imperialists, Dec. [The populace of Genoa rose against the Austrians with no other weapons than stones and knives.]

**Hungary.**

- 1746 The Magyar poets, count Raday (1713-1792) and Faludi (or Ferencz, 1704-1779), begin to “shape the rude verses of the Magyars into classical forms, and to fling over them the colourings of fancy, and the spirit of truth.”

**Spain.**

- 1746 Disastrous repulse of the Spaniards in Italy. Death of Philip V. from apoplexy, July 11, aged 63.

[“With many of the faults of the Bourbon character he had more than the usual share of his spirit, intelligence, and elomeny. Nevertheless, his habitual melancholy and indolence, his weak and vacillating character, and his love of pleasure, unfitted him for the high station which he occupied, and the times in which he lived. During Philip's reign the Royal Library of Madrid, the Royal Academy of History, the Spanish Academy for the preservation and purity of the Castilian language, and a magnificent college for the education of the sons of nobles, were founded.”]

Ferdinand VI. (son) ascends the throne. Being of a pacific disposition he soon exerts himself to promote a general peace. Ensenada, minister of finance and war. Carvagal, foreign minister.

**Russia.**

- 1745 Submission of the Circassian princes of the great and little Kabarda to Russia.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1746 Death of Christian VI. and accession of Frederic V. king of Denmark. Battle of Rancona. Birth of Gustavus III. of Sweden (1771.) Zinc obtained from calamine by distillation, by Anthony von Swab.

**Netherlands.**

- 1745 Charles, prince of Lorraine, governor, Nth. Battle of Fontenoy; the Dutch, Austrians, and English, defeated by marshal Saxe; which results in the Surrender of Ghent, Bruges, Oudenarde, Ostend, Nieuport, Ath, &c. The Leyden jar or phial—a method for accumulating and preserving the electric fluid in large quantities, invented by Muschenbroeck, (or, according to Dailibard, Cuneus) at Leyden. [A similar discovery was made the same year by Kleist, a monk.]

- 1746 Brussels taken by the French; by whom Brabant is also occupied.

Battle of Raucoux; Saxe victorious.

The whole of the Austrian Netherlands fall into the hands of the French.

Death of Nicholas Verkolier, mezzotinter (born 1673.)

Walter Gribbert, Jan Althuysen, Foeke Sjoerd, Andrew Cornelis, Frisian poets, flourish.

[The poet of Friesland was Gysbert Japicx, a native of Bolsward, 1603-1666.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1745 Defeat by Nadir at Erzerom. Nadir Shah advances to Trebizond.

- 1746 Peace with Persia; on nearly its former conditions.

Treaty offensive and defensive with Sweden. Negotiations with France for an alliance against Maria Theresa; broken off, because of her alliance with Prussia.

Constantinople becomes the centre of diplomatic intrigues; nevertheless, the Porte maintains neutrality during the Austrian war of succession.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1745 Nadir Shah is victorious over the Turks near Erivan.

- 1746 Peace with Turkey (which see.) Nadir persecutes all who adhere to the Shiah doctrines; he makes himself detested for his cruelty and intolerance.

**India and China.**

- 1745 The French become all-powerful in the Dekkan and Karnatic; they retain their supremacy under La Bourdonnais and Dupleix till about 1760.

- 1746 Dreadful persecution of the Christians in China; the Jesuits flee to Macao. Castiglioni, painter to the celestial court, intercedes in vain for the Jesuits.

**America.**

- 1745 The French ship “Vigilant,” 74 guns, captured by commodore Warren (Eng.) Three French ships decoyed into Louisburg and seized by the English. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken by an English force from New England.

- 1746 Callao, in Peru, again destroyed by an earthquake; only one man escaped (1687); Lima also destroyed; 18,000 persons perished, October 28. College of New Jersey, Princeton, foundd.

**Britain.**

- 1747 Lord Lovat beheaded, April 9.  
Scottish heritable jurisdiction abolished.  
[They were valued at £164,232 16s.]  
The printers of the London and Gentleman's Magazines brought to the bar of the House, for printing reports of Lord Lovat's trial.  
Cumberland defeated at Mæstricht, July 2.  
Victories of Anson and Warren at Cape Finisterre.  
Admiral Hawke's victory over the French fleet, October 14.  
Supplies of £15,000,000 voted. Also, £100,000 more to the Hungarian queen.  
One million raised by lottery.  
A national educational establishment for Scotland suggested by Lord Chesterfield.  
Rev. Mr. Creed's machine for noting down music first made public. (See Prus. 1748.)  
Cultivation of indigo in North America authorized by act of parliament.  
Birth of Dr. John Aikin at Warrington—literary colleague of Mrs. Barbauld, by whom "Evenings at Home," and other useful works, were written. (Died 1822.)  
Nutation of the earth's axis discovered by Dr. Bradley.
- 1748 Struggles for place and power by whigs and Tories.  
Resignation of Lord Chesterfield, secretary of state, Feb. 6.  
Birth of princess Louisa Anna, May 29.  
[Died on the 21st of May, 1768.]  
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7. (See Fr.)  
Mutual conquests restored by Eng. and Fr.  
The youngest son of the old Pretender made cardinal at Rome.  
The "Assiento contract" surrendered to Spain. (See 1713.)  
Dissensions in parliament on the expenses of the war.  
Supply for service of year—£3,000,000.  
Mutiny bill, and the  
Standing Army bill passed.  
Encouragement to home fisheries.  
Settlements at Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, by discharged sailors and soldiers.  
Paul's patent carding machine.  
A swarm of locusts descend upon London and do much damage, Aug. 4.  
[In Egypt and Lybia in 128 B.C. at least 800,000 persons perished from the putrefaction of vast swarms of these animals. And in Palestine in A.D. 406 a pestilential fever was the result of their depredation, and of their intolerable stench after death. In France in the year 873 swarms of locusts infested the country.]  
The mezzotint engravers, James M'Ardell (1710-1765), Thomas Frye (b. 1724), and Richard Houston (d. 1775), flourish.  
Deaths: Thomson the poet, Dr. Watts, &c.  
A bottle capable of holding two hogsheads blown at Leith, in January.

**France.**

- 1747 Death of the dauphin.  
Belleville drives back the Austrian invaders.  
Battle of Exiles, July 19; Belleville defeated with great slaughter; he retreats upon Besançon.  
Extravagance of Mad. de Pompadour.  
Orry displaced by the financier Machault.

**France.**

- 1747 Marriage of the dauphin with a daughter of Augustus III. of Poland.  
Battle of Lawfeldt, July 2; Saxe victorious.  
Bergen-op-Zoom taken by Fr., Sep. 16.  
Naval defeats by the English, under Anson and Warren, off Cape Finisterre, and under admiral Hawke off Belleisle.  
Burning glasses or concave mirrors greatly improved by count Buffon.  
["It has been repeatedly affirmed on the authority of Hero, Diodorus Siculus, Lucian and Pappus, that Archimedes, by means of burning mirrors, set fire to the Roman fleet that was drawn up to besiege Syracuse. This, however, has been often denied; and Descartes, and many after him have regarded the thing as impossible, but from these and more recent experiments, it has been proved that it was not either so extraordinary or so difficult, as has been usually imagined." — *Professor Barlow.*]
- 1748 Marshal Saxe captures Mæstricht. (Eng.)  
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; France regains Cape Breton; consents to destroy Dunkirk; mutual restitution of conquests; the Pragmatic Sanction guaranteed, &c.  
["Thus ended an iniquitous war, which had for its object an entire alteration of the balance of power in Europe." Though the French sustained their military reputation throughout this war with honour, they signally failed in their naval enterprises—their fleet, as well as their commerce, being destroyed by the Eng.]  
Forcible seizure of the young Pretender at an opera, and expulsion from France, Dec. 10. Popular outcry agt. the king.

**Germany.**

- 1747 Maria Theresa refuses to accept the terms offered by England and France.  
Alliance of Austria and Russia, June 12; the latter engages to supply the former with 30,000 men.  
Marriage of the daughter of the emperor Charles VII. and the eldest son of Augustus of Saxony (Poland), June 20.  
Marriage of the elector of Bavaria and a Saxon princess, June 13.  
Birth of Johann Gotthardt Muller, engraver, &c. at Bernhausen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg (died 1814.)  
Euler's Achromatic Telescope published.
- 1748 The Russians (35,000) reach the Rhine under general Repnin.  
General peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Prussia.**

- 1747 Frederick, observing that the present interval of peace was merely a time of preparation for war by other powers, sedulously augments his military resources.  
The Silesians conciliated, and the internal prosperity of their country promoted by the prudence of Frederick.  
Sans Souci, Frederick's favourite palace, built.  
The "philosophical" writings of the French infidels deluge Prussia.  
Toleration, to its utmost limit, on religious matters, permitted.
- 1748 By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7), Silesia and the country of Glatz are guaranteed to Prussia; cardinal Fleury un-

**Prussia.**

- willingly admits that Frederick is the arbiter of Europe at the present time.
- 1748 The "Code Frederick," by the chancellor Cocceji, and several able lawyers, assisted by the king, drawn up.
- Machine for noting down music constructed by Hennenrdorf of Berlin (formerly of Dresden.) (See England, 1747.)

**Italy.**

- 1747 Extraordinary medical results performed by agency of electricity—announced at Venice by Johannes Franciseo Pivati. ["All errors and deceptions."]
- The imperialists issue a manifesto in favour of the Corsicans, and summon their allies to arms against Genoa.
- Unsuccessful siege of Genoa by the imperialists.
- Genoa is desirous of recovering the Finale, the original cause of the war.
- Dreadful state of Italy from the ferocious character of the war of which it is now the victim.

- 1748 Milan attached to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastala to Don Philip; the Finale to Genoa; France restores all her Italian possessions. *Corsica not included in the peace.*

["From this period Italy was governed by monarchs who aspired to the glory of reformers and legislators. Charles III. of Bourbon at Naples, and the two brothers, Joseph II. of Austria and Leopold of Tuscany, with a disinterested and enlightened zeal, laboured at a general amelioration of the people."—*Mariotti.*]

**Spain.**

- 1747 Marquis de las Minas commands in Italy.
- 1748 Young Pretender expelled Madrid, Mar. Settlement of the disputes with England, General peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- Treaty of Aquisgrana; the states of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastala, are ceded to Don Philip; to revert to the empress, Maria Theresa, whenever the king of Naples shall ascend the Spanish throne, and the Infant succeed to Naples.

**Portugal.**

- 1748 The title "Most Faithful Majesty" assumed by John.
- [Though John has been lauded by Portuguese historians as a "saint and hero," celebrated for his wisdom and sublime seraphic devotion, he was not, by any means, "That faultless monster which the world ne'er saw."]

**Russia.**

- 1747 Lestocq, head of the Prussian party, banished from Russia—fatal to Fr. interests. Bestuscheff recalled to power—favourable to Austrian interests.
- Univ. of St. Petersburg founded.
- 1748 Concurrence of Elizabeth in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; hence
- Alliance with Austria; troops are sent into Germany, being the
- First interference of Russia in the affairs of western Europe.

**Netherlands.**

- 1747 Dutch Flanders invaded by the French. Battle of Landsfeldt; Saxe victorious.
- The states-general in their emergency elect

**Netherlands.**

- 1747 William IV. prince of Nassau Diez, *stadtholder* and captain general (1702.)
- The stadtholdership is made hereditary in the Orange family; a concession yielded in order to secure the co-operation of Eng. Bergen-op-zoom taken by the Fr., Sep. 16.
- 1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle—terminating the victorious career of Saxe: the three remaining provinces of the Austrian Netherlands are ceded to France; while the United Provinces obtain the restitution of all the territory and towns which they had previously occupied in Dutch Flanders and Brabant.
- Charles (duke of Lorraine), and his consort archduchess Maria Anna, *sovereigns* of the Netherlands.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1747 Internal improvements:—more public buildings erected; public shows revived, &c.; but the finances of the country are grievously neglected.
- 1748 Revolts in several provinces for a brief succession of years—suppressed.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1747 Nadir Shah assassinated by some of his own officers, who had seen, accidentally, their names on his list of proscribed persons, in June.

Confusion and disorganization of Persia. *Adil* (Ali Adil) is proclaimed shah by the murderer of his uncle, Nadir Shah.

Murder of all the sons and grandsons of Nadir, by order of Adil, except Rokh, one of the grandsons, a youth of 14 yrs.

*Foundation of the Afghan kingdom* of Persia. *Ahmed Doorani*, the first king.

[After the assassination of Nadir Shah anarchy prevailed throughout the empire, of which Ahmed Shah (or Doorani), the chief of the Afghans, took immediate advantage, by founding a kingdom in Cabul and Kandahar, thus depriving Persia of half of its empire.]

- 1748 Ali Adil is deposed and blinded by his own brother, Ibrahim.
- Ibrahim*, shah of Persia.
- He is murdered by his own guards.
- Shah Rokh*, grandson of Nadir Shah, is next proclaimed over Persia.

**India.**

- 1747 Peace between the emperor of Delhi and the Afghan Rohillas.
- India invaded by Ahmed Shah Abdalee on the invitation of Shah Nuwaz, khan of Lahore; he sacks Sirhind.
- [Ahmed Shah—"the very ideal of the Afghan genius, hardy and enterprising, fitted for conquest, yet incapable of empire, seemed but to exist for the sake of losing and recovering provinces."]

- 1748 The Sikhs harass Ahmed Shah, who retires across the Indus.
- Lahore revolts against Delhi.
- Pondicherry beseged by the English.

**America.**

- 1747 Indigo first cultivated in America.
- Dr. Franklin's electrical experiments and discoveries to 1760.
- Death of Benjamin Coleman, and David Brainerd (missionary to the Indians.)
- 1748 Nova Scotia (formerly Acadia), settled by the English. (See England.)

**Britain.**

1749 The severity of the mutiny bill increased at the instance of the king and the duke of Cumberland.

[Admiral Byng voted for this bill, which enjoined on officers of court-martial inviolable secrecy, and subjected half-pay officers to martial law.]

Reduction of the army and navy.

New African Company incorporated.

Dublin Academy of Arts instituted.

The "Monthly Review," the third journal of literary criticism published in Engl.

Harrison's third time-piece (1739, 1772.)

Birth of Dr. Robert Holmes, dean of Winchester, editor of the *Pentateuch* (d. 1805.)

1750 Shocks of earthquake in London, Feb. 8, March 8, which occasion great alarm. Cabals in the cabinet.

Acts to promote internal improvements.

Interest on the public funds reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., Feb. 28.

Birth of pr. Frederick William, May 24.

[He died on May 10, 1765.]

The manufacture of carpets introduced into England by some French artizans.

Commercial treaty with Spain at Buen Retiro—£100,000 paid by the Spanish government, Oct. 5. (See Spain.)

Westminster bridge opened, Nov. 17—eleven years building; cost £426,650.

British Herring-fishery Company, Sep. 2.

Extraordinary outbreak of the jail-fever at the Old Bailey, London, causing the death of the judges, lord mayor, several aldermen, and many of the audience, May.

Deaths: Aaron Hill, Andrew Baxter.

Process of using or casting steel discovered by Huntsman, Sheffield.

1751 Cumberland unpopular among the army.

"Constitutional Queries," and other inflammatory papers, in circulation.

Mr. Crowle and Mr. Gibson, the latter after a short confinement, are reprimanded by the House of Commons; but

Hon. Alex. Murray is committed to Newgate for refusing to kneel at the bar of the House of Commons.

Frederick, prince of Wales, dies March 20, aged 44.

[Though he had a number of mistresses he was generally considered a good husband.]

His son, prince George, is created prince of Wales (George III.)

Regency bill passed; for excluding the "butcher" Cumberland, and nominating the princess dowager of Wales.

[The necessity for acting upon this bill never occurred.]

Murder, by "ducking," &c. of two painters, man and wife, named Osborne, for bewitching a publican at Tring, Herts.

Act for restraining the use of spirituous liquors.

Francis Blake's experiments on steam engine cylinders, &c.

Deaths: Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Doddridge.

**France.**

1749 Decline of ecclesiastical power in France. Madame Pompadour connives at, or aids the king in, the formation of a seraglio. Her extravagances, financial schemes, &c.; She patronizes men of letters and genius. Euler's "*Scientia Navalis*" published.

**France.**

1750 Magnificent establishments of Louis in the *Parc-aux-cerfs*.

Public dissatisfaction with the profligacy of the court; unpopularity of the king.

The oppressive conduct of the police further irritates the public mind; hence

Outbreaks in Paris; serious riots.

The Academy of Sciences at Amiens fndd.

Death of Pierre le Seur, the younger, engraver on wood, &c. at Rouen.

Anomalous results from the measure of a meridian arc at the Cape of Good Hope by M. Lacaille.

Pierre Savart, artist, born at Paris.

1751 Machault's financial projects; he subjects the property of the church to its fair share of the public burdens.

Free-thinking; controversies thereupon.

Disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists renewed with redoubled acrimony.

The *Ecole Militaire*, for nobles only, fndd.

**Germany.**

1749 De Wolf's "*Jus Gentium*" pub. at Halle. Suppression of the conspiracy of Henzi in Berne.

Swarms of locusts in Germany.

Ruerus destroyed by an avalanche.

1750 The term "*Æsthetics*" first employed to denote a theory of the beautiful by Baumgarten of Frankfort.

Margraaf, chemist, flourishes (1709-1782.)

C. F. Weisse and J. E. Schlegel (d. 1759), dramatists: Hagedorn (1708-1754), and Gellert (1715-1759), fabulists; Rabener, satirist (1714-1770); Haller (1708-1777), and E. C. Kleist (1715-1759), poets; J.

L. Mosheim, eccl. hist. (1695-1755); A. F. Busching, geog. (1724-1793); J. M. Gessner, philol. (1691-1761); A. G. Baumgarten, ethics (1714-1751); J. J. Gessner, numismat. (1707-1787); J.

Winkelman, antiquarian (1718-1768); G. F. Meyer, phil. (1711-1777); and F. W. von Gleicken, nat. hist. (1714-1783), fl.

**Russia.**

1749 Censorship of the press: one qualification of the censors, required by the king, was, that they "should be men remarkable for sound sense."

1750 Asiatic Company of East Friesland formed by Frederick.

1751 Legal reforms; crown peasants made free: taxation reduced; other financial reforms follow; wastes reclaimed, &c.

Army 150,000 strong—out of a population of about 4,000,000.

**Italy.**

1749 Discovery of Herculaneum, after the lapse of nearly 1700 years. (See A.D. 79.)

Eneastic *painting* restored by count Caylus and M. Bachelier.

Birth of count Vittorio Alfieri da Asti, Jan. 17, author of "*Cleopatra*," "*Saul*," &c. (died at Florence in 1803.)

1750 Failure of the bank of Genoa.

Gaeta: a Maria Agnesi, authoress of "*Propositiones Philosophicæ*," "*Instituzioni Analitiche*," &c. takes her father's place (that of professor) in the university of Bologna during his illness.

[She died in 1799 in a convent, aged 81.]

A meridian arc, from Rome to Rimini, measured by Boscovich and Le Maire.

**Poland.**

1750 Poland a prey to internal strife, profligacy, injustice, disunion, "all is ripe for ruin."  
Poland visited by locusts.

**Spain.**

1749 The king promotes reform, encourages trade and commerce, patronizes literature and the arts, &c.

Board of public works:—canals, roads, &c.  
De Moura's improvements on the steam engine.

Influence of the Italian singer Farinelli.

1750 The government pay to England a large compensation for the non-execution of the "Assiento treaty;" followed by

Treaty of commerce with Britain, Oct. 5.

1751 Peace with Portugal.

The convent of *Las Salesas*, for educating the daughters of noble families, established by the queen.

**Portugal.**

1750 Death of John, worn out with infirmities and sufferings, aged 61.

*Joseph Emmanuel* (Don José, prince of Brazil) succeeds to the throne.

Carvalho, marquis of Pombal, minister; who seconds the king's policy for internal improvements, gradual limitation of ecclesiastical assumptions, strict honour in the fulfilment of pending negotiations with foreign states.

1751 Peace with Spain.

Edict forbidding Inquisitorial executions without the sanction of the privy council.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

1749 The Swedish orders—Sword, Seraphim, and Polar star, revived.

1750 Wargentin, secretary to the Swedish Academy of Sciences, makes observations on the diurnal variation, &c. of the needle.

1751 Count Bernstorff, elder, minister in Denmark.

Death of Frederic of Sweden; he is succeeded by duke of Holstein; the first of *The House of Holstein-Gottorp*—*Adolphus Frederic*, king of Sweden.

He swears to the constitution of 1720.

Swedish monarchy limited; the diet, consisting of four orders, possesses the legislative power; the senate forms the executive.

Canal from Stockholm to Gottenburg commenced.

**Netherlands.**

1750 Growing prosperity of the Netherlands under the wise govt. of Maria Theresa.

Expenditure and taxation reduced; a sinking fund established; reforms in the administration; industry encouraged; education extended; power of the church limited, &c.

[“ Maria Theresa knew how to unite the correction of abuses with respect for rights. . . . Faction itself yielded homage to the ascendancy of justice. The rude burghers of Flanders abandoned their hereditary right to exaggerated notions of independence.”—*Grattan*.]

Period of the writers—Hoozeveen (1712-1794), Oudendorp (1686-1761), D. Ruhnken (1723-1798), and Valckenaer, philologists; Bellamy (1756-1786), Hincopen, Van Alphen, Loosjes, Eliz. Wolff, and Klein, novelists, poets, &c.; D. Gaultins (1705-1780), G. van Swieten (1700-1772), medicals; P. Camper (1722-1789), anatom.

**Netherlands.**

1751 Death of the stadtholder, October 13.

William V. (son) *stadtholder*, 3 years old. His mother, Anne of England, regent—"a proud and ambitious princess, who never enjoyed the confidence of the people." [From this period the commerce, public spirit, and general prosperity of the republic, sensibly declined.]

**Turkish Empire.**

1749 Civil war of religion: the Arab Wahabé tribe, a sect of fanatics, desirous of restoring the ancient purity of Islamism, preach reformation, and endeavour to enforce it by the sword, under their leaders Abdul Wahhab (the reformer), and his son-in-law, Mohammed Ebn Saoud (their military leader.)

1751 Proclamation issued against the Wahabé fanatics—abortive.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1749 Shah Rokh deposed and deprived of sight by the usurper Syed Mohammed, who seizes the throne under the name of Suleiman, shah of Persia.

He is deposed by Yusuf Ali; hence Shah Rokh is restored.

1751 Great confusion in Persia; civil wars between the Persian princes, &c.

**India.**

1749 Third invasion of India by Ahmed Shah. Final defeat of the imperial army by the Afghans under Abdalee.

Dupleix, governor of the French possessions in India (the Dekkan.)

Accidental explosion of Abdalee's magazines; he retires to Cabul.

Death of Mohammed Shah; his son, *Ahmed Shah*, succeeds in Delhi.

The Mahratta *Peishwas*, or ministers, assume the authority of rajahs.

Hyder Ali enlists in the service of the raja of Mysore.

Acre captured by Daber, an Arabian chief, called St. John of Acre.

1750 The grand vizier of Delhi calls to his aid the Mahrattas.

They come and expel the Afghans; but seize the country they had cleared—they settle at Robulcund.

Warren Hastings first comes to India.

1751 Quarrels in Delhi between Ghazi-ed-deen, grandson of Nizam-al-Mulk, and the vizier, Seifdar Jung.

Capt. Ginger dtd. at Trichonopoly, India. Col. Clive takes Arcot from Chunda Sahib. The Sikhs rise into importance.

[“ Their tenets, compounded of Hinduism and Mohammedanism, were acceptable to the outcasts from both creeds, and the persecutions to which they had been exposed had only served to train them in habits of watchfulness and war.”]

**America.**

1750 Disputes between England and France respecting the boundaries of Nova Scotia.

Exchange of territories in Brazil; Portugal cedes Santo Sacramento to Spain for the Jesuit stations on the Uruguay.

The Jesuits refuse to remove; force is therefore employed to compel them.

Discovery of the ruins of Palenque in central America, by Spaniards.

1751 Fearful hurricane in Jamaica.

**Britain.**

- 1752 The treaty with Saxony debated with warmth in the Commons, January.  
The forfeited estates in Scotland annexed to the crown.  
Adoption of the "New" or "Gregorian Style;" Sep. 3 being reckoned as Sep. 14.  
[Pope Gregory having observed, in 1582, that the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Council of Nice, in 325, had been on the 21st of March, then happened on the 10th, caused ten days to be thrown out of the current year. And to prevent similar irregularity he appointed that the first year in each century should not (with the exception of the fourth century) be a bissextile year.]  
"China" ware first made in England—at Chelsea.  
Importation of Irish wool limited to two ports.  
The Chapel of Greenwich Hospital built by Mr. Stewart.  
John Dollond's refracting telescopes.  
Deaths: Cheselden, W. Whiston.  
Agriculture in Scotland revives.  
The brothers Smith (William 1707-1764; George 1714-1766; John 1717-1764), John Boydell (1716-1804), Geo. Stubbs (1724-1806), Wm. Elliot (1727-1766), Geo. Barrett (1728-1784), Joseph Goupy (1729-1763), Sawry Gilpin (1733-1807), Simon Francis Ravenet (1706-1774), J. B. Chate-lain (b. 1710), Francis Vivares (1712-1782), John Browne (b. 1719), Sir Robt. Strange (1721-1792), and Giov. Batista Cipriani (1728-1785), engravers, &c. fl.  
Dr. Black, professor of chemistry, Glas. fl. [The discoverer, in 1757, of carbonic acid gas, and in 1760, of latent heat. 1728-1799.]  
D. Garrick, drama (1716-1799), S. Foote, drama (1720-1771), S. Richardson, "Clarissa," &c. (1689-1761), Nathanael Hooke, "Hist. of Rome" (d. 1763), W. Collins, odes (1720-1756), C. Middleton, "Life of Cicero" (1683-1750), W. Shenstone, pastorals (1714-1763), Jas. Bradley, astronomy (1692-1762), T. Sherlock, divinity (1678-1761), John Swinton, hist. antig. (1703-1767), and earl of Chesterfield, "Letters" (1694-1773), flourish.  
John Baptist Jackson, engraver (pupil of Papiion), fl. from 1720 to 1754, first at Paris, next at Rome, finally in England.  
1753 Chancellor Hardwicke's marriage act passes, June 6.  
Rejection in the House of Lords of Mr. Potter's bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, because of its dangerous tendency.  
Act to prevent depredations on wrecks.  
Return, apprehension, and execution of Dr. Arch. Cameron, in London, for treason. [He was brother to the "gentle" Locheil.]  
Popular excitement on account of the Jews' Naturalizing bill.  
£20,000 voted for Mr. Harrison, the improver of chronometers.  
Act authorizing the payment of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, for their father's extensive library and collection of articles of vertu, April 5.—to be raised by lottery.  
Montagu House purchased by parliament

**Britain.**

- for the "British Museum"—now first established; to which the Sloane and Harleian collections, and the Cottonian MSS. are removed (1772, 1801, 1805.)  
1753 Irish absentee tax expires.  
Jews' Naturalizing act abrogated to appease the general clamour out of doors.  
Deaths: Dr. Berkeley and Sir Hans Sloane.  
Birth of Dugald Stewart (d. 1828.)  
["Perhaps few men ever lived who poured into the minds of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue."]  
1754 Mr. Pelham, premier, dies, March 6.  
Duke of Newcastle, first lord of the treasury (Pelham's brother.)  
The Society of Arts institt. by Mr. Shipley.  
Political friendship of Messrs. Pitt and Fox.  
Bank post bills first issued.  
Deaths: Dr. Mead, and H. Fielding.  
Dr. William Croft's "Choral Music" pub.  
**France.**  
1752 Emigration of protestants.  
Assembly of the Chambers; arrest, by their order, of the priest Bonettin; the bull "Unigenitus" declared by them not to be an article of faith.  
Le Fevre, xylographer, flourishes. [He lost his reason in 1760.]  
1753 Virulence of the religious disputants.  
The court and parliament espouse different sides; collisions between them.  
*Lettres de Cachet* issued: the magistrates are either exiled or imprisoned, May 9.  
The parliament refuse to register the decrees of the court, for which it is exiled to Pontoise, and then dissolved.  
The Boulevards, quays, &c. and several other improvements in Paris.  
1754 Public outcry against the arbitrary conduct of the court.  
Insulting and tyrannical conduct of the Jesuits.  
Machault reports unfavourably of the finances.  
Birth of the dauphin's second son, August 23 (1774.)  
Recall of the parliament, September 5.  
Free circulation of grain between province and province first permitted, Sep. 17.  
Public improvements continue; trade revives; commerce is gradually extended; the colonies are generally prosperous; in short, national prosperity begins to be felt.  
War with England in North America.  
**Germany.**  
1752 Collection of state papers ordered.  
Unsuccessful attempts to secure the election of the archduke Joseph (11 years old) as king of the Romans; this being the project of George II. of England.  
Dissension with England, and disputes about the barrier treaty.  
Academy for Oriental literature established.  
Du Moulin's Automata exhibited.  
1753 Edict of religious toleration issued.  
Klopstock, Wolff, Gellert, and other German writers, flourish.  
Count Kaunitz appointed chancellor.  
Kaunitz contemplates the formation of a continental confederacy against Prussia.  
1754 Birth of Sebastian Ignaz Klauber, engraver, &c. at Augsburg.

**Prussia.**

- 1752 Dispute with the elector of Hanover (Geo. of England), respecting East Friesland.
- 1753 Frederick encourages the immigration of Fr. protestants into Prussian Pomerania. Frederick obtains information of the secret designs of Austria, Russia, and Saxony, against Prussia, from his minister at Dresden, count Malzahn, by whom the Saxon minister Menzel was corrupted.
- 1754 Birth of Karl Franz Achard (experimental chemist) at Berlin, April 28.
- [He was the first after Margraff who urged the importance of extracting sugar from beet-root. (See France.) D. Ap. 20, 1821.

**Italy.**

- 1752 Neapolitan palace at Caserta built; designed by Van Vitelli, architect.
- Death of Giacomo Frey, at Rome, painter and engraver (b. at Lucerne 1681), and of Cesare Fantelli, pnt. engrvr. (b. 1660.)
- 1753 Concordat with Spain; the king purchases the right of nomination to all benefices in his kgdm. (except 52) for 1,200,000 crs. Treaty of neutrality between Tuscany, Sardinia, Spain, for securing peace to Italy. Beccaria's electrical experiments. Francesco Londinio (b. 1723) and Benigno Bossi (b. 1727) of Milan, artists, fl.
- 1754 Revolt of the Corsicans against the Genoese, under Paoli their leader. First chair of political economy at Naples. New code of laws issued by Charles.

**Spain.**

- 1752 Death of Alberoni at Rome (1719.) Royal Academy of St. Ferdinand, for the cultivation of the Fine Arts. (See 1744.)
- 1753 Concordat with the pope, negotiated by the abbot Figueroa. (See Italy.)

**Portugal.**

- 1753 The king revokes all former grants of alienated crown property. Pombal's ministry becomes odious—"he rules with a rod of iron."

**Denmark.**

- 1752 Danish code of naval laws published. The Danish court establishes at Gluckstadt, a supreme court of Judicature for Holstein and Schleswig.

**Russia.**

- 1752 Mission of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams (English) to Warsaw, for effecting a union betw. Russia, Poland, and Saxony.
- 1753 Death of prof. Richman by lightning, while engaged in a series of electrical experiments during a thunder storm, Aug. 6.
- 1754 University of Moscow founded. The compilation of a body of laws (begun by Peter the Great) is much forwarded by the czarina.

**Netherlands.**

- 1752 Death of Christian Bernard Albinus, professor of anatomy at Utrecht.
- 1753 Jealousy of England towards the Dutch commerce; vexatious and unwarrantable efforts of the English cabinet to destroy the commercial prosperity of Holland.
- [“A degrading but irritating tranquillity was the consequence for several years; the national feelings receiving a faint consolation for home decline in some extension of colonial settlements in the East, in which the island of Ceylon was included.”—T. C. Grattan.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1752 Wahabè schism exercises an injurious effect on the superstitious mind of the sultan. Earthquake; Adrianople nearly destroyed.
- 1753 Russians make encroachmts. on Crim Tartary.
- 1754 Death of Mohammed; after a “glorious reign” of 24 years; his brother *Othman III.* succeeds. Grand Cairo destroyed by an earthquake and a fire; 40,000 persons perish. *Othman III.* labours to correct public morals, which had grown lax from intercourse with Europeans.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1752 Kerim Khan Zend and Ali Murdan gain possession of Ispahan.
- 1753 Strife between the two victors. Ali Murdan is assassinated.
- 1754 Struggle between Kerim Khan Zend and Azad, Khan of Azerbijan, aided by Mohammed Hossein, khan of the Kajars.

**India and China.**

- 1752 The Sikhs defeated by Adeena Beg. Lahore re-annexed to Delhi. Northern Tibet acquired by China.
- 1753 Cession of Lahore and Mooltan to the victorious Affghans. Deposition of Ahmed Shah by Ghazi-ed-deen, by whose order he is blinded. *Atemghir II.*, sou of Jehandar, emperor. Ghazi-ed-deen, vizier of Delhi. Embassy of Pacheco e Sampayo to the court of China, for improving the commercial relations of Portugal with that country; fruitless. Departure of colonel Clive for England.
- 1754 Peace of Pondicherry betw. Eng. and Fr. War of empr. of Delhi with Ahmed Shah, occasioned by the rapacity of the vizier.

**Africa.**

- 1754 Assassination of the Dey of Algiers, by a soldier, Dec. 11.

**America.**

- 1752 Forceful removal, attended with the most reckless slaughter, of the Guarany nation by the Portuguese authorities. Only eight vessels are required to carry on the trade of Georgia at this time. The charter of Georgia surrendered to the crown; three years before its expiry. The boundary question in Nova Scotia occasions hostilities between the English and French colonists.
- 1753 The hostilities which, from time to time, took place between the Virginians and the French and their Indian allies, threaten a termination only by a war between the mother countries.
- 1754 Victory of major Washington over the Fr. Aggressions of French colonists on the English territory in N. America; hence Albany congress—respecting them. Col. Washington defeated by the French at Fort du Quesne, Ohio. Col. Monkton's expedition from New England against the Acadians. Victory over the French at Beau-Sejour. The Acadians (20,000) rooted out from their houses and cruelly transported to southern settlements by the British authorities; their property confiscated; their cottages and churches burnt, &c. Rise of the Acadian “French-neutrals.” Columbia College, New York, founded.

**Britain.**

- 1755 Defeat near Fort du Quesne, July 9.  
Boscawen sent with a fleet to chastise the French in the American seas.  
Howe captures two French men-of-war.  
Hawke in July, and Byng in October, sail with fleets, designed to injure the French American commerce.  
Harrison's fourth time-piece, he receives the reward of £20,000 offered by the board of longitude.  
Disputes between the ministry and Irish parliament respecting the surplus revenue.  
Shocks of earthquake felt in Scotland, Nov. 1.  
Eddystone lighthouse burnt down.  
Johnson's Dictionary first published.  
["It was immediately after them (Pope, Swift, Gay, and Prior), that a genius not inferior to theirs compiled that celebrated Dictionary, which, first published in 1755, has ever since been esteemed the standard of the English tongue. . . . Yet, notwithstanding the advantages that attend a fixed and final standard, I still hope that the door is not wholly closed against foreign words, as aliens, but that some of real value may be received, and allowed to rank with the king's English. How advantageously might not several be chosen, especially from the parent stock."—*Lord Mahon.*]  
The Caermarthen canal commenced.  
Mayer, the celebrated reformer of the lunar tables, &c. flourishes (1723-1762.)  
Navy—127 sail of the line of 182,820 tons, and 285 ships of 50 guns and upwards, with a tonnage of 138,275 tons.  
Toll at Bartholomew Fair, Lon., abolished.  
[This fair was chartered by Henry II.]  
M. Akenside, "Pleasures of Imagination" (1721-1770), T. Smollet, novels (1720-1771), R. Glover, "Leonidas" (1712-1789), Wm. Cowper, "The Task," &c. (1731-1800), W. Mason, poems, biog. (1725-1797), Geo. Coleman, comedies (1733-1794), R. Cumberland, drama (1732-1811), Arthur Murphy, drama (1727-1805), W. Robertson, "Hist. Charles V." (1721-1793), J. Moor, "Society and Manners," (1730-1802), T. Reid, metaph. (1710-1796), Sir Joshua Reynolds, art (1723-1792), F. Balfour, div. (1716-1795), J. Priestly, chem. (1733-1804), Sam. Horseley, div. (d. 1806), and Hugh Blair, sermons (1719-1800), fl.  
1756 50,000 seamen and marines, and 34,260 soldiers voted for the war.  
War declared against France, May 18.  
Apprehended invasion; 6,000 Hessians arrive in England.  
Admiral Byng sent to the relief of Minorca, May 20; but fails.  
Minorca surrendered by general Blakeney.  
The Devonshire administration.  
Mr. William Pitt called to office.  
The Droitwich canal commenced.  
The piratical fort "Angria," on the Malabar coast, destroyed by adm. Watson.  
Playing cards first pay stamp duty.  
The "Critical Review" first published.  
Birth of Dr. John Adams, one of the founders of the Vaccine system (died June 20, 1818.)  
Rotherham Academy (dissenting) fl.  
Simson's translation of Euclid's Elements.

**Britain.**

- 1756 Mr. John Canton's 4,000 experiments for discovering and explaining the cause of the diurnal variation of the needle.  
Brownrigg, chemist, flourishes (1711-1800.)  
Roebuck, chemist, flourishes (1718-1797.)  
Paul Sandby, aquatinter (b. 1732), fl.  
Death of George Vertue, engraver (b. 1684.)  
The celebrated edition of the classics by Joseph Gerard Barbon (commenced in 1748) continue to be published.  
[The name of the Barbon family was long famous among eminent printers:—John Barbon, fl. in 1539, Hugh Barbon in 1580, and John Joseph Barbon in 1723.]  
**France.**  
1755 Capture of three hundred ships by the English—French commerce nearly annihilated.  
Abbe de Bernis, a favourite of Mad. de Pompadour, introduced at court.  
Vattel, the civilian, author of "Law of Nations," &c. (a work more generally used as a text-book than any previous work), flourishes.  
Mondonville and Berton, mus. composers, fl.  
1756 Alliance with Austria against Prussia and England.  
Minorca captured by duke de Richelieu.  
Rupture between the court and parliament.  
Unconstitutional suppression of the Chambers by the king.  
Popular indignation against the court.  
Nic. Chas. Silvestre (1700-1767), and Quentin Pierre Chedel (1705-1762), engravers, &c. flourish.  
Birth of Jean Jacques d' Arvil, artist.  
Maquer, the chemist, fl. (1718-1784.)  
**Germany.**  
1755 Two imperial armies are sent into Bohemia, and a Russian army advances from Livonia, in a time of peace.  
Academy at Mannheim established by the elector Charles Theodore.  
Segnor, mathematician, author of "De Motu Turbinum," flourishes.  
1756 The seven years' war with Prussia.  
Treaty with France at Versailles, May 1.  
The Prussians invade Saxony. (See Prus.)  
Fall of Dresden to Prussia.  
The Saxons capitulate at Pirna.  
Several chimneys thrown down at Aix by the explosion of a meteor.  
Daniel Crodowicki, engrvr., fl. (1726-1800.)  
Death of Jonas Umbach, of Augsburg, painter, engraver (etching), born 1620.  
**Austria.**  
1756 War with Prussia. (See Germany, &c.)  
**Prussia.**  
1755 Frederick learns that a plan of attack upon Prussia is now matured. (See Germany.)  
1756 Alliance with England, Jan. 16, formed to counteract the plans of Austria and Fr. [Under existing circumstances Hanover united Prussia to England, and the Netherlands joined Austria to France.]  
Frederick demands of Maria Theresa the reason of the military demonstrations now being made in Bohemia, &c.: the queen answers evasively.  
The Seven Years' war commenced:—Expedition of Frederick into Saxony, at the head of 60,000 men, August 31; thus anticipating his enemies.

**Prussia.**

1756 Frederick, on this occasion, confides his children to the care of Stanislaus, who, in accepting the charge, declared that it was "sweet to him to be able to revenge himself by kindness."

The Prussian army is at Dresden, Sep. 20. Austrian state papers seized and published.

Victory at Lowositz, Bohemia, Oct. 1. Capitulation of the Saxon army to the Prussians at Lilienstein, October 13.

Occupation of the camp at Pirna; incorporation of those who capitulated into the Prussian army.

**Italy.**

1755 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*.  
M. Metastasio (1698-1782), and C. Goldini (1707-1772), dramatists; A. Genovesi, metaphysics (1712-1769); C. J. Frugoni (1692-1768), and G. Gozzi (1713-1786), poets, &c.; B. Buonamici, historian (1710-1761); A. Fabroni, biographer (1732-1802); G. Tiraboschi, hist. of Ital. lit. (1731-1794); F. Algarotti, astron. (1712-1764); G. R. Boscovich, mathematic. (1711-1787); C. Beccaria, on crimes and punishments (1720-1795); F. M. Zanotti, phil. (1692-1777); L. Spallanzan, natural hist. (1729-1799), flourish.

**Poland.**

1756 Frederick Augustus comes to Warsaw, where he remains till 1763.  
The Prussians victorious at Lowositz.

**Spain.**

1755 A Medico-Botanic garden established for the instruction of medical pupils.  
Commission of inquiry appointed, for examining the literary, medical, and other institutions, of other countries, with the view of introducing improvements at home.

1756 Neutrality observed by Ferdinand in the war between France and England.  
General Wall, foreign minister.

**Portugal.**

1755 The great earthquake at Lisbon; 20,000 (some say 30,000, some 50,000) persons swallowed up, &c. Nov. 1.

["Nor was there the least warning of that event, which made a once flourishing, opulent, and populous city, a scene of the utmost horror and desolation." Thirty churches and innumerable public edifices and houses were destroyed.]

£100,000 voted by the English government for the relief of the sufferers; in return for which the government and people proclaim that the heretics are actuated only by selfish motives.

**Russia.**

1756 The revolution in the European alliances (which ushered in this year) averts the vengeance of Russia from Poland for a time.

100,000 Russians march through Poland towards Saxony.

[Elizabeth was actuated by the hereditary ambition of the sovereigns of Russia—the extension of empire—when she joined the Austrians and French against Prussia; but she added nothing to her territories by this war—she merely extended the fame of the Muscovite arms.]

**Sweden.**

1756 Count Brahe, baron Horn, and six other nobles executed at Stockholm—suspected of having advised the king of Sweden to aim at becoming absolute.

Linnaeus, at Upsal, received from Rolander in America a plant containing cochineal insects.

**Netherlands.**

1756 Holland neutral in the Seven Years' War. [This was one of the causes which led to the war with England twenty years afterwards.]

**Turkish Empire.**

1755 Ambassador from Prussia; the first in Constantinople from Prussia.

The great mosque of Noor-Othmani fndd. Othman frequently changes his vizier, which occasions much discontent.

Fez, in Morocco, nearly destroyed by an earthquake; 12,000 Arabs perish, Nov. 1.

1756 Great fires at Constantinople; over 8,000 houses, including 200 mosques, are destroyed in one conflagration.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1755 Azad Khan is defeated by Zend; he flees into Turkey for safety.

**India.**

1755 Fourth invasion of India by Ahmed Shah; he plunders Delhi and Moutra; annexes Sirhind; and extends his rule in the Punjab.

Agra besieged by Ahmed Shah; the vizier of Delhi marches to its relief at the head of the Rohillas and Mahrattas.

[A plague broke out in Ahmed's army, which compelled him to retire.]

Arcoet, India, retaken from the English.

Return of col. Clive as governor of Fort St. David.

1756 The Sikhs expelled from Amritsir by prince Tymoore.

The Affghans evacuate Lahore; the Sikhs enter and occupy it.

Orissa ceded to the Mahrattas.

Rise of Hyder Ali in the Mysorean army.

Count de Lally commands a French expedition against the English in India.

Calcutta taken by the Soubadar of Bengal, Surajah Dowla, with an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, Ju. 18.

Death of 123 out of 146 prisoners crammed into the Black Hole, June 19.

**America.**

1755 Earthquake at Quito; it is destroyed.

Attack on Fort du Quesne, July 9; repulse of general Braddock.

First occasion of discontent between the British American colonies, and the mother country, viz.—duties levied upon goods imported from foreign countries.

Birth of Joel Barlow, author of "The Columbiad, &c. (d. 1812.)

The university of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, founded.

1756 War between the English and French in America; Oswego and Fort Granby taken by the French; Canada invaded by the English.

In New York, there are 90,000 whites.

The exports of Georgia are at this time near seventeen thousand pounds; so great has been its prosperity since the surrender of its charter in 1752.

**Britain.**

- 1757 Ministerial and popular fury against admiral Byng; hence Admiral Byng is shot, March 14. Pitt deprived of his secretaryship, April. William Pitt, first lord of the treasury, July. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer. The Militia bill passed. Alum discovered in Ireland. Deaths: Colley Cibber (a French author), archbishop Henry. Wm. Whitehead, poet-laureate, Dec. 19.
- 1758 New taxes on houses and windows. A lady rides 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (?) commencing May 3. The practice of "volunteering" revived. Attack on St. Maloes by admiral Howe. Senegal and Goree in Africa, and Fort du Quesne in America, taken fr. the French. 95,000 British troops, 7,000 foreign auxiliaries, and £12,000,000 voted for the war. Horse Guards' House, Westminster, built. Houses on London bridge taken down. Bridgewater canal commenced, by Bradly. 24,000 French prisoners in England. Dr. Shebbeare punished for political libels by being placed in the pillory at Charing Cross, Dec. 5. Execution of Richard Vaughan at Newgate for forging notes of the Bank of England; the first instance on record of any one suffering death for the offence of forging bank notes. China ware made at Bow, near London. Stirling's (Dumblane) threshing machine. A Magdalene convent or hospital established in London by Rev. Dr. Dodd.

**France.**

- 1757 Damien, a lunatic, attempts the king's life. He is executed under circumstances of great cruelty, March 28. Machault and D'Argenson banished. The Jesuits fall under the displeasure of Madame Pompadour. D'Estrees invades Hanover with an army of 60,000 men. Battle of Hastenbeck; D'Estrees victorious. Convention of Kloster-seven. (Germany.) The electorate of Hanover plundered by Richelieu's army. Manufacture of brocade estab. at Lyons. The church of St. Genevieve at Paris commenced by M. Soufflot.
- 1758 Richelieu displaced in command of the army by the count of Clermont. Clermont defeated at Crefelt, &c. Cherbourg taken, and its pier destroyed by the English, August 8. Repulse of the English in Normandy. De Berni dismissed; replaced by The duke of Choiseul, foreign minister. Loss of Senegal and Goree, Cape Breton and Fort du Quesne to England. Second treaty of Versailles; France engages to retain 100,000 men in Germany, and to pay subsidies to Austria, Sweden, and Saxony, Dec. 30. The Jesuits are suspected of holding anti-monarchical and regicidal principles.

**Germany.**

- 1757 Daun marches towards Silesia. Königsegg threatens Lusatia. Brown menaces Saxony. The Russians assemble in Livonia.

**Germany.**

- 1757 The Swedes prepare to attack Pomerania. Secret treaty with France, May 1, for the partition of Prussia. Renewal of the alliance with Russia. New coinage for the empire; reform in the laws; medical schools and other public institutions established. Victory of the Saxons over the Prussians at Kollin, June 18. Battle of Hastenbeck; the French victorious; the allies, under Cumberland, defeated, July 26. Convention of Kloster-seven, disgraceful to Cumberland, Sep. 8. [Violated, or as some will have it, abrogated, after the battle of Rosbach.] Bremen taken by the French. The Hanoverians, joined by the troops of Hesse Cassel and Brunswick, fly to arms under Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick-Bevern; before the end of the campaign, they drive the French from Lunenburg, Zell, and part of Brunswick. Barbarities of the French during their retreat—"The social savagery of war." Æpinus discovers, and proves by experiment, the electrical property of tourmaline.
- 1758 War in Westphalia between the French under count Clermont, and the Prussians and Hanoverians under pr. Ferdinand. Bremen and Verden taken by Ferdinand; to whom Minden capitulates; hence Evacuation of Hanover, Brunswick, and Woltenbittel, by the French. Treaty of alliance between Austria and France—concldd. at Versailles, Dec. 30.
- Prussia.**
- 1757 Glassau's attempt to poison the king. The king of Prussia is put under the ban of the empire. Renewal of the treaty of 1756 with George of England, January 11. Frederick is joined by the duke of Brunswick, and prince of Hesse Cassel. The Swedes invade Pomerania. The Prussian armies meet before Prague; heroism and death of Schwerin: victory over the Austrians, May 6. Defeat, and admirable retreat of Frederick at Kollin, June 18. Of this reverse the Prussians say, "this is our Pultawa." Invasion by 100,000 Russians; Memel taken, June. Battle of Gross-Jagersdorff, Aug. 30; after which the Russians under Apraxin evacuate Prussia. Unsuccessful movements of William Augustus, the king's brother in Lusatia. Lehwald drives the Swedes back to Stralsund, they embark for Rugen. Battle (victory) of Rosbach, Nov. 4. The duke of Bevern, who had been left in Silesia, retires towards Breslau. Loss of Schweidnitz to Nadasti, Nov. 11. Battle of Breslau; Prussians defeated by the Austrians; Breslau taken, Nov. 22. Duke of Bevern made prisoner. Frederick advances towards Breslau, Dec. Nadasti is routed, and the movements of Frederick result in the Battle of Leuthen, Dec. 5; the Austrians defeated, and Silesia preserved to Prussia.

**Prussia.**

- 757 Expulsion of the Austrians from Breslau; 13 generals, 700 inferior officers, and 18,000 soldiers surrender to Frederick. Frederick's spoils are immense. Wilcke of Rostock contributes to the increase of electrical knowledge.
- 758 The English parliament vote Frederick the sum of £670,000. The Russians pour into Prussia. War in Westphalia, from Jan. to April. Schweidnitz reduced by Frederick, Apr. 15. He lays siege to Olmutz—raised, July 2. Frederick marches to meet the Russians. The Austrians overrun Silesia. Battle of Zondorf, Aug. 25, 26; the Prussians victorious—they give no quarter. [The Russians lost 22,000 men; the Prussians about 11,000.] Daun frustrates Frederick's attempt to enter Silesia. Surprise of the king by Daun at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14; consequent defeat and loss of baggage and artillery. Retreat of the Prussians; death of Marshal Keith and prince Francis of Brunswick. Death of Frederick's sister, the margravine of Baireuth. Frederick meditates suicide (? 1761.) Ncisse relieved by Frederick, Nov. 5. Silesia is still held by Prussia.

**Italy.**

- 758 Clement XIII. (card. Charles Rezzonico, abp. of Bologna), pope.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.**

- 757 Siege of Prague by the Prussians; soon the Prussians evacuate Bohemia.
- 758 Maria Theresa assumes, as *king of Hungary*, the title of *Apostolic Majesty*. Invasion of Poland by a Russian army—"an army of observation."

**Spain.**

- 758 Death of the queen, August 27. [From this time the health and spirits of Ferdinand began to decline: a deep-rooted melancholy seized upon him, wholly incapacitating him for business.] Ferdinand retires to the palace of Villavieja, and shuts himself up from all society.

**Portugal.**

- 758 Attempt to assassinate the king near Belem palace, by a band of ruffians; he escapes with difficulty, Sep. [The affair was involved in the deepest mystery. It wrought an unfavourable change in the character of the king.] Several nobles are imprisoned, others are broken on the wheel, and several are executed—many of them innocent persons. Execution of the duke de Aveiro, the Conde de Antougia, a lady of the Tavora family, &c. for the conspiracy. Cruelty of the king and his minister. The affair is turned to account by Pombal, to gratify his hatred of the Jesuits:—The Jesuits are denounced by the government as suspicious and wicked persons. The estates of the Jesuits are confiscated, and themselves banished the kingdom.

**Sweden.**

- 757 Sweden joins the Austrians in the seven years' war, through French influence. Prussian Pomerania invaded by the Swedes.

**Russia.**

- 1757 Russia joins in the Seven Years' War. Prussia invaded by a Russian force. Victory of Gross-Jagern; indecisive.
- 1758 Defeat by the Prussians at Zondorf. Two parties at court; one favourable to the war, the other opposed to it; the grand duke sides with the latter.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1757 Raghib Mohammed Pacha, vizier; best learned vizier in Turkey for 50 years. Death of Othman III.; his cousin, son of the deposed Ahmed, *Mustapha III.*, succeeds. Raghib marries the sultan's sister. Baron de Tott (on the death of his father in Constantinople) obtains an appointment in the French embassy.
- 1758 The vizier (who virtually possesses all power) regulates the administration, domestic and foreign, patronizes literature.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1757 Zend's affairs are unprosperous; his rival, Hossein, drives him from Ispahan. Sheikh Ali Khan bribes the Kajar general at the mountain passes; hence Invasion of Mazanderan, and final defeat of Mohammed Hossein, by Sheikh Ali. Mazanderan annexed to Persia.
- 1758 Zend is besieged in Shiraz. Corruption of the officers of Hossein's army by Zend's agents.

**India and China.**

- 1757 Calcutta recovered by the English, under colonel Clive, Jan. 2. Chandernagore, a French settlement in India, captured, March. Peace betw. the Soubadar and col. Clive. War again betw. Clive and the Soubadar. Clive's compact with Meer Jaffeer for dethroning the nabob of Bengal. Battle of Plassey; defeat and death of the Soubadar, June 23 (? 20.) [By this victory the East India Company became masters of Bengal.] Meer Jaffeer created Soubadar in Moorshedabad, instead of Surajah Dowla, by colonel Clive. The English take Manilla. Fort William, Calcutta, built. The Sikhs coin money at Lahore. Mr. Flint's petition to the emperor of China for permission to trade to Ning-po; he is imprisoned till 1762. Lally, French governor of Pondicherry.
- 1758 Delhi occupied by the Mahrattas; who take Lahore, Mooltan, and Atok. They plan the expulsion of the Rohillas. China invaded by the Tibetians. Arcot surrendered to the English. Fort St. David, Pondicherry, taken by general count Lally. Meer Jaffeer deposed by the government of Calcutta.

**America.**

- 1757 Fort George reduced by Montcalm; horrid massacre by the Indians, of 2,000 British.
- 1758 Abercrombie repulsed at Ticonderoga. Cape Breton surrendered to the English, under generals Amherst, Lawrence, Wolfe, and admiral Boscawen, July 26. Fort du Quesne conquered by the English. 70,000 hogsheds of tobacco exported from the Virginian ports this year.

**Britain.**

- 1759 Small Bank of England notes first issued. Duties on sugar and other dry goods. The militia called out. Battle of Minden; dishonourable conduct of Lord George Sackville, Aug. 1. Naval victory of Boscawen off Cape Lagos —the Toulon fleet defeated, Aug. 18. Birth of princess Caroline Matilda, Jul. 29. [Died queen of Denmark, in 1775.] Doddsley's Annual Register commen. June. Victory of Hawke over the fleet of Conflans off Brest, Nov. 21. Thread and gauze manufactures begun at Paisley. Eddystone lighthouse rebuilt. £15,000,000 voted for the war; army and navy, 175,000 men. Weekly subscription concerts of Abel and Bach in London (1787.) Aldersgate, London, taken down and sold for £91. Dr. Robison's project for working steam locomotives on common roads. [The idea has not yet (1855) been practically realized; nevertheless many ardent spirits maintain that—in despite of the numerous failures which have frustrated its development—the day when steam-carriages shall run on common roads is sure to come. "What," asks Mr. Angelo Garvey, "what is there in all the recorded dreams of fancy more wonderful than the force of steam in its various applications? How stupendous in its power—it would crush an army! and yet how manageable—a child may direct it!"—*Silent Revolution.*]
- First improvement of the stocking loom, —the "Derby ribs," by Jedediah Strutt. The Lexicon Heptaglotton published. Death of Handel.
- 1760 Comet discov. by Mr. Dunn, Chelsea, Jan. 1. Veils to servants abolished, in Edin., Jan. 18. Thurot's rash and unsuccessful descent upon Carrickfergus in Ireland, Feb. Lord G. Sackville tried by court-martial and dismissed, April 22 (? 3.) Execution of earl Ferrers for murder, May 5. Sudden death of George II. at Kensington Palace, Oct. 25, aged 75. [\* The last of the elector kings of England, with whom expired that divided sentiment on the throne, the larger share of which was lavished upon Hanover." "Though willing to sacrifice England to the independence or aggrandizement of his paltry electorate, and ever needy and urgent so far as carrying on his personal wars was concerned—George II. rose, in the latter part of his reign, to a degree of popularity, which, during the early period of his sovereignty, had seldom relieved the cares of government. His manners, his language, and above all his partialities towards the men and interests of his native dominions, had barred all access to the affections of the English. He died in the midst of a prosperous war agt. France, carried on in all parts of the world."]
- George III. (grandson) succeeds, aged 23. Civil list, £800,000.

*Continued on p. 510.*

**France.**

- 1759 French army unsuccessful abroad; popular disturbances at home this year. Battle of Bergen, Ap. 13, 14: Broglie victorious. Battle of Minden, Aug. 1; French defeated. Havre de Grace bombarded. Naval fight off Lagos, Aug. 17; the French defeated by Boscawen. Sea fight off Brest; Conflans defeated. Guadaloupe and its dependencies lost. Loss of Quebec in Canada. Schemes of the financier Silhouette to raise the supplies; he grows unpopular; is dismissed. The "Cyclopedists" oppose the Jesuits. Failure of the Jesuit Lavalette. Parliamentary investigation into the constitution and principles of the Jesuit order. Three frigates, &c. under Thurot, make a descent upon Carrickfergus, Ireland. 1760 Battle of Warbourg: Broglie defeated. Thurot defeated and killed in Ireland. At Closter-camp De Caestries obtains some advantages over the prince of Brunswick. Montreal and nearly all Canada taken by English. (See America.) The "Moutre economique" becomes general (1658.) The chalk engravers, G. E. Demarteau (1722-1776), Jean Jacques François (1717-1769), and Louis Bonnet (b. 1735), fl. Etienne Fiquet, painter and engraver, flourishes (born 1731.) Rd. Abbe de Non, aquatinter (b. 1730) fl. Delaval's electrical experiments to 1764. Synner's electrical discoveries.
- Germany.**
- 1759 The imperialists take possession of Torgau, Wittenberg, and Leipsic. They invest Dresden; which capitulates. Frankfort taken by the French. Defeat of prince Ferdinand in an attempt to retake Frankfort. The French under Contades and Broglie advance into Westphalia; hence Fall (to the French) of Munster, Minden and Cassel; Hanover menaced. Victory of prince Ferdinand at Minder over the French, August 1. The Russians, for want of provisions, retire to Olmutz. The imperialists, under St. Andre, defeated near Torgau by gen. Wunch. Imperialists defeated at Meissen. Battle of Maxen, Nov. 29; defeat of the Prussians by Daun; capitulation of gen. Finck and 11,000 men, &c. Dresden retaken by the French. Academy established at Munich.
- 1760 Fruitless attempt of the Prussians upon Dresden. (See Prussia.) Battle of Liegnitz or Paffendorf, Aug. 15. The Prussians evacuate Saxony; but in short time Frederick marches by Wittenberg into Saxony after Daun. Battle of Torgau, Nov. 3; defeat of Daun —Lacy being kept in check by Ziethen and the Austrians cut off. Prussians hold Saxony, except Dresden. [Prince Ferdinand in Hanover, and on the Rhine, protected the Prussian king from an overwhelming enemy.]

**Prussia.**

- 1759 Frederick's quarters are in Landshut, on the borders of Silesia.  
 Defeat at Zullichau by the Russians, under Soltikow, July 23.  
 Victory at Minden, August 1.  
 [Defection of Lord George Sackville.]  
 Battle of Kunersdorf, Aug 12; defeat, and immense loss of the Prussians; desperate condition of Frederick's affairs.  
 The Royal family quit Berlin, the archives are sent to Potsdam.  
 Recall of Kleist from Pomerania with 5,000 troops; other reinforcements are gathered.  
 Dresden besieged by the Prussians.  
 Defensive warfare of Frederick.  
 Defeat at Maxen in Saxony, Nov. 21; Maxen burnt, and Finck and his party made prisoners; other reverses follow.  
 Frederick winters at Freyburg; Daun encamps at Plauen.  
 Ælpinus's electrical experiments contind.  
 On p. 511.

**Italy.**

- 1759 The king of Naples, having succeeded to the crown of Spain, resigns his Italian dominions to his son,  
*Ferdinand IV.* (8 years old), kg. of Naples.  
 The pope condemns "De l'Esprit"—a work of Helvetius, published in 1758.  
 1760 Quarrel of the pope with the court of Spain, in consequence of the expulsion of the Jesuits from that country.

**Spain.**

- 1759 Death of Ferdinand VI., Aug. 10, aged 46 (childless.)  
 [Never since the reign of the second Philip had Spain enjoyed so long an interval of repose as during the reign of Ferdinand V. On assuming the crown he laid down a pacific, reforming, and improving system of policy, from which he never deviated. Thus were his foreign relations preserved—agriculture, trade, and commerce, greatly promoted—the revenue augmented—and at his death a surplus of three millions sterling were left in the royal coffers.]  
*Charles III.* (king of Naples, half-brother of the late king) succeeds to the throne.  
 [His third son, Ferdinand (8 years old) is preferred to the Neapolitan throne, his eldest brother being insane.]  
 Farinelli commanded to leave the kingdom (1749.)  
 Marquis Squilacci (Neapolitan) finance minister.  
 1760 Measures adopted for completing the reforms and retrenchments commenced by Ferdinand V., for the payment of the debts of Philip V.  
 The Spanish court finds it impossible to maintain neutrality in the war between France and England, owing to the insults and outrages of the British fleets, both upon the colonies and commerce of Spain.  
 Negotiations commenced for an alliance with France.  
**Portugal.**  
 1759 The pope's nuncio is indignantly treated. Intercourse between the Portuguese and papal courts suspended.  
 1760 On p. 511.

**Sweden.**

- 1759 Battle of Bergen; defeat of the allies by the French, April 14. (See France.)

**Russia.**

- 1759 Victory of Soltikow at Kunersdorf.  
 1760 The Russians and Austrians take Berlin. During the reign of Elizabeth capital punishment was unknown in Russia. (?)

**Netherlands.**

- 1759 Death of the princess Anne; hence Louis, of Brunswick, *regent* in Holland.  
 1760 Jacob Bylaert, of Leyden, originates the dotted mode of engraving.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1759 Earthquake in Syria; Baather destroyed. The sultan amuses himself in regulating costume, superintending pub. buildings.  
 1760 Astronomical Tables of Cassini translated.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1759 The Mahrattas defeated by Ahmed Shah Doorani. (See India.)  
 1760 *Kherim Khan Zund* attains the sovereignty and rules as regent.  
 Shiraz made the seat of government.  
 Foreign commerce encouraged.

**India and China.**

- 1759 Hyder Ali, commander-in-chief of the army of the Mysore (1749.)  
 Ahmed Shah's fifth invasion of India.  
 The Mahrattas conquered, and Delhi again occupied by the Affghans.  
 Lally's unsuccessful attack upon Madras.  
 1760 Victory of Clive over the Dutch in Bengal. Bencoolen, and the other English settlements on the coast of Sumatra, nearly destroyed by the French.  
 Pondicherry besieged by the English.  
 Ghazi-ed-deen puts Alemghis to death.  
*Shah Alim II.* son of the last emperor, proclaimed emperor by Ghazi-ed-deen.  
 ["This unhappy prince died a pensioner on the bounty of the English East India Company. He never possessed power sufficient to consider himself master of a throne."] Subjugation of the Eleuths in China, 2,000 families of whom migrate into Russia.  
 The kingdom of Mysore established by Hyder Ali.  
 Clive returns to England and is created a peer—"Lord Clive, baron of Plassey."

**Africa.**

- 1759 Damas, in Barbary, with 6,000 inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5.

**America.**

- 1759 Guadaloupe conquered by the English from the French.  
 Invasion of Canada by the English under general Wolfe:—  
 Wolfe repulsed at Montmorency.  
 He departs for the St. Lawrence.  
 Siege of Quebec—or battle of the plains of Abraham; death of gen. Wolfe; Quebec surrendered to Murray, Sep. 13.  
 [The marquis of Montcalm, the French commander, also fell.]  
 Battle of Sillery; great victory of the English under Murray.  
 Ticonderago, Crown Point, and Niagara, reduced by the English.  
 Montreal is surrendered to the English.  
 1760 Conquest of Canada by the English.  
 Final and ignominious expulsion of the Jesuits from Brazil.

**Britain.**

- 1760 *Continued from p. 508.*  
National debt, £78,000,000.  
First stone of Blackfriars' bridge laid, October 31.  
Musical glasses revived by Dr. Franklin.  
First exhibition in London of the works of British artists.  
The term "Blue Stocking," recently applied to literary ladies, originates with a literary society, of which Benjamin Stillingfleet, who wore *blue* worsted stockings, was a member.  
The superstition respecting witches not yet exploded; this year (June 16) two old women are thrown into the water, by a "mob," at Glen in Lincolnshire, to ascertain, by their sinking or floating, whether or not they are witches.  
Thomas Gray, odes, &c. (1716-1771), Oliver Goldsmith, "Vicar of Wakefield," &c. (1731-1774), H. Brooke, "Fool of Quality," (1706-1783), Lawrence Sterne, "Tristram Shandy," (1713-1768), Lord Lyttleton, hist. poems, &c. (1709-1778), James Granger, biog. (d. 1776), Soame Jennings, theolog. (1704-1787), R. Lowth, philol., &c. (1710-1787), J. Harris, philol. (1709-1780), W. Blackstone, law (1723-1780), J. Jortin, crit. div. (1698-1770), W. Warburton, div. crit. (1709-1779), Adam Smith, "Wealth of Nations," (1723-1790), John Hunter, med. (1728-1793), Thomas Warton, hist. poems, &c. (1728-1790), John Blair, chron. (d. 1782), Sam. Johnson, "Lives of Poets," "Dictionary," &c. (1709-1784), David Hume, hist. (1711-1776), Jonas Hanway, "Travels," &c. (1712-1786), H. Walpole, "Royal Authors," &c. (d. 1799), James Bruce, "Travels," &c. (1730-1794), Edward Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," &c. (1737-1794), Edmund Burke, oratory (1730-1797), G. W. Gilpin, biog. divin. (1721-1804), fl.  
Thos. Worlidge, painter and engraver (d. 1766); also Inigo Spitsbury, engraver, fl.  
Permanent duty on malt, of 3d. per bushel.  
The land tax, at 4s. in the pound, from 1756 to this year inclusive, realized £10,000,000.  
Birth of John Heriot (lit.)—died 1833.  
1761 Retirement of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons since 1728.  
Act for continuing the commissions of the judges for life; hitherto they ceased on the death of the king, March 3.  
Legge, chancellor of the exchequer, resigns, March 22.  
Earl of Bute (the king's preceptor) appointed secretary of state, March 25.  
Keppel's attack on Belleisle, April 8.  
The civil list is made payable (by act of parliament) out of the consolidated fund, in lieu of the hereditary revenue settled on the late king.  
Transit of Venus over the sun's disc, June 8.  
Negotiations with France unsuccessful—the "Family Compact" an impediment.  
Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, finished.  
Arkwright's first patented spinning-frames.  
Marriage of George III. with Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Sep. 22.  
Coronation of the king and queen, Sep. 22.  
Aldgate taken down, and sold for £177 10s.

**Britain.**

- 1761 Resignation of Pitt (the elder), foreign secretary, October 5.  
The king confers an annuity of £3,000 for three lives, and makes his lady a baroness. Visit of their majesties to the city; sumptuous repast at the Guildhall.  
Watt's first experiments on the power of steam with Papin's digester.  
A lease for 321 years, of the third arch of London bridge, &c. (1581.)  
Robins resolves Alhazen's problem in vol. ii. of his Mathematical Facts (1100.)  
Deaths: admiral Boscawen, Jan. 10; Dr. Hoadley, Ap. 17; Dr. Sherlock, July 17; Sam. Richardson, and J. Wootton, painter.  
1762 War declared against Spain, Jan. 18.  
The "Levellers" in Ireland; disturbances. Monuments to Thomson, May 1, and Handel, in Westminster Abbey, May 4.  
Lord Bute appointed premier, May 29.  
Bow church bells first rung, June 4.  
Abolition of Lady Fair, Southwark, Ju. 17.  
Dissenters declared ineligible for the office of sheriff in London, July 5.  
The Cock Lane Ghost detected, July 10.  
Pension granted to Dr. Johnson, July 12.  
George, prince of Wales, (George IV.) born, Aug. 12.  
*Continued on p. 512.*
- France.**
- 1761 Death of marshal Belleisle.  
Choiseul enlists the whole Spanish navy in the French service, by the formation of a treaty with that country, and with the two Sicilies, and Parma.  
The Bourbon "Family Compact" signed at Paris; being an agreement for securing the sovereignty of France, Spain, Naples, and the duchy of Parma, to members of that family, and to support themselves against all enemies, Aug. 15.  
Free-thinking discussions, and speculations respecting a new social system greatly agitate the public mind.  
The Abbe Chauvelin denounces the Jesuits; and the parliament decrees the closing of their colleges, &c.  
Battle of Fillingshausen, July 15; Broglie defeats prince Ferdinand; but the next day he is compelled to retreat with loss.  
Siege and capture of Belleisle by the Eng. Negotiations for peace with Eng. abortive. Loss of the remaining portions of Canada. Martinique captured by the English.  
1762 Battle of Wilhelmstadt; Soubise and D'Estrees defeated.  
Secularization of the Jesuits, and confiscation of their property, decreed by parlt.  
Preliminary peace of Fontainebleau, Nov. 3.  
*Continued on p. 512.*
- Germany.**
- 1761 Defensive war this year; both parties becoming tired of the contest.  
The Prussians are encamped at Bunzelwitz in Saxony.  
Prince Ferdinand successfully prevents the junction of the French and Austrians.  
Desperate condition of Frederick's affairs. Johann Christoph Adelung, grammarian and linguist, flourishes at Leipsic. (Born at Spantekon in Pomerania, 1732—died at Dresden, 1806.)  
1762 *On p. 513.*

**Prussia.**

- 1760 Laudon quits Olmutz, and lays siege to Glatz, in April.  
 [The first time in four successive campaigns that the Austrians had ventured to take the initiative in the war.]  
 The Prussians under Fouquet are cut off at Landshut, June 23; hence  
 Surrender of Glatz to Laudon.  
 Lacy driven across the Elbe; the Austrian camp at Plauen broken up; and Dresden invested by Frederick.  
 Daun relieves Dresden with 12,000 men; siege raised, July 29.  
 Breslau invested by Laudon; it is relieved by prince Henry.  
 Daun's project to capture Frederick disclosed to him by a deserter.  
 Battle of Leignitz, Aug. 15; Frederick victorious; Laudon loses, in killed and wounded, 10,000 men, also his artillery and standards.  
 Prussians defeated near Landshut. They are forced to abandon Leipsic.  
 Attack of Lacy and Czernichief upon Berlin, October.  
 Berlin capitulates to the Austrians, Russians and Saxons; the army retires towards Spandau.  
 The allies evacuate Berlin in a few days.  
 Battle of Torgau, Nov. 3; the Prussians are victorious over Daun's forces; hence All Saxony, except Dresden, falls under the power of the Prussians.  
 Frederick winters at Leipsic.  
 1761 Laudon forces the Prussian general Goltz to retire under the walls of Schweidnitz. Junction of the Austrians and Russians near Streigau, Aug. 12.  
 Jealousies arise among Frederick's enemies which give him time to fortify his camp at Bunzelwitz.  
 Schweidnitz taken by Laudon, Oct. 1. Defensive warfare of Frederick.  
 The Austrians for the first time, during the war, take up their quarters in Silesia.  
 Attempt of Warkotseh and Schmidt (a priest), to carry off Frederick frustrated.  
 Colberg besieged by the Russians; is taken, Dec. 16, which enables the Russians, for the first time, to take up their quarters in Pomerania.  
 1762 Peace concluded with Russia, May 15; and with Sweden, May 22.  
 War again proclaimed in Russia.  
 Battle of Burkersdorf in Silesia, July 21; the Austrians defeated.  
*Continued on p. 513.*

**Italy.**

- 1761 The pope not only refuses to comply with the demand of Louis XV. of France for the suppression of the Jesuits, but issues a bull in their favour.  
 Goldoni leaves Italy for France.  
 1762 Edict in Savoy enfranchising the serfs.

**Spain.**

- 1761 The *Bourbon Family Compact* concluded at Madrid. (See France.)  
 Death of Mosen Eliseo Bononat, engraver.  
 1762 War declared agt. England and Portugal. Successful invasion of Portugal; fall of Miranda, and submission of Tras los Montes; victory near Villafior; Maneroo and Almeida taken.

**Spain.**

- 1762 Reverses: Havannah taken by the English; fall of Manilla; loss of the Philippine Islands; twelve ships of war, 70 cannon, a galleon having precious metals, value three millions, &c.  
 The coasts of Spain invaded by Eng. fleets.

**Portugal.**

- 1760 Threatening and authoritative letters from the courts of France and Spain, commanding the king to renounce his alliance with England.  
 Joseph, taking his stand upon the right of national independence, refuses.  
 Marriage of Don Pedro, prince of Brazil, to his niece, the infanta Maria, heiress apparent, by special dispensation from the pope.  
 1761 Great Auto-da-Fé at Lisbon.  
 1762 Portugal invaded by the Spaniards; Miranda, Braganza, Almeida, and several lesser towns are taken.  
*Continued on p. 513.*

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1761 War between the Zends and Kajars. Rebellion and death of Mohamed Hossein. Invasion of India by Ahmed Shah. Victory of Paniput. (See India.) English factory at Gambroon abandoned.  
 1762 The Sikhs make inroads upon the Punjab; they are repulsed.

**India.**

- 1761 Ahmed Shah swims his whole army across the Indus; marches agt. the Mahrattas. Battle of Paniput; Ahmed Shah routs the Mahrattas; 60,000 of whom are killed and 20,000 taken prisoners.  
 [Ahmed Shah made but little use of this victory; he soon returned to Cabul.]  
 The Great Mogul claims Bengal; he and the nabob of Oude at war with Jaffeer, the English nominee.  
 Patna, besieged by the native princes, is relieved by captain Knox.  
 The Mahrattas expelled Upper India.  
 From this period the Mahratta power begins to decline.  
 English take Pondicherry fr. the French.  
 Hyder Ali becomes raja of the Mysore; he pensions off his master, the old raja.  
 1762 Manila again taken by the English.  
 [The archbishop ransomed the place, by engaging to pay £1,000,000. The sum was never fully paid.]  
 Dutch factory established at Canton.  
 Inroads of the Sikhs in the Punjab.  
 Ahmed Shah's sixth invasion; he drives the Sikhs to the south of the Sutlej, and defeats them with great slaughter ("Ghuloo Ghar") near Loodiana.  
 Excesses of Ahmed at Armitars.

**America.**

- 1760 Discovery of the Andreanossy isles.  
 1761 Dominica taken by the English.  
 William Livingston, poet (1723-1790), Cadwallader Colden, "History of the Five Nations of the Indians" (1688-1776), Thomas Hutchinson, historian of Massachusetts (d. 1780), and John Bartram, botanist, and author of "Travels" (d. 1777), flourish.  
 1762 Havanna taken by Poccocke and Albemarle. Louisiana ceded by France to Spain (1800.) The yellow fever rages in Philadelphia.

**Britain.**

- 1762 *Continued* from p. 510.  
 Conquest of Havanna made by Lord Albemarle and adm. Pococke, Aug. 14.  
 Manila, in the Philippine Isles, surrenders to admiral Cornish. (See Australia.)  
 Wedgewood ware first patented.  
 Preliminaries of peace at Fontainebleau.  
 Death of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Aug. 21.  
 Army and navy, £337,100; their maintenance cost £18,600,000.  
 National Debt increased to £146,000,000.  
 Peter Annet sentenced to one month's imprisonment, to stand twice in the pillory, and afterwards to be kept at hard labour in Bridewell for a year, for writing "The Free Enquirer."  
 Buckingham house made the queen's palace in lieu of Somerset palace.  
 Birth of Charles Abbot (Lord Tenterden), chief justice (d. Nov. 4, 1832.)  
 Wm. Wynne Ryland (1732-1783), Wm. Woollet (1735-1785), John Hall (1739-1797), Wm. Byrne (1743-1805), engravers, &c. flourish.  
 The coals imported into London this year amounted to 570,774 chaldrons.  
 The linen manufacture in Ireland increased this year to £80,000.
- 1763 Tax on cider renders Bute unpopular.  
 Proclamation, prohibiting succour of any kind to the Corsicans, "in rebellion against the republic of Genoa!"  
 Peace of Paris: Canada ceded to England by France; Florida by Spain, Feb. 10.  
 Importation of raw hides from Holland prohibited, Feb. 23.  
 Peace proclaimed, March 22.  
 Edgeware Road gibbets cut down, Ap. 3.  
 Retirement of Lord Bute, and formation of the Grenville ministry, April 8.  
 Publication of the *North Briton*; Mr. Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, proprietor. No. 45 *North Briton* charges George III. with falsehood, &c.  
 Arrest of Mr. Wilkes, M.P., on a general warrant issued by sec. of state, April 26.  
 Wilkes liberated by virtue of his privilege. He obtains £1,000 damages from the under-secretary of state; at which time General warrants are declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, May 6.  
 Supplies for the year, £14,199,380.  
 Byron proceeds on an exploratory expedition to the South Seas, June 21 (? 1764.)  
 Frederick, duke of York, born, Aug. 16. [The duke died Jan. 5, 1827.]  
 Disputes in India between the English and Nabob Cossin on mercantile privileges.  
 The loans borrowed by England during the seven years' war amounted to £52,100,000.  
 Food riots in Birmingham, Dec. 6, 7.  
 Robert Adam, architect to the king (1728.)  
 The *Spinning Jenny* invented by Hargreaves, a weaver, living at Stanhill, near Blackburn, adjoining the print works of the first Sir Robert Peel.  
 Dr. Bliss sues, as astronomer royal (1742.)  
 Translation of the Koran into English.  
 Macbride, chemist, fl. (1726-1778.)  
 Duel: Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Martin.  
 Deaths: Shenstone, poet; Hooke, hist. &c.

**France.**

- 1762 *Continued* from p. 510.  
 Colbert's tables of instruction for dyeing. [Colbert established several manufactories, and invited the most skilful artists to superintend them. It is remarkable that those of Vaurobais and Sedan were entitled, in the letters patent, "Manufactories of fine cloth after the Dutch and English fashions."]  
 1763 The peace of Paris, between France, England, and Spain: France renounces Acadia, and cedes to England, Cape Breton, with Canada and its dependencies, Grenada, Tobago, Senegal, and restores Minorea; England restores Guadaloupe, Martinique, to France; also, French East India factories, and a share in the Newfoundland fishery; Spain obtains Havanna, Trinidad, and Manilla; while she cedes the Floridas to England, in lieu of Louisiana from France (1769.)  
 Free trade in grain through the provinces permitted by Lavardi, and a license for exportation under certain conditions.  
 Thousands of contumacious Jesuits banished.  
 Court extravagance and debauchery continue.
- Germany.**
- 1762 Change in the political affairs of the belligerents, occasioned by the death of the empress of Russia. (See Prussia.)  
 The Russians are now neutral.  
 Battle of Freyburg; the Prussians under prince Henry are victorious, Oct. 29.  
 Armistice betw. Austrians and Prussians. The French, under marshal D'Estrees (who succeeded Broglie), yield to the superior skill of prince Ferdinand and the young prince Frederick.  
 Cassel taken from the French, Nov. 1.
- 1763 Peace of Hubertsburg, Feb. 15. (See Prus.)  
 Spread of liberal opinions in Germany from this time.  
 ["While war is favourable to despotism, peace is the element of democracy."  
 Abortive attempt to form a league between the princes of the empire.

**Prussia.**

- 1762 *Continued* from p. 511.  
 Frederick contemplates suicide. (? 1757.)  
 Defeat of Daun at Reichenbach, Aug. 16.  
 Siege of Schweidnitz; it capitulates to Frederick after 60 days, Oct. 10.  
 Battle of Freyburg, gained by prince Henry, October 29.  
 Armistice between Prussia and Austria.  
 Prince Ferdinand takes Cassel, Nov. 1.
- 1763 Peace of Hubertsburg with Austria, Feb. 15; final cession of Silesia to Prussia; treaties of Dresden and Breslau confirmed; Frederick promises his vote to the archduke Joseph.  
 ["Who had gained by the waste of life and treasure in the seven years' war? Neither Austria nor Prussia. The former returned to her old boundaries, the latter to a wasted territory; Saxony was desert, the empire lay powerless."  
 No new taxes required to repair the waste of the national treasury; one result of the rigid economy of Frederick—a virtue which it would be well for others to imitate.

**Italy.**

- 1763 Eruptions of *Ætna* for 3 months.  
Beccaria's meridional measure, Lombardy.

**Poland.**

- 1762 Battle of *Toplitz*, between Austria and Prussia.

- 1763 Death of *Augustus III.* king of Poland—Russian troops sent to overawe the Polish diet in the election of his successor.

**Spain.**

- 1763 Peace: Spain to receive back from England the island of *Cuba*, and from France *Louisiana*; while she cedes *Florida* to England, and to Portugal the castles and territories taken during the war.  
Grimaldo, foreign minister.

**Portugal.**

- 1762 *Continued* from p. 511.

War with Spain; Joseph applies to England for aid—promising to place the commercial relations of both countries upon a better footing. England sends money and arms, &c.

Lamentable state of the army; want of discipline, generals, and national spirit.  
Arrival of the count de la Lippe (engaged by the English government) from Germany, who marshals the national forces, and in a few months drives the Spaniards out of Portugal.

- 1763 Re-organization of the army by the count de la Lippe-Buckeburg, and several English officers of established reputation. Efforts of Joseph to alleviate the sufferings of his afflicted country.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1762 Peace of *Hamburg*, between Sweden and Russia.

The ascendancy of the 'Caps' in the diet is attributed to the influence of the Russian and English ambassadors.

Impending war between Russia and Denmark arrested.

**Russia.**

- 1762 Death of *Elizabeth.* The first of

*The House of Holstein-Gottorp*—*Peter III.* (nephew) succeeds.

Peace with Prussia.

The Austrian alliance dissolved.

Confiscation of church property.

Prussian military discipline adopted.

Revolt in *St. Petersburg.*

*Peter III.* deposed; after a reign of six months; he dies a few days after, probably from poison.

*Catharine II.* (consort of *Peter*), empress.

[“*Catharine* made the murdered body of her husband, her footstool to the throne of Russia, and the death of *Peter* loosened the bonds of alliance with Prussia.”]  
Ministry of *Gregory Orloff.*

[“The reign of *Catharine II.* was one of the most brilliant and successful that Russia had witnessed, but was at the same time stained by political turpitude, as in the partition of Poland, and by most barbarous murders, such as took place at *Praga*, near *Warsaw*, and on the capture of *Ismael* in *Bessarabia.* The licentiousness of her morals equalled her political duplicity; and the savage manner in which she ordered or permitted her generals to carry on war was revolting to humanity. It must be acknowledged,

**Russia.**

however, that she pursued with zeal, perseverance, and success, what may be justly characterized as the hereditary plans of the Russian sovereigns—the extension of their empire in all directions, but more especially towards *Constantinople*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *East Indies.*”—*Conder.*]

**Netherlands.**

- 1763 Commercial crisis in *Amsterdam* and *Hamburg.*

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1762 The *Porte* is much respected by the European powers in the early part of this reign; its alliance during the seven years' war is sought by the rival sovereigns.

- 1763 *Baron de Tott* returns to France.

**India.**

- 1762 The English council at *Calcutta* depose *Jaffier* for inactivity in their service, and appoint *Meer Cossim* nabob of *Bengal.*

*Major Carnac's* victory over the *Subahdar* of *Oude.*

*Nabob Cossim* created *Subahdar*, for which he is to pay to the English £250,000 annually.

- 1763 *Kussoor* plundered by the *Sikhs*; they defeat the *Affghans* and occupy the plains of *Sirhind.*

*Nabob Cossim* at war with the English.

*Patna* taken by the native arms.

The English formally depose *Cossim* and replace *Jaffier.*

Defeat of *Cossim* at *Geriah.*

*Mongheer* surrenders to *Major Adams.*

Massacre of English troops at *Patna.*

*Patna* retaken by the English, Nov. 6.

**America.**

- 1763 Termination of the “old French war;” *Grenada* and *St. Vincent* ceded by the French to England; also the French colonies of *Canada* and *Cape Breton.* 12,000 French families removed from *Canada* to form colonies in *Guyana*; they all perish at *Surinam.*

Population of *Canada*, about 60,000.

*St. Lucia*, *Martinique*, and *Gadaloupe* ceded to France by England.

*Tobago* ceded by Holland to England.

*Bahia* made the seat of government for the Portuguese colony of *Brazil.*

Population of *Massachussets*, 236,000 whites, 5,200 negroes; of *South Carolina*, 40,000 whites, 90,000 negroes; of *North Carolina*, 95,000 whites and a much larger number of negroes; of *Virginia*, 70,000 whites and 100,000 negroes.

The political writers—*Patrick Henry* (d. 1796), *John Witherspoon* (theologian also, d. 1794), *James Otis* (d. 1783), *John Hancock* (d. 1793), and *Benjamin Franklin* (natural philosopher, also, 1706-1790), *fl.* *Joseph Bellamy*, theologian (d. 1790), *fl.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1762 The strait between *Papua* and *New Holland* called “*Torres Strait*” (See 1605.)

[When *Manilla* was taken by the English (this year), *Mr. Dalrymple* rescued from oblivion a copy of *Torres' letter* to the king (1606) which he had lodged in the archives of that city; and as an honour due to the author he gave his name to the strait which he had discovered.]

**Britain.**

- 1764 Marriage of the princess Augusta, eldest sister of the king, to the prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Jan. 16.  
The wages of tailors is fixed by the city of London sessions at 2s. 7½d. per day all the year round, Jan. 18.  
Expulsion of Mr. Wilkes from the House of Commons, Feb. 15.  
Mr. Wilkes indicted for blasphemy on account of his "Essay on Woman."  
Not appearing in court he is outlawed.  
Freedom of the city of London presented to chief justice Pratt, March 5.  
First "American Stamp Act" proposed by Grenville, March 10.  
[The notion thus to raise money towards defraying the expenses of the late war is said to have originated with the king.]  
Royal proclamation (Mar. 20), for the sale of all crown lands in the West Indies.  
Conviction of Mr. William for reprinting No. 45 of "The North Briton," July 26.  
Conflicts in the North American colonies with the Indians.  
The White-boys attack the troops in Kilkeny; several are killed, Sep. 25.  
Harrison's time-piece for ascertaining the longitude published.  
Shock of an earthquake felt at Oxfrd., Nov. 6.  
The great Soho works of Birmingham erected by Matthew Boulton, engineer.  
Only certain kinds of Genoa and Dutch paper imported at this period (1690.)  
Elkington's discovery in draining—by the employment of an auger or borer.  
Hargreaves' *eight-handed* spinster patented.  
Sir W. Erskine has conferred upon him the title of Bannaret by the king.  
[Baronet is not the same as Bannaret. The latter title was conferred usually on the field or *under the banner*; it commenced in England in the reign of Edward III., when John de Copeland was created Bannaret, for his service in capturing David Bruce at the battle of Durham, in 1346. The rank followed that of Barons, and preceded that of Knights. The title is now extinct.]  
Deaths: Churchill, R. Dodsworth, poets; also of Sir John Barnard, father of the city of London, Aug. 28; Robert Dodsley, Sep.; W. Hogarth, painter, Oct.  
[Hogarth's style was the serio-comic.]  
1765 Mr. Chaworth killed by Lord Byron in a duel, Jan. 26.  
Parliamentary decision against general warrants, Jan. 29.  
American Stamp act passed, March 22.  
William, the printer of the "North Briton," placed in the pillory; £200 raised for him by the people on the spot.  
First mental indisposition of the king.  
An act is passed empowering the king to appoint the queen as regent under similar circumstances, April.  
The sovereignty of the Isle of Man purchased from the duke of Athol, and annexed to the British crown.  
The chevalier d' Eon outlawed, June 13.  
The Rockingham ministry formed, July.  
The Literary Club formed by Dr. Johnson.  
The Wesleyan preachers forbidden the use of snuff and other indulgences.

**Britain.**

- 1765 Lord Clive sent to India as gov.-general.  
William Henry, duke of Clarence, born (William IV.) Aug. 21.  
Treaty of Allahabad; Bengal ceded to East India Company.  
Birth of Dr. John Abernethy in London (some say in Derry, Ireland.)  
"Swivel-Loom" proposed and abandoned.  
Dr. Maskeleyne succeeds Dr. Bliss, astronomer royal (1763.)  
Peter Dollond's Achromatic Telescopes.  
Angelica Kauffman (d. 1807), and Luigi Schiavonetti (d. 1810), engravers, settle in England.  
Price of the quarter loaf averages 7½d.  
The Stafford and Worcester canal, and Grand canal (Ireland) commenced.  
Deaths: duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31; the Pretender, chevalier de St. George, at Rome, Dec. 30, aged 78; Dr. Simpson, mathematician; Dr. Young, poet, &c.

**France.**

- 1764 The king, on the advice of Choiseul, decrees the  
Abolition of the order of Jesuits, and confiscation of their revenues; the members are allowed to remain in France in their individual capacity.  
Disastrous attempt to colonize Guiana; miserable death of 10,000 emigrants.  
Death of Madame Pompadour.  
Death (said to be by poison), of the marchioness de Pampadour; "an agreeable event to the minister."  
1765 Louis threatens the parliament for their opposition to the court.  
Death of the dauphin, aged 37 years.  
[Choiseul was probably unjustly suspected of having had him, and his wife, who died in about 15 months after, poisoned.]  
Economical financial system of Dr. Quesnay, physician to the late Madame Pompadour.  
Exertions of Voltaire to save the life of John Calas, a protestant of Toulouse, for the alleged murder of his son.  
The encyclopædists flourish—Denis Diderot (1713-1784), Jean Le Rond D'Alembert (1717-1783), François-Marie Arouet de Voltaire (1694-1778), Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), &c.  
[These writers prepared the way for the revolution.]  
Jean Jac. de Boissieu (1736-1805), Barth. Rivalz (b. 1724), Chas. Nic. Cochin, the younger (b. 1715), engravers, &c. fl.  
D'Auvergne and Trial, mus. composers, fl.; also (about the same time) Monsigny, La Borde, Floquet, Duni, Philidor, Gossec, Gréty, Martini, Delayrac, Champein, and others.  
**Germany.**  
1764 Formal renunciation of the duchy of Tuscany by Joseph (now crowned king of the Romans) in the event of his succeeding to the imperial throne.  
The emperor fails in a proposal to Frederick of Prussia to renounce the principalities of Baireuth and Anspach.  
1765 Joseph II. emperor. (See Austria.)  
Madelena Fernandez fl. at the court of Maria Theresa in Vienna, as female laureate. (See 1771—died 1800.)

**Austria.**

- 1764 Hungarian life-guards introduced at the court of Vienna.  
From this time the Austrian court is frequented by Hungarian nobles.
- 1765 Death of the emperor Francis at Innsbruck of apoplexy, Aug. 18.  
["Amiable, tolerant, and a lover of the fine arts, he was certainly misplaced on the Austrian throne."] Joseph chosen mit-regent; "a well-meaning man, but his character wanted ballast."

**Prussia.**

- 1764 Defensive alliance with Russia, in which a secret article against Poland's independence is inserted.
- 1765 Frederick devotes his energies to repair the evils resulting from the late war; manufactures are encouraged; also agriculture, and the immigration of artizans, &c. Bank of Berlin established.

**Italy.**

- 1765 The Genoese solicit the aid of France against the Corsicans.  
Ferdinand, son of Don Philip, *duke* of Parma, Placentia, &c.  
Peter Leopold, *grand duke* of Tuscany; whose reign was pacific and characterized by mild reforms.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1764 Stanislaus Poniatowski (paramour of Catharine II.), elected king of Poland; under the control of a Russian army.
- 1765 The Hungarian palatinate vacant.  
Hungary is now treated as a dependency of Austria, not as an independent kgdm.

**Spain.**

- 1764 Charles directs his attention with increased assiduity to the institutions already commenced for the promotion of agriculture, trade, &c.
- 1765 The priests and others view Charles's reforms with an evil eye; a factious and discontented spirit is fomented among the people. The Jesuits are busy.  
Disgrace of Squillaci to appease the people of Madrid now in revolt; edict respecting dress repealed, &c.  
Don Miguel Mousquez finance minister.

**Portugal.**

- 1764 Narrow and suicidal commercial policy of the government; heavy duties levied on English (and other) goods. But the interests of agriculture, the new fisheries, international commerce with the colonies, &c. are promoted.  
Reform of the police establishment and of the public tribunals of justice.  
Legislative amelioration of slavery.

**Russia.**

- 1764 Abortive attempt to place Ivan on the throne. Death of Ivan soon follows.  
Annual income of the Academy of Sciences increased to £10,650.  
Ecclesiastical commissioners for regulating the affairs of the clergy—fixed salaries, &c.
- 1765 Society for encouragement of agriculture. History is promoted by professor Muller, prince Cherbatoff, Tumanski, Golikoff, Yelaghin, and others; while poetry and the drama are cultivated by Sumorokoff, Yolkoff, Knieshin, Van-Viesin, Derschavan, Kheraskoff, Karamensin, &c.

**Netherlands.**

- 1764 Comet discovered at Haarlem, Jan. 16.  
Cornelius Ploos van Amstel, an amateur engraver in chalk, fl. (b. 1732.)

**Sweden.**

- 1764 Birth of Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, at Pau (Pyrences), January.
- 1765 Bergmann, of Upsala in Sweden, chemist, flourishes (born 1735—died 1784.)

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1764 Porter, English ambassador, nearly succeeds in inducing Raghib to form a league offensive and defensive with Prus. Death of the vizier Raghib.  
Sultan Mustapha protests against the Russian aggressions on the liberties of Poland.
- 1765 The Circassians and Cabardians complain to the Porte of Russian encroachments.

**India and China.**

- 1764 Mutiny among the English troops in India. Battle of Buxar; the English defeat the united forces of the king of Oude and the emperor of Delhi, Oct. 23.

[From this time the supremacy of the English in central India becomes firmly established. Col. Monro's victory at this battle broke completely the force of Sujah Dowlah; it placed the emperor himself under the protection of the English, and left them without dispute the greatest power in India.]

Allahabad taken by Sir R. Fletcher.

In China the revolt of the Mohammedan converts ("White Caps") is repressed.

The Jats and Sikhs besiege Delhi; hence Seventh invasion by Ahmed Shah.

The Sikhs take Lahore.

- 1765 Treaty of Allahabad; Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa ceded to the East India Company. The revenues of Bengal vested by imperial grant in the East India Co., Aug. 12.

**America.**

- 1764 Discontent in the British colonies; the home government levies taxes on all articles imported from the West India islands. It also restrains the currency of paper money.

Several conflicts with the Indians.

[After this year peace and confidence between the English colonists and the Indians began to grow.]

Brown University, Providence, founded.

First medical school in America founded at Philadelphia this year.

Meridional measure between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays by Messrs. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

- 1765 Great dissatisfaction in the British colonies; owing to Grenville's Stamp Act, called "the folly of England."

Assembly at Virginia; the right of England to tax the colonies denied, May.

First colonial congress at New York; the Americans resolve not to use British goods until the Stamp act is repealed.

Population of Rhode Island, 40,000, one-ninth of which are negroes; New Hampshire, 60,000; Connecticut, 141,000 whites and 4,500 slaves.

[New England had 500,000 inhabitants.]

Five printing-presses in Boston.

First American Colonial Congress, composed of delegates from nine of the colonies, meet at New York, Dec. 7.

**Britain.**

- 1766 The custom of giving veils to servants abolished in Norfolk, January 1.  
The cider tax act repealed.  
Return of commodore Byron, May 9 (1763.)  
Mr. Pitt created earl of Chatham, July 29.  
The Grafton and Chatham ministry, Aug. 2.  
Riots in London and Exeter on account of the scarcity of provisions, July.  
Order in council forbidding the exportation of corn, September 29.  
Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda born, Sep. 29.  
Marriage of the princess Carolina by proxy to the young king of Denmark, Oct. 1.  
Wallis and Carteret proceed on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea.  
Wilkes returns *incognito* to London, Oct.; but soon goes back to Paris.  
Bruce sets off on his African journey (1770); he discovers the source of the Nile.  
Deaths: Dr. Sam. Chandler; Dr. Birch.
- 1767 Discussions in parliament respecting the territorial acquisitions of East India Co.  
Tax on white lead, paper, glass, tea, &c., imported into the American colonies.  
American "Civil List" act.  
Edward, duke of Kent, born. Nov. 2.  
[The duke died Jan. 23, 1820.]  
Scarcity of food occasions much rioting.  
Lord North is appointed chancellor of the exchequer, December 1.  
Supplies for year, £8,527,728. Cost of navy, £16,000; army, £17,353.  
The Spitalfield weavers break several lace looms, &c. December 3.  
Prayers in catholic chapels for the royal family, the first time since 1688, Dec. 20.  
Boston occupied with British troops.  
Saw-mill erected at Limehouse under the superintendence of James Stansfield; it was destroyed by a mob.  
Priestley's electrical experiments, &c.  
Leases of the fifth arch north, and second arch south, of London bridge, for 315 years for water works.  
The cotton manufacture of England does not employ 30,000 hands at this period; hence the article is dear.  
Researches of Dr. Watson (afterwards bishop of Llandaff) for the discovery of the properties of the component parts of coal.  
*Enrolment of Arkwright's Patent Water Frame* for spinning.  
Deaths: Daniel Day the humorist; the duke of York at Monaco, Sep. 17.
- 1768 First colonial secretary, the earl of Hillsborough.  
Dividends of East India Company fixed at 10 per cent.  
The Irish parliament pass an act limiting their duration to eight years, Feb. 3.  
Dissolution of parliament, March 10.  
Expulsion of six "Methodistic" students from Edmund Hall, Oxford, March 12.  
Mr. Wilkes elected for Middlesex, Mar 28.  
Wilkes' riots in St. George's fields, May 10; the guards fire; public thanks voted to the soldiers; the populace name the event "massacre of St. George's fields."  
15,000 sailors petition parliament for increase of wages, May 31.  
Food riots in several places.  
The Clyde navigation commenced.

**Britain.**

- 1768 Canal between Birmingham and Bilston.  
The king of Denmark visits the principal towns of England, June, &c.  
Incorporation of admiralty court Ju. 22 (1357.)  
Supplies for the year, £8,335,746.  
Art of bleaching introduced from Holland.  
Cook sails on his first voyage, August 26.  
Resignation of Lord Chatham, Oct. 15.  
Royal Academy of Arts founded in London; Sir Joshua Reynolds, president, Dec.  
An impost of 1s. per chaldron on all coals passing coastwise from Newcastle, granted by the king to his illegitimate son, the duke of Richmond (1800.)  
A duty of 1s. per chaldron on all coals entering the Thames, granted the London Corporation for enabling them to rebuild the churches destroyed by fire.  
[This duty was subsequently raised to 3s. per chaldron, and to continue for 20 yrs.]  
Birth of W. Alexander, artist (d. 1816.)  
[He accompanied lord Macartney to China.]  
Hammond's application of the stocking frame to the weaving of lace.  
Deaths: Arthur Onslow, speaker, House of Commons; Rev. Lawrence Sterne, aged 55; archbishop Secker, aged 75.
- France.**
- 1766 Lorraine united to France, at the (accidental) death of Stanislaus, Feb.  
Judicial murders by the parliaments of Paris and Toulouse, of Calas and La Barre.  
Quarrel between the parliament of Brittany and the governor, duke of Aiguillon.  
Union of the states and parliament of Brittany in demanding the removal of the governor.  
La Chalotais urges their prayer at court.  
Unjust execution of count Lally, May 8.  
The king acts with severity towards the parliament of Brittany; La Chalotais imprisoned.  
The marine hospitals and fifty galley slaves burnt at Brest.  
Progress of revolutionary opinions:—  
The writings of Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, and others, against arbitrary government and superstition, exert an influence unfavourable towards existing institutions.  
Execution of a young man at Abbeville for blasphemy.  
Bossut's "Traite d' Hydrodynamique."
- 1767 Death of the widowed dauphiness, Mar. 13.
- 1768 Avignon seized by France.  
Union of Corsica with France.  
Choiseul's fomentation (by secret agents) of a spirit of rebellion in English America, leads to the apprehension and preparation for war.  
Death of the queen, June 25.  
Lavardi's interference with the East India Company's operations—injurious.  
The French consent to secure the fortified towns of Corsica with 7 battalions for 4 years, without acting against the Corsicans.  
Death of Claude Drevet, artist, at Paris.
- Germany.**
- Prussia.**
- 1766 Birth of Wm. Kobell at Manheim, etcher.
- 1767 Birth of the princess royal, Frederica Charlotta Ulrica Catherine, May 7.
- 1768 Frederick is alarmed at the progress of the Russian arms in Poland.

**Italy.**

- 1766 Eruption of *Ætna*; a new crater formed. Famine in Tuscany; noble efforts of the grand duke to alleviate the evil.
- 1767 The Jesuits (deported from Spain) arrive in great numbers in Italy. Ferdinand IV. of Naples assumes the government, being seventeen years of age. Tanucci, prime minister of Naples. Bequests for ecclesiastical purposes prohibited in Venice. Violent eruption of mount Vesuvius. Stephano, an adventurer, assumes the title of czar Peter III., and raises an insurrection in Venetian Dalmatia. Jesuits expelled Genoa and Venice.
- 1768 The Genoese cede Corsica to France. The Jesuits are expelled Naples, Sicily, Parma, and Placentia; followed by confiscation of their property. Dispute between the pope and the Bourbon princes on ecclesiastical matters, and on account of their treatment of the Jesuits. Irruption of Mount Vesuvius.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1766 The Polish "Dissidents," press their claims foreequal privileges; but they are rejected. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Bohemia.
- 1767 Confederation of Polish "Dissidents" of Radom, headed by Radzivil.
- 1768 Polish confederation of "Patriots" at Bar, for the avowed object of expelling the Russians, and with them their royal nominee, Stanislaus; headed by Potocki, Pnlački, and Krazincki; they are supported by Turkey. War in Poland between the Patriots and the Russians. The Russian troops evacuate Poland.

**Spain.**

- 1766 Insurrection in Madrid; calmness and moderation of the king. Squillacci compelled to leave the kingdom. Influence of count D'Aranda, president of Castile, and secretary of state.
- 1767 Banishment of the Jesuits; according to "the pragmatic sanction of his majesty," April 2. (See 1765.) Royal Economical Society of Madrid instituted; title of the members, "Friends of their Country." Unreclaimed lands of Sierra Morena, and other waste tracts, colonized by poor families at the expense of the state; Olavide, the enlightened coadjutor of D'Aranda, superintendent. New coinage; the loss in weight and value of old currency borne by privy purse. Education of the poor promoted.
- 1768 D'Aranda's reforms: establishment of an efficient municipal police; the power of the church repressed; privileges of the monastic orders restricted—the right of sanctuary confined to two churches, and the Rosarias suppressed; the power of the inquisition limited. Academy of St. Isidore in Madrid instituted, and schools established throughout the kingdom.

**Portugal.**

- 1766 Bequests to the clergy prohibited; schools founded; the inductive and experimental philosophy substituted for that of Aristotle in the university of Coimbra, &c.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1766 The Swedish press liberated. *Christiern VII.* king of Denmark (son.) Villeinage in Denmark abolished, and gradual emancipation of the serfs decreed. The Jesuits expelled Denmark.
- 1767 Negro slave-trade abolished by Sweden.
- 1768 The kg. of Denmark visits Prus., Fr., &c. Mortality of cattle in Denmk. and Swdn. Adolphus Frederic threatens to abdicate; whereupon the states of Denmark are convoked by order of the senate; in which French influence predominates.

**Russia.**

- 1768 War with Turkey. (See Turkey.)
- Netherlands.**
- 1766 Installation of William V. as *stadtholder*. The Dutch acquire Ceylon.
- 1767 First Society for the recovery of drowning persons instituted in Holland. Candy taken by the Dutch.
- 1768 Rise of the Orange and anti-Orange parties. Marriage of William to the princess royal of Prussia.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1766 Insurrections in Georgia and the neighbouring provinces; chiefly the result of the vacillating rule of Mustapha.
- 1767 Intrigues of the Russians to excite a revolt among the Christian subjects of the sultan in Moldavia and Wallachia. (See 1853.) The Imertians and the Montenegrins of Bosnia, instigated by Russia, fly to arms.
- 1768 The sultan declares war against Russia; contrary to the advice of his counsellors, who urged the immediate defence of his frontiers. Insurrection of the Montenegrins under Stephano suppressed. (See Italy, 1767.) Attack upon the Austrian ambassador by a bigotted and infuriated rabble.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1768 Khorassan invaded by Nassir-Allah (son of Shah Rokh. (See 1748); hence Battle of Meshed; Nassir defeated.

**India and China.**

- 1766 Sikhs first form a political or national body. Lord Clive, governor of Bengal, May 3. Treaty of Hyderabad, between the English and Nizam Ali of the Dekkan, Nov. 12.
- 1767 Eighth and last invasion by Ahmed Shah. Victory of Ahmed Shah, of Cabul, obtained over the Sikhs. War in the Mysore with Hyder Ali, and the Nizam, the latter having renounced his alliance with the English through the influence of Hyder Ali. Col. Smith deserted by his native allies. The Chinese are at war with Birmah, and Cochin China.
- 1768 The war of the English with Hyder Ali, and the Nizam desultory and indecisive:—Tippoo's expedition against Madras. Hyder sues for peace—refused. Khotas captured by the Sikhs.

**America.**

- 1766 American stamp act repealed, but the right to tax the colonies maintained, Mar. 18.
- 1767 Earthquake at Martinico; 1,600 persons lost, August. Great excitement in the American colonies against the taxes.
- 1768 Boston occupied by British troops. First attempt to convene colonial delegates.

## Britain.

- 1769 Rise in the price of gold and silver this year. Deficiency in the civil list—£500,000. Wilkes expelled the Commons, Feb. 2. He is re-elected for Middlesex, Feb. 16. Wilkes declared ineligible, Feb. 17. Wilkes elected a third time as member for Middlesex, March 16. His election declared void, April 16. "Wilkes" riots; Fleet prison burnt. [Wilkes polled 1145 votes; Luttrell 296.] Mr. Wilkes chosen alderman of the city of London, April 26. Sir Richard Arkwright's patent for improvements on the spinning-jenny. Transit of Venus observed by captain Cook at Matakai, Otaheite, June. The XI. letter of Junius published. Spitalfield weavers' riots; two hanged. The electors of Westminster meet in Westminster hall to adopt a petition for redress of grievances; being the *first public meeting to discuss public measures*, Aug. 29. Shakspeare Jubilee at Stratford, Sep. 6. M. Baretti tried for murder, acquit. Oct. 23. Wilkes obtains £4,000 damages against Lord Halifax, Nov. Watt's first patented steam engine. Atwood, mathematician, and writer on natural philosophy, flourishes. The Royal Academy of Painting institt'd. Deaths: duke of Dorset (Sackville); John White, aged 86; Wm. Falconer ("The Shipwreck"), aged 39; Holland, actor.
- 1770 Lord North's ministry formed, Jan. 28. Grenville's parliamentary act; the members' privilege of protection from arrest for debt abolished. Experiments for hatching eggs in warm manure made at Kew, March. American import duties abolished, except the tax on tea. Birth of George Canning, Ap. 11 (d. 1827.) Remonstrances and petitions to the king from the city of London, for the dismissal of the ministry. He refuses to comply. Mr. Wilkes is released from the King's Bench prison, the committee of the Bill of Rights having paid his debts; an illumination testifies the popular joy at the event, April 17. Beckford, lord mayor of London, presents an address to the king, May 23. Sources of the Nile, discovered by Bruce. New wing to Old Bailey comnd., May 31—hence called Newgate (finished 1783.) Blackfriars' bridge, London, finished; cost £150,840. Mr. Woodfall, publisher of "Junius's Letters," prosecuted for a seditious libel, acquitted, June 13. Press for seamen for royal navy, Oct. Crosby, lord mayor of London, refuses to back press-warrants, Dec. 5. Eddystone lighthouse burnt down. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal begun. Houses in London about 101,000. Archaeological Society incorporated. Revolt in Boston, America; the Royal troops attacked; attended with loss of life. Botany Bay discovered by captain Cook. Death of Rev. George Whitefield, at Newbury Port, in America, Oct. 1. Irvine, experimental chemist, &c. flourishes.

## Britain.

- 1770 Discovery of an old coal mine at Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland. [There does not exist the remotest tradition of this mine, which proves beyond doubt its great antiquity. Some of the miners' tools and baskets were found in the incrustated galleries.] Return of James Barry, the painter, from Italy; author of "Inquiry into the real and imaginary obstacles to the acquisition of the arts in England." Lord Dundonald's patent process for distilling coals. The Hon. Henry Cavendish's discoveries in the science of electricity. Cast steel first made at Sheffield, by Mr. Huntsman of Attercliff. Edward Rooker (d. 1812), James Basire (b. 1740), and John Hamilton Mortimer (1739-1779), engravers, &c. fl. *Continued on p. 520.*
- France.**
- 1769 Madame du Barri, the king's new mistress. Choiseul disdains the new favourite; but d'Aiguillon and chancellor Maupeou bow to her. She is backed by Richelieu. ["Mademoiselle P Ange, meanly born, ill-bred, and nursed in prostitution, fascinated the weak monarch, and enslaved him for the rest of his life. He ordered her to be married, *pro forma*, to the brother of one of her paramours, who styled himself the count Du Barri, and was then introduced at court with the usual etiquette."—*Coote.*] Decline of the power of Choiseul. The Corsicans finally subdued. Failure of the East India Company: followed by many private failures and great distress. Ministry of the duke d' Aiguillon.
- 1770 Loss of life at Paris during the festivities celebrating the marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette, May 30. Marriage of the son of the deceased dauphine to Marie Antoinette, May 30. [Nearly 200 persons lost their lives through pressure during the fetes.] Contest between the crown and parliamnt. Repeal of the decree allowing the exportation of grain fr. one province to another. Dissolution of the East India Company. The parliament tender their resignation. Fall of Choiseul—effected by the combined efforts of D'Aiguillon, Maupeou, and Terray.
- Germany.**
- 1769 Interview between Joseph and Frederick at Neisse; their cordiality being increased by apprehensions occasioned by the rapid success of the empress of Russia. Gotz (pastorals, 1721-1781), Zacharia (eomic poems, 1727-1777), Dusch (poems, 1727-1788), and G. E. Lessing (dramas, 1729-1781), flourish.
- 1770 Seizure of Zips (an Hungarian county pledged to Poland) by the imperialists. Alliance with Turkey (Maria Theresa having refused to trust her interests to Frederick of Prussia); by which she engages to declare war against Russia. [This act suggested to Catharine of Russia the dismemberment of Poland.]

**Prussia.**

- 769 Interview of Frederick and the emperor Joseph at Neisse; they form a convention of neutrality, August 25.  
770 Dantzig surprised by the Prussians and forced to pay a heavy ransom.  
Birth of Frederick William (III.), Aug. 30.

**Italy.**

- 769 The Corsicans finally subdued by Fr. arms. Opening of the Golden Book of Venice, for the subscription of the names of new families instead of those now extinct.  
Birth of Napoleon Buonaparte at Ajaccio, August 15.  
Count de Vaux with 30,000 men harass the unfortunate Corsicans:—  
Battle of Rostino; Vaux victorious.  
Fall of the city of Corte; the cause of the Corsicans lost; Paoli, and 400 followers, escape to Leghorn.  
Sudden death of pope Clement XIII. the night before a bull for the suppression of the Jesuits was to be signed—suspicious!  
Clement XIV. (card. Jno. Vincent Anthony Ganganelli), pope.  
[A reformer of clerical abuses.]  
770 Reconciliation of Rome with Portugal.  
New code of laws in Savoy.  
Girolamo Tiraboschi, author of "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," flourishes at Modena (b. 1731, d. 1794.)  
[He vindicated his country's literary claims with a zeal that won him the respect even of his foreign opponents.]

**Spain.**

- 769 Disputes with England relative to the Falkland Isles.  
Plans of D'Aranda to increase the army.  
Attempts of D'Aranda to circumscribe the royal prerogative; displeasing to the kg.  
Ecclesiastical ferment against D'Aranda, owing to the imprudent disclosure of D'Alembert of France in the Encyclopædia, as to the secret designs of D'Aranda to overthrow the inquisition. The king is influenced by the clamour.  
770 Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards.  
Death of Gio. Batista Tiepolo, Venetian engraver and painter, at Madrid (b. 1697.)

**Portugal.**

- 769 Period of the Portuguese writers; P. Correo Garçao (lyric poems), Paulino de Vasconcellos (sonnets), C. de Sousa (Tragedies), and A. de Barros Pereira, and Manoel da.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 769 The members of the Swedish senate, with the exception of two, degraded—ascendancy of the "Caps," or Russian party. Society for encouraging agriculture in Den. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, chemist, discoverer of chlorine, &c. flourishes (1742-1786.)  
770 Bernstorff, Danish minister, dismissed. Streunsee, the queen's favourite, succeeds. Bagge and Wurbiæg, math. and astr.; Fabricius, zoology; Vahl, botany; Suhm, Guldberg and Egger, history; Ewald and Baggesen, poetry; Warnsted and Rosenstand, drama; Abelyard and Hoyer, painters, &c. fl. in Denmark.  
Wallerius (at the suggestion of Linnæus) endeavours to classify the mineral kgdm.  
**Netherlands.**  
770 Death of Albinus, anat. at Leyden (1667.)

**Russia.**

- 1769 Choczim taken by Gallitzin. (Turkey.)  
1770 Two armies are sent into Turkey, by Moldavia and new Servia; two fleets are destined—one for the Black Sea, another for the Mediterranean.  
Turkish fleet of 27 ships burnt in the straits of Scio by the Russian fleet, under admiral Elphinstone, July 5.  
Elphinstone sails to the Dardanelles, which he proposes to force; the Russian ships refuse to follow.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1769 New Servia devastated by the Tartars, under their klan, Krim Gherai, who crossed the Dneister on the ice.  
On his return, with immense booty and thousands of slaves, he is poisoned.  
Dowlet Gherai succeeds Krim Gherai.  
Choczim is twice besieged by prince Galitzin; he is repulsed by Kahreman, who obtains the title of "Glazi," or champion of the faith.  
Peaculation of the vizier; he marches so slowly towards the frontier, that Choczim is assailed a third time, and captured by the Russians.  
Execution of the vizier.  
The Turks fly from Bucharest; the Prussians enter, Nov. 17. (Restored in 1774.)  
Baron de Tott comes to Constantinople, being deprived of consulship in the Crimea. He enters the sultan's service; and (according to his own account), improves the fortifications, re-organizes the artillery, and performs other public works of utility.  
1770 The insurgent Imerians, Georgians, and Montenegrins, receive arms from Russia. Turkey is now assailed north, east, and west. The Russians destroy the Turkish fleet in the bay of Tchesme. (See Russia.)  
De Tott fortifies the Dardanelles.  
*Continued on p. 521.*

**India and China.**

- 1769 Nizam Ali detached from Hyder Ali. The victorious career of Hyder Ali, compels the English to sue for peace—refused. Hyder Ali marches upon Madras and compels the English to make peace on unfavourable conditions.  
Victory of Hyder Ali over the Mahrattas under Madoo Rao near Seringapatam. Hyder also conquers nearly all Malabar, Calicut, Coorg, &c.  
1770 Dreadful famine in Bengal. War in the Mysore against the Mahrattas; the English prove unfaithful to their treaty with Hyder Ali.  
The princes of the Tourgouth tribe, formerly under Russian sway, transfer their allegiance to China.  
War of the Chinese government with the Mountaineers (Miao-tche.)

**America.**

- 1769 First permanent settlement of the Spaniards in Upper California, by the Jesuit missions and "Presidios."  
The American colonies form Non-importation Resolutions.  
Dartmouth College, New Haven, founded.  
1770 Riots in Boston; the British garrison fire on the people.  
Rutger's College, New Brunswick, foundd. Kentucky explored by Daniel Boone.

**Britain.**

- 1770 *Continued* from p. 518.  
 Bartolozzi, the first to practise and improve the dotted mode of engraving, flourishes in London; also his pupil B. Pastorini, Thomas Burke, and other clever artists. Gross prejudices against the people of Scotland.  
 ["The enmity against the Scotch, and the universal dislike of them which prevailed even in the early part of George the Third's reign was tremendous. . . . Since intercommunication between the two kingdoms has become so rapid, easy, and certain, as to bring them face to face with each other, how much more just have English notions of Scotland become. How willingly do we compensate for the injustice of our forefathers, by recognising the intelligence, prudence, and honesty, of the bulk of our Scottish fellow-countrymen, and by the admiring homage we do to the brilliant band of philosophers, historians, and poets, who have rendered the name of Scotland illustrious throughout the earth."—*M. A. Garvey, L.L.B.*]  
 James Beattie, poems (1735-1803), R. Ferguson, poems (1750-1774), Erasmus Darwin, "Botanic Garden" (1732-1802), J. Wolcot, or Peter Pindar, poems, &c. (1738-1819), James Macpherson, "Ossian's Poems" (1738-1796), Robert Burns, poems (1759-1796), and J. Home, dramas; J. Whitaker, "Hist. Manchester" (1735-1808), J. Boswell, biog. (1749-1795), Joseph Strutt, chron. antiq. (1748-1802), J. Milner, "Ch. Hist." (1744-1797), Wm. Paley, sermons, &c. (1743-1805), J. Horne Tooke, philol. (1736-1812), R. Price, div., &c. (1723-1791), and William Jones, orientalist (1747-1794), flourish.
- 1771 Collision between parliament and the city of London respecting the right of printers to publish reports of parliamentary debates. The city magistrates refuse to commit the printers to prison.  
 The lord mayor of London and alderman Oliver sent to the Tower, Feb.  
 Right of reporting parliamentary debates established, May 8.  
 Return of captain Cook, June 12 (1767.)  
 Three-and-a-half millions of trust money in chancery, Sep.  
 Death: Tobias Smollet, nr. Leghorn, Oct. 21.  
 Manufacture of calico in Lancashire begun.  
 Bursting of Solway Moss, Cumberland, Nov.  
 Gresham College, London, taken down.  
 Marriage of the duke of Cumberland with Anne Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham.  
 Death: Thomas Gray, poet, July 31.
- 1772 Parliamentary inquiry respecting the government of India.  
 Attempted modification of "Terms of Subscription" unsuccessful in the Lords.  
 Motion for the abolition of the religious observance of the 30th Jan. lost, Mar. 2.  
 Sawbridge's motion for shortening parliaments lost, March 4.  
 "Royal Marriage act" passed, April 1.  
 Food riots; meat seized by the populace and sold at a cheap rate, April 10.  
 £5,000 paid by parliament to Mr. Irvine for his discovery of a method to make salt-water fresh.

**Britain.**

- 1772 Perfection of Harrison's time-piece (1755).  
 Captain Cook departs from Plymouth on his second voyage of discovery, July 13.  
 The Bridgewater passage boats established; from Manchester to Warrington, Oct.  
 The Ellesmere and Chester canal; also the Basingstoke canal began.  
 War with the Caribs in St. Vincent, W. I.  
 American judges salaried by the crown; measure disliked by the colonists.  
 Deaths: Augusta, widow of prince of Wales, Feb. 8, aged 52 (1736); Henry Cromwell, great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell.  
 Self-adjusting sails for windmills invented by Mr. Andrew Mickle, the inventor of the thrashing machine.  
 Lloyd's coffee-house established.

**France.**

- 1771 Lettres de Cachet against the refractory parliament; they prove inoperative.  
 The parliament of Paris is banished, Jan.  
 Establishment of "six superior courts."  
 General consternation at this innovation of popular privileges.  
 The provincial parliaments assert the rights of the Parisian parliament, and condemn the arbitrary proceedings of the court; hence  
 The parliaments of Besançon, Bourdeaux, and Brittany, are suppressed.  
 The king and government unpopular.  
 Aiguillon, foreign minister.  
 New parliament of 70 members (to be paid by the king), and 6 councils appointed, April.  
 The minister and court unpopular.  
 Literary war of politics; the divine right asserted by the ministry and hiring writers; opposed by many powerful writers, both by argument and ridicule.  
 Satirical papers of Beaumarchais and others against the king and government.  
 Loan of 8,000,000 livres.  
 Terrific explosion of a meteor over Paris—at least 25 miles high.  
 Corilla Olympica (the name assumed by Maddelena Fernandez on being enrolled among the Arcadi), flourishes at Rome.

**Germany.**

- 1771 Literature extends in Germany:—period of the writers, Leon. Euler, mathem. (1707-1783), Frank, chron. (d. 1784), Walch, eccles. hist. (d. 1784), J. A. E. Götze, entomol. (1731-1785), J. Kant, metaphys. (1724-1804); the historians—C. Gatterer (d. 1799), J. W. von Archenholz ("Seven Years' War," 1745-1812), J. von Müller (d. 1809), A. L. von Schöler (d. 1809); Scurökh (eccles. hist.—d. 1808); Semler, theologian (d. 1791), Adelung, philol. (d. 1806), Lavater, physiog. (1741-1801) Forster, geog. (d. 1798), Putter, author of "Law of Nations," and Werner the geologist.

**Austria.**

- 1770 Father Hehl's invention of magnetized steel plates for curing diseases.  
 1771 Attempts of Austria, in conjunction with Prussia, to mediate between Russia and Turkey; unsuccessful.  
 1772 Austria gains Galicia and Lodomeria, by the partition treaty, containing a population of 2½ millions. (See Poland.)

**Prussia.**

- 1771 Diplomatic mission of prince Henry to St. Petersburg.  
 1772 According to the first treaty for *The partition of Poland*—"the capital crime of the XVIII. century"—Polish Prussia (except Thorn and Danzic), and Great Poland as far as the Nese, are to fall to Frederick. (See Russia and Austria.) [Coxe attributes this design to Frederick, Heeren to prince Henry and Catharine, while Pfister declares that it is impossible to say with which of the three powers it originated.]  
 Encroachment of Prussia upon Poland.

**Italy.**

- 1772 Marriage of the young Pretender to the English throne to Louisa countess of Albany, at Rome (1824.)  
 The Corsicans refuse to be transferred, like cattle, from one master to another, they resolve to defend themselves agt. the Fr. Chauvelin promises good govt., but in vain. Contest at Borgo di Mariana; bravery of the Corsicans under Paoli; the French repulsed thrice, surrender the town.

**Poland.**

- 1771 The Prussians enter Poland.  
 1772 ["Everything conspired to render the year 1772 the last of Polish independence"]  
*Poland partitioned* for the first time, Aug. 5. [The consummation of "this unparalleled act of Spoliation" was delayed till 1777, partly owing to the unaccommodating greediness of the three partitioning powers. See 1775.]

**Spain.**

- 1771 Cession of the Falkland Isles to England.  
 A. Ulloa, mathematician (1716-1795); Felix de Azara, zoologist; Ruiz and Pavon, botanists; V. Garcia de la Huerta, the tragedian; J. A. Lorente, historian of the inquisition; G. Jovellanus (1744-1811), writer on Agrarian law; Munoz, historian of America; Cavanilles, the annalist; J. N. de Azara (1731-1804), the antiquarian; and the lyrical writers, Mel. Valdez and Leon de Arroyal, flourish.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1771 *Gustavus III.* king of Sweden (son.) Reforms of Streunsee in Denmark; the press declared free, &c.  
 Discovery of an acid which dissolves glass and siliceous earth by Scheele.  
 1772 Revolution in Denmark, Jan. 17.  
 Imprisonment of the queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England; she is divorced and banished.  
 Execution of counts Brandt and Streunsee, for criminal intercourse with queen Caroline, April 28.  
 Guldenburg, Danish minister.  
 Revolution in Sweden, Aug. 1; effected by the union of the king, army, and populace, who overthrow the constitution and abolish the senate. Absolutism restored; new constitution—nearly as in 1680; judicial torture abolished; and suppression of the Hat and Cap factions.

**Netherlands.**

- 1772 Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in Brussels founded by Maria Theresa.  
 Birth of an heir to the prince of Orange, August 24.

**Russia.**

- 1771 Dreadful ravages of the plague in Moscow. Azof and Crim Tartary conquered.  
*First partition of Poland.* (See Prussia.)  
**Turkish Empire.**

- 1770 *Continued* from p. 519.  
 Revolt of Ali Bey in Egypt.  
 The Algerine fleet arrive in the Archipelago; compel the Russians to abandon Lemnos. The Greeks (the Mainotes of the south of Greece) seek to regain their independence by the aid of some Russians; they are subdued by a ruthless massacre.  
 1771 The Turks abandon the greater part of Moldavia and Wallachia.  
 A "Fetva," sanctioning the massacre of all who sympathize with Russia in the invaded territories, is issued.  
 Defeat by Russians at Kartal Moldavia; the Turks desert in whole battalions.  
 Conquest of Akerman and Bender by the Russians; to whom  
 Azof and Crim Tartary are lost.  
 1772 The Porte offers to purchase the aid of Austria by a treaty to partition Poland betw. them. Austria declines; but mediates. Administration of the vizier Muhsinzade.

**India and China.**

- 1771 English encroachments upon the territory of Hyder Ali on the Malabar coast.  
 1772 Warren Hastings appointed governor of Bengal, April 13.  
 Enormous abuses discovered in the management of the East India Company.  
 Tibetians subdued by the Chinese (1768.)  
 Mooltan taken by the Sikhs.

**America.**

- 1771 The Dutch retake Cayenne from the Eng. Revolution in St. Domingo.  
 Captain Boone, the first settler in Kentucky, and founder of the colony.  
 1772 Oliver Evans's experiments for working locomotives on common roads.  
 Cayenne restored to the French.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
 1770 "Point Hicks" descried by lieut. Hicks of the Endeavour (Cook), Ap. 19. Soon after Capt. Cook lands at Botany Bay, so called from the vast number of plants collected by the naturalists of the expedition.  
 "Bustard Bay," "Thirsty Sound," Endeavour River," visited and named.  
 Capt. Cook passes through the straits known as "Torres' Straits" (1762.)  
 [Cook was ignorant of Torres' discovery.]  
 1772 Frederick Henry Bay in Van Diemen's Land visited by the French commander capt. Marion du Fresne.

Rencontre with the natives; Marion and others are wounded.

[ "This laid the foundation," says Earp, "of the enmity which ever afterwards existed between the native and the white man. The result has been unparalleled in English colonial history. In Flinders' time he estimated the natives of Van Diemen's Land at 100,000. There is not now a living soul of this unhappy race. All have fallen before the fowling-piece, poison, and the rum-bottle—poison being the most effectual agent." ]

Marion quarrels with the natives of New Zealand; himself, four officers, and eleven seamen are killed and eaten.

**Britain.**

- 1773 Adelpi lottery act passed.  
Great commercial crisis; bankruptcies.  
Depreciation of the currency; the loss falls upon the holders.  
Dividends of East India Company, reduced to 6 per cent.  
Lord North's new plan of governing India; East India Company's Charter revised; and the affairs of the Company placed under government control.  
Warren Hastings appointed gov. of India. Exportation of cotton machinery prohibtd.  
Phipps's voyage to the north pole, by command of his majesty.  
Flood's Irish absentee-tax bill lost.  
Trial and acquittal of Lord Clive on a charge of mismanagement in India.  
Bruce returns from Abyssinia, June.  
The first deaf and dumb institution in the united kingdom, opened at Edinburgh.  
Mr. Harrison, inventor of the "Time Keeper," receives a grant of £8,250.  
Emigration from Scotland to America, Jul.  
The company of British Cast Plate Glass manufacturers, incorporated by charter. [Their works were established at Ravenhead near Prescot, Lancashire.]  
Deaths: earl of Chesterfield, author of "Letters to a Son," aged 78, March 24; Lord George Lyttleton, Aug. 22; Dr. John Haworth, Nov. 17.
- 1774 The privy council reject Dr. Franklin's petition, Jan. 29.  
Judges first sent to East Indies, Jan.  
American coercion bills passed; port of Boston closed by order of parliament.  
Constitution of Canada; *unshackled* toleration for catholics and other religious sects.  
Rev. Mr. Horne (Tooke) and the printer of the Public Advertiser brought before the Commons—the one for writing, and the other for publishing a letter to the speaker, voted a "breach of privilege," Feb. 10, 11.  
C. J. Fox removed fr. the treasury, Feb. 28.  
General Gage proceeds to Boston, April.  
Death of Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, April 4.  
Extinction of the title "duke of Cleveland," upon which a perpetual annuity of £8,000 is voted from the public funds to the dukes of Grafton, May.  
The stamp duties introduced into Ireland.  
General election; Wilkes returned again for Middlesex, retains his seat.  
John Wilkes, M.P. lord mayor of London.  
Return of captain Cook, July 30 (1772.)  
The remains of Edward I. found nearly entire at Westminster Abbey.  
Claim of perpetual copyright overruled at the bar of the House of Lords; the author's exclusive right settled for 14 years, and if alive at the end of that period, to return to him for another 14 years.  
Observations on the attraction of Schellien, a mountain in Perthshire.  
Liturgy of the Unitarians first published.  
Opening of the first unitarian chapel in England by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey.  
Establish. of the penny post in Dublin, Dec.  
Captain Cook discovers New Caledonia.  
London bridge Water-Works burnt.  
Excise office, Bishopsgate Street, built on the site of Gresham College, Dec.  
Rebuilding of Eddystone lighthouse; stone.

**Britain.**

- 1774 Rise of the factory system in England.  
Dr. Priestley, experimental chemist, discovers oxygen gas, Aug. 1 (1733-1804.)  
Royal Humane Society formed.  
Nairn's electrical machine.  
Imports this year, £14,476,876. Estimated exports, £17,288,486.  
Return of the Adventure, July 11.  
Falkland Isles evacuated by Engl. Sep.
- France.**
- 1773 The order of Jesuits suppressed by the pope, July 20; on which Avignon and the Venaissin county are restored to the see of Rome.  
Abbeville nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder; 150 lives lost, Nov.  
Fontana, chemist, flourishes (1729-1805.)
- 1774 Death of Louis XV. of small-pox, May 10. [Thus was terminated the listless and contemptible life of Louis XV., of which he seemed at last as weary as his subjects.]  
Louis XVI. aged 20, succeeds his grandfather.  
Louis Maurepas, minister of state.  
Turgot, controller-general of the finances.  
Vergennes, foreign minister.  
Restoration of the parliaments; with their right of remonstrance, &c.  
The royal serfs emancipated.  
Rise of the *Physiocrats*.  
Corsica ceded to the king of Sardinia.  
Free trade in corn restored to the provinces.  
Scarcity of provisions; brigandism.  
Heliumeter invented by M. Bouguer.  
Gluck's "Iphigene" published in Paris, which greatly forwards that necessary reform in musical composition which had but recently commenced in France.  
Iced butter first seen in Paris.
- Germany.**
- 1773 The emperor Joseph insists on his right of nominating bishops in his hereditary states; the pope resists his claim.  
["We may safely infer from the acts of Joseph, that the reformation he wished to establish was meant, not so much for the removal of ecclesiastical abuses, as the extension of regal patronage and power."]
- 1774 The emperor continues to augment his army; it now numbers 235,000 men.
- Austria.**
- 1773 The encroachments of Austria on Poland offend the Russian empress; she causes a suspension of the treaty of partition.  
Death of Fr. Weirötter, etcher (b. 1730.)
- 1774 Judicial torture abolished in Austria.  
Joseph contemplates the annexation of Bavaria to the Austrian dominions.
- Prussia.**
- 1773 Frederick declares his intention to retain and protect the Jesuits throughout his dominions.
- 1774 The Bromberg Canal, uniting the Oder with the Vistula, opened.
- Italy.**
- 1773 Victor Amadeus III. king of Savoy; during whose reign the public debt was enormously increased.  
The pope signs a brief for the final suppression of the Jesuits, remarking at the same time that it would be the cause of his death, July 21. (See 1769.)  
["The popes of the 18th century for the most part, as wise, liberal, and moderate

**Italy.**

- a set of men as ever sat on the chair of St. Peter, felt that they were doomed to atone for the deeds of their predecessors, and seemed perpetually haunted by the forebodings of their imminent destruction."—*Mariotti.*]
- 1773 Castiglione transferred from the Gonzagas to Lombardy.
- 1774 The museum of the Vatican founded.
- "Saggio Fondamentale Practico di Contrapunto," of Padre Giambatista Martini, published, in which he enumerates Five great schools of music, viz.: *Roman School*, comprehending Palestrina, the two Nanini, Orazio Benevoli, and Francesco Foggia; *Venetian School*, comprising Adrian Willaert, Zarlino, Lotti, Gasparini, and Marcello; *Neapolitan School*, including Radio, prince of Venosa, Leo, and F. Durante; *Lombard School*, comprehending Porta, Monteverde, Parmegiano, and Vecchi; *Bolognese School*, Rota, Giacobbi, Colonna, Perti, Sarti, and the padre Martini himself.
- [The general division, however, is—Venice, Lombardy, Rome, Bologna, and Naples.]
- Corsica ceded to the king of Sardinia.
- Insurrection in Sicily suppressed.
- General amnesty; Viceroy removed.
- Death of pope Clement.
- Poland.**
- 773 Ratification, by compulsion, of the partition of Poland by the diet.
- 774 The Poles though opposed to a change in their constitution, are compelled to accept the terms offered, viz. a council of forty, consisting of king, senate, and equestrian order—quite an aristocratical government.
- Spain.**
- 773 Fall of D'Aranda; he is sent as ambassador to Paris. His rival, Grimaldo acts as chief minister. Figueroa the abbot, president of Castile; Gen. O'Reilly, governor of Madrid.
- Rupture with Algiers; the emperor of Morocco, in defiance of treaty, lays siege to Melilla and the fortress of Pigerone de los Velez.
- 774 Conspiracy to ruin the patriotic Olavide; he is accused of heresy, and with difficulty escapes the horrid death of an *Aulo-da-fé*.
- Repulse of the Moors by the commander of Melilla; they abandon the siege.
- Active preparations for chastising the Dey of Algiers; 400 Spanish ships of the line, with a number of Tuscan, Maltese, and Neapolitan vessels are put in readiness.
- War with the Algerines; the latter having attacked some of the Spanish fortresses on the African coast.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 773 Denmark exchanges Holstein for Delmenhorst and Oldenburg.
- 774 Marriage of the prince royal with a princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- Kg. of Sweden courts the favor of Prussia.
- Russia.**
- 773 Alliance with Denmark.
- Romanzoff crosses the Danube; repulsed.
- 774 Revolt of the Cossack Pugatcheff, the pretended Peter III., in Russia.
- The Russians cross the Danube, and soon rout the Turks, 70,000 men.

**Russia.**

- 1774 Armistice solicited by Turkey; refused.
- Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji with the Porte; Russia gains from Turkey—Azof, Yenikali, Kilbournon, Kertsch, and the Steppes. The navigation of Black Sea opened; Crim Tartary independent.
- By this peace Russia obtains a free passage for her fleet into the Mediterranean.
- The fleet greatly injured by a storm, Sep. 8.
- Plague in Russia.
- Victory of count Panin over Pugatcheff.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1773 The revolt of Egypt subdued; Ali Bey having been deposed by his adopted son, Mohammed Abou-Dalab.
- The Danube is crossed by the Russians (for the first time) under Romanzoff; they are repulsed by the Turks.
- 1774 Muhsinzade concentrates his army at Shumla, and adopts defensive war.
- Second passage of the Danube by Romanzoff; he environs the army at Shumla.
- Negotiations for peace opened.
- Death of Mustapha III. just as he was about to head his army. His brother, *Abd-al-Hamid*, succeeds.
- [Mustapha III. is described as a man of energy and moderation; especially to his Christian subjects. He appointed his brother to succeed instead of his own son Selim, who being now only in his 16th year, was deemed too young to ascend the throne in the present situation of Turkey.]
- Battle of Kozlige; terrible defeat;—the Turks massacre their officers; hence Turkey humiliated by the peace of Kainardji, signed on the anniversary of the treaty by Peter the Great at the Pruth.
- The Tartars are declared independent in the Crimea, Cuban, and Bessarabia; and the Porte engages to govern Moldavia and Wallachia with more moderation.
- India.**
- 1773 *Tymour Shah* succeeds Ahmed Shah on the throne of Cabul.
- India bill, June 16: Bengal the chief presidency; supreme court of judicature fixed at Calcutta.
- Warren Hastings' treaty with the Subahdar of Oude against the Malhattas.
- 1774 Warren Hastings, general governor of British India, Jan. 1.
- The English in India at war with the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe.
- Suicide of Lord Clive.
- America.**
- 1773 Resistance to the Tea Tax in Boston—the cargoes of three East Indianmen, upon which the duty had been paid, are thrown overboard, Dec. 18.
- The celebrated "Tea-party" of Boston.
- Earthquake at Guatemala; 80,000 perish.
- Horrid sacrifice of the Caribs in St. Vincent.
- 1774 The port of Boston closed by order of the British parliament.
- Gage dismisses the Massach. assen. May 17.
- First meeting of the American congress, held at Philadelphia, 51 present, Sep. 5.
- Declaration of rights passed unanimously.
- Earthquake at Jamaica, October.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1773 Adventure Bay (so called from the ship Adventure) discovered by capt. Furneaux.

**Britain.**

- 1775 The privy council refuse to receive the petition of the American congress, or to hear Dr. Franklin in its support.  
Purchase of Buckingham House for the queen.  
Remonstrance from the city of London against the war, presented to the king by Wilkes, lord mayor. The king resents this "boldness and presumption."  
Lord Chatham strenuously opposes the government measures respecting America.  
Lord North's "Conciliatory Measures"—Duke of Richmond's and Mr. Burke's "Conciliatory propositions," rejected.  
"Society for Constitutional Information."  
Sir John Hill, botanist, dies (born 1715.)  
Lord Petre lays first stone of Freemasons' Hall, London, May 1.  
Return of captain Cook for his second voyage, July 31, in the Endeavour.  
White-boy disturbances in Ireland, Aug.  
Charter to Greenwich Hospital, Dec.  
*American Revolutionary War* begun.  
Task-work introd. into the roy. dock-yards.  
Dr. Nooth's apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air, &c.  
Dr. Lorimer's new dipping needle.  
Supplies, £6,559,244; ways and means, £5,556,459.  
Mayer's hypothesis of three primary colors.
- 1776 Norfolk, Virginia, burned by Eng., Jan. 1.  
Execution of the two Perreaus, brothers, for forgery.  
Division in the cabinet respecting the war; hence inactivity and mismanagement.  
Wilkes' and Pitt's attempt to obtain parliamentary reform unsuccessful.  
17,000 German troops hired to serve against the American colonists.  
Newgate in the Old Bailey built.  
The duchess of Kingston convicted of marrying two husbands, April 15; she pleads her privilege and escapes punishment.  
Proclamation respecting the weight of gold coin, May 1.  
Decision in court of king's bench against non-residence of clergy, May 11.  
David Garrick quits the stage, June 10; having previously sold to Mr. Sheridan his share in the theatre for £35,000.  
Letters of Marque issued by the American congress, March 23.  
Captain Cook's third voyage, July 12.  
Salary of lord mayor of London raised from £4,000 to £5,000 a-year, Aug.  
Imprisonment of Messrs. Sykes and Rumford, for bribery at elections.  
Sir John Lindsay sent to India by the government; his power is disputed by the Madras presidency.  
Captain William Baillie, an Irish amateur engraver, &c. flourishes.  
[He engraved about 100 plates.]  
Deistical liturgy by Mr. David Williams first published, and used in Margaret chapel, near Cavendish Square, London.  
Blakey's patented improvements in Savery's steam engine.  
Glennie's "History of Gunner" (1740.)  
Horton's patented knotted-frame.  
Somerset House, Strand, London, commenced by Sir William Chambers, on the site of the Protector's palace (1547.)

**Britain.**

- 1776 Spalding's improvement on Dr. Halley's diving-bell; he obtains a reward.  
The Staffordshire canal begun; and the Stourbridge canal finished.  
The Runcorn and Manchester canal begun.  
Coade's artificial stone introduced.  
Conviction of four printers for printing a "libellous" letter of Rev. John Horne.  
Deaths: Thos. Weston, comedian; Harrison, chronometer-maker; Dr. Matty; David Hume, &c.
- France.**
- 1775 Suppression of the brigands.  
Coronation of the king at Rheims, June 7.  
The clergy vote twenty millions of livres, as a free gift to the king.  
Malesherbes, minister of the interior.  
Turgot's and Malesherbes' financial reforms.  
The six edicts; opposed by the parliament.  
Combination against the new financiers.  
Perier's experimental steam-boat on the river Seine.  
Canals and other public improvements.  
Scarcity of corn, distress; riots.  
Bounty granted on the importation of corn.  
Condorcet, mathematician, &c. flourishes.
- 1776 Turgot and Malesherbes dismissed.  
[The reforms of Turgot created many enemies among the nobles, clergy, and the farmers. They combined against him.]  
Clugny, controller-general.  
Prince of Montbarey, war minister.  
Frivolity and extravagance of the court.  
The six edicts of Turgot revoked.  
Necker, finance minister (instead of Clugny), bearing the title of "director of the royal treasure."  
News respecting the revolt of the British Americans occasions the liveliest sympathy, and gives an impetus to revolutionary principles.  
Money subscribed; arms purchased; volunteers enrolled, &c., for America.  
Le Roi's chronometer invented.
- Germany.**
- 1775 Privilege of asylum limited in Germany.  
1776 Eight persons poisoned at Zurich, a grave-digger having put poison in the Eucharistic wine.  
Villainage eased, by restrictions on the Corvée; allotments of land to peasants; torture abolished; protestants tolerated.  
The properties of the electrophorus (a sort of perpetual reservoir of electricity) first announced by M. Volta.
- Russia.**
- 1775 Elbing made a free port.
- Italy.**
- 1775 Pius VI. (card. Jno. Angelo Braschi) pope; whose prodigality and nepotism caused much scandal to the church.  
[His predecessor, it is supposed, was poisoned by a Jesuit. See 1773.]  
V. Alfieri, tragedies (1749-1803), and Volta, chemist (1745-1827) flourish.  
Death of Enrico Alberici, painter (b.1714.)  
The Inquisition abolished at Milan.  
Filangieri, author of "Scienza della Legislazione," il. at Naples (1751-1778.)  
Corilla, (a musician as well as poetess, 1740) crowned with the laurel at Rome, July 31 (died 1800.)
- 1776 Papal jubilee for six months.

**Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.**

- 1775 The constitution of Poland altered.  
 Nine witches burnt in Poland.  
 Insurrection in Bohemia and Bavaria occasioned by the opposition of the nobles to the emperor's efforts for the alleviation of the burdens of the peasantry.  
 Treaty of commerce between Poland and Prussia.
- 1776 Austria acquires from Turkey the dependency of Buckowina, formerly attached to Transylvania.

**Spain.**

- 1775 Count Florida Blanca, prime minister; an able and enlightened statesman, who assists his royal master in new designs of public utility.  
 Campomanes, procurator-general of Castile. Expedition against the states of Barbary defeated, with a loss of nearly 3,000 men.  
 Rupture with Portugal; hostilities in America; Nova Colonia finally captured.
- 1776 National improvements:—canal through the kingdom of Murcia; canal of Arragon; cultivation of the plains of Lorca; national bank of Don Carlos, and the Philippine Company established.

**Portugal.**

- 1775 Pombal's reforms; respecting insolvents, property unjustly withheld, and commercial intercourse with the East Indies.  
 War with Spain in America. (See Spain.)  
 Loss of Nova Colonia on the river Plata.  
 Dispute with Spain respecting the boundaries of the South American territory.
- 1776 The king forbids his subjects affording any aid to the revolted Americans.  
 War—imminent between Spain and Portugal—is averted by the mediation of Britain and France.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1775 The king of Denmark opens the East India trade to all his subjects.  
 Death of the divorced Caroline of Denmark at Zell.  
 The monopoly of the sale of brandy assumed by the Swedish government.  
 Edict of the Danish king forbidding his subjects to assist the revolted Americans with stores, &c.
- 1776 The trade of Iceland in the hands of a Danish company, who exercise a most oppressive monopoly (1787.)  
 The Danish African Company abolished.  
 Jealousy between Russia and Sweden.  
 Uric, a lithic acid first obtained by Scheele.

**Russia.**

- 1775 Pugatcheff broken on the wheel.  
 The great diamond, weighing 179 carats, purchased by the empress Catharine.  
 Potemkin, favourite of the czarina.
- 1776 Taxes reduced; titles and honours bestowed; amnesty to rebels, &c.  
 Internal alterations, political and judiciary; the empire is divided into governments; torture of criminals abolished, over 200 new towns are founded, and trade is encouraged.  
 Potemkin deprived of his secretaryship, Zovadosky succeeds.

**Netherlands.**

- 1775 The English require, and the Dutch refuse to transfer the Scots brigade (long in their service) for duty in North America.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1775 Acre attacked by Turks and Moors; Daher (aged 89) betrayed and put to death. Ahmed Pasha (Djezzar or "Butcher") succeeds.
- 1776 Buckowina ceded to Austria.  
 De Tott resigns his place in disgust, and again returns to France.  
 A Military Academy established, June.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1775 Irak invaded by Kherim Khan Zund.  
 1776 Conquest of Bassorah by Kherim Zund.

**India and China.**

- 1775 Sect of the "Water Lily" in China.  
 The English are expelled from Balamangen by the natives of Sooloo, Feb. 24.  
 War betw. the Eng. and the Mahrattas.  
 Lord Clive's estate on the Hoogly comes into the possession of the East India Co.  
 ["The imprudent conduct of the company's governor and council had brought on the Rohilla war; and now we find them by the cupidity of the Bombay government involved in a war with the Mahrattas and even going so far as to support an usurper in preference to the legal claims of his nephew."]
- 1776 Execution of Nuncomar.  
 Id. Pigot arr'd. by the council at Madras.  
 Suppression of the revolt of the mountaineers in China (1770.)  
 Peace of Poorunda concluded by col. Upton; the island of Salsette, the territory of Baroche, &c. acquired by England.

**America.**

- 1775 *The American Revolution* commenced—  
 Revolutionary generals: George Washington, commander-in-chief, Prescott, Putnam and Warren, Gates, Sullivan.  
 First skirmish between the Americans and the British troops at Lexington, Ap. 19.  
 Paper currency adopted by America, May.  
 Battle of Bunker Hill: 1,054 of the British, under Howe, killed or wounded, Ju. 7.  
 Montgomery takes St. Johns and Montreal.  
 Siege of Quebec, death of Montgomery, Dec. 31. Failure of the Americans.  
 Separation of Delaware from Pennsylvania.  
 First white settlement in Kentucky.
- 1776 Evacuation of Boston by the British, Mar.  
 Defeat of the English at Sullivan's Island, by Moultrie.  
*Declaration of American Independence* adopted by the continental congress at Philadelphia, July 4.  
 Howe's fruitless efforts for reconciliation.  
 Mutiny of negroes in Jamaica; martial law proclaimed; severe measures, July 24.  
 The French espouse the American cause.  
 Battle of Flatbush; the Americans, under Sullivan, defeated, August 27.  
 Entry of British troops into New York, Sep. 15, which they occupy.  
 ["The cause of the Americans seemed now lost; they had only a small army remaining together, and in the spring would have to engage 30,000 of the finest troops in the world. Happily for them, the English general had extended his cantonments too far."]  
 Battles of White Plains, Oct. 28 and Nov. 30; Americans defeated by Sir W. Howe.  
 Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 27. Washington makes prisoners of 1,000 Hessians.

**Britain.**

- 1777 Lord North's further coercive policy; letters of Marque, arrests for high treason, &c. Failure of Lord Chatham's new proposals for accommodation with Americans. Both houses of parliament support the war. Arrears of the civil list defrayed by parliament a second time. War votes: 60,000 men for the war; supplies, £12,895,513. Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, May 27. Henry Cavendish's discovery respecting the lightness of hydrogen gas. Discovery respecting the sex of Chevalier D'Eon, July 1. (?) Penzance visited by an American privateer, August 7. Horne Tooke fined and imprisoned for a "seditious declaration," Nov. 21. The Aekworth Benevolent Institution for the education of children of quakers fdd. The Howards of Graystock succeed to the estates of the duke of Norfolk; Edward having died without issue, July 26, aged 92. Deaths: Woodward, comedian; Dr. Keppel, &c. Canal between the Trent and Mersey; also the Chesterfield and Trent Canal begun. Land-tax, 4s. in the pound, continued. Supplies, £12,895,513; ways and means, £12,952,534; national debt before the American war, £135,943,051; interest, £4,440,821.
- 1778 Nootka Sound and South Sea Islands discovered by captain Cook in January. The Common Council of London refuse to supply money for troops for the war in America, "as it would reflect dishonour upon their humanity," January 16. Unanimous decision of the Edinburgh Court of Session in favour of unlimited freedom to all negroes arriving in the United Kingdom, January. The gold coin called in; loss to the holders £300,000. It is re-coined at the expense of £754,019 19s. 9d. Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, raise regiments for America. The duke of Richmond argues the necessity of acknowledging the independence of America. Lord North's "Concessions;" appointment of commissioners to treat with the Americans, Feb. 17. Declaration of France to support the independence of the Americans laid on the table of the "House," Mar. 17. Embodiment of the militia ordrd., Mar. 26. Earl of Chatham seized with a fit while addressing the Lords against the American war, April 7. Paul Jones's depredations in Whitehaven. Roman Catholic Relief bill, May 8. Death of earl of Chatham, May 11, aged 70. His debts (£20,000) paid fr. public purse. Annuity of £4,000 settled on the earldom of Chatham. Public funeral voted. House tax first levied. Supplies £14,345,497; ways and means, £14,378,150; money borrowed £6,000,000. Bank of England issue, £7,180,080. War against France for co-operating with America. Naval victory off Ushant.

**Britain.**

- 1778 "Alcibiades dog," sold for £1,000. The fleet, under D'Orville's, of 68 sail of the line appears before Plymouth; Hardy, with only 38 ships, maintains his post. Sir George Sackville's motion for repeal of acts against Roman Catholics. Scottish association under Lord G. Gordon against the "popish claims." Act for the removal of restrictions on the Irish trade. Swindell's spinning wheel; Stockport. Death of the dramatic writer, Wm. Havard. The *curl*, a disease of the potato, originates in Lancashire. [It spread very rapidly, and excited considerable alarm. The cause was supposed to be an undue ripeness of the seed.] Manufactories at Sheffield (and no doubt at Birmingham):—knives, forks, scissors, razors, lancets, phleams, files, edge-tools for carpenters, shears, &c.; metal and horn buttons; plated ware; snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. made of cannel coal—and saws. Lottery offices licensed—£50 a-year. Lord Mahon's fire-preventive invention. The Cryophorus invented by Dr. Wollaston. Birth of Dr. Thomas Brown (d. 1820.) ["His first tract on 'Causation' appeared to me the finest model of discussion in mental philosophy since Berkeley and Hume; with this superiority of the latter, that its aim is that of a philosopher who seeks to enlarge knowledge, and not that of a sceptic, the most illustrious of whom have no better end than that of displaying their powers in confounding and darkening every truth."—*Macintosh*.]
- France.**
- 1777 Benjamin Franklin in Paris as American agent; he is received at court. Marquis de la Fayette proceeds to America to the assistance of Washington. The independence of the New England states of America recognised; and a Treaty of commerce and defensive alliance concluded, Dec. (Ratified Feb. 1778.) The catacombs of Paris projected. The "Mont de Piété," of Paris established by royal command, [Lending-houses, commonly called in England Pawn-brokeries, had their origin at Rome, about 1468; one Dr. Barnabas Interamnensis, grieved at the extortion of the Jews, first founded them.] Lavoisier, experimental chemist, head of the antiphlogistic system, discoverer of the actual combustibility of the diamond &c. flourishes (1743-1794.) Cavallo's new atmospherical trigonometer
- 1778 War with England; first action between an English and a French frigate—the latter victorious. D'Estaing commands a fleet of 12 ships in the American seas. Naval defeat of count D'Orville's of Ushant by the English under Keppel July 27. Messrs. Franklin, Dean, and Lee, are acknowledged as ambassadors from the independent republic of America. Duel between counts d'Artois, and Bourbon, March 21.

**Germany.**

- 1777 The emperor visits France, in April, as count Falkenstein.  
Court removed from Manheim to Munich.  
1778 Death of the elector of Bavaria.  
Quarrel between the emperor and Elector Palatine respecting some districts of Bavaria; Charles is compelled to surrender; but Frederick of Prussia and the elector of Saxony oppose the emperor.

**Austria.**

- 1777 Bucovina, a district of Moldavia, ceded to Austria by Russia. (1776.)  
1778 Indecisive hostilities with Prussia.

**Prussia.**

- 1777 Frederick improves that part of Poland which comes under his power, by rebuilding ruined towns, restoring tottering farm-houses, opening up means of communication, promoting education, and evenly dispensing justice.

- 1778 Fredrick composes Voltaire's eulogy, Ju. 3. Expedition into Bohemia, July 4; and Indecisive hostilities with Austria respecting the Bavarian succession.  
Frederick opposes the design of Austria to partition Bavaria. Army increased.  
Frederick marches with 200,000 men, May 8.

**Italy.**

- 1777 Free-masons persecuted by the king of Naples for a time.

[His queen, Caroline, displeased with his severity, begged of him to examine the constitutions of the fraternity; his majesty consented, and was so satisfied after his investigation, that he became their patron. See 926.]

- 1778 The bank of *Maricagi* established by the pope to enable him to drain the marshes—(effected in eight years.)

**Hungary.**

- 1778 Temesvar incorporated with Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1778 Treaty of St. Ildefonso with Portugal: settlement of American boundaries; Nova Colonia acquired by Spain.  
Offers of mediation between England and her revolted American colonies rejected.  
Commerce of Spain greatly injured by the British navy: Spanish vessels are searched and seized in retaliation for shelter given to American vessels in Spanish ports.  
Theatre of Saragossa burnt; 400 persons perish, December 17.

**Portugal.**

- 1777 Death of "the prudent and moderate minded," Joseph Emmanuel; his daughter, *Maria Francesca*, the first queen who had swayed the sceptre of Portugal, succeeds. Conspiracy to deprive her of the crown detected and frustrated.

Fall of Pombal—"whose ministry had exercised an influence both for good and evil," release of 800 political prisoners, &c. Hence the queen becomes popular. [Pombal remedied many evils, but in such a manner (he was a merciless tyrant), that his name was hated—even by posterity.]

- 1778 Peace of St. Ildefonso. (See Spain.)

**Sweden.**

- 1777 Canal to connect Copenhagen with Hamburg and Altona begun.  
Gustavus of Sweden (suspicious of Catharine's intentions) visits St. Petersburg.

**Sweden.**

- 1778 Birth of Gustavus IV. of Sweden, Nov. 1.  
Death of Linnæus, the naturalist, Dec.  
[The number of plants described up to this time number 11,800.]

**Russia.**

- 1777 Great inundation at St. Petersburg, Sep. 17.  
1778 Potemkin, minister—(one of Catharine's early paramours.)

An army sent into the Crimea; victory over the Turkish nominee; hence War is imminent with Turkey; but France mediates and peace is secured.

75,000 persons forcibly removed from the Crimea to the country vacated by the Nogai Tartars, near the west coast of the sea of Azof; thousands perish on the journey.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1777 Jealousy and mutual intrigues of Turkey and Russia respecting the election of a khan for Crimea; Saheb Geray is elected by the Russians, Selim Geray by former.  
1778 Great fire at Constantinople, 2,000 houses burned, September 4.  
Earthquake at Smyrna; many lives lost.

**India.**

- 1778 The fortress of Gwalior taken by major Popham, Aug. 4.  
The English take Pondicherry, Oct. 11, after a siege of 2 months—thus extinguishing the French power in India.

**America.**

- 1777 Battle of Princeton, Jan. 2.  
Sugars sent by English settlers on the Mosquito shore refused admission by the custom house officers of Boston.  
Marquis de la Fayette lands in America—at Charleston, April 25.  
Ticonderoga captd. by the British, Jul. 5.  
Battle of Bennington, August 16.  
Battle of Brandywine—the Americans routed; hence Philadelphia falls to the English, Sep. 11.  
Battle of Plattsburgh, Sep. 11.  
Battle of Stillwater, Sep. 12.  
Philadelphia entered by the British army under Cornwallis; congress removes to Lancaster, Sep. 15.  
Battle of Germanstown, Oct. 4.  
*Articles of Confederation*, adopted by thirteen of the colonies, Oct. 4, sigd. Nov. 15.  
The British army under gen. Burgoyne surrender to gen. Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17.

- 1778 Alliance between Fr. and America, Feb. 6.  
French declaration arrives in May, and is circulated by congress.

Arrival of English commissioners, June. Their proposals rejected by congress, who refuse to treat as subjects of Grt. Britain. Brit. troops evacuate Philadelphia, Ju. 18.  
Battle of Monmouth; Washington victorious, June 28.

The French fleet under D'Estaing repulsed at Rhode Island.

Destruction of the Wyoming settlement by cap. Butler—the *Wyoming massacre*.

Dominica taken by the French.  
St. Lucia taken by the English.  
Savannah taken by the English, Dec. 29.  
Dutch private treaty with the Americans.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1777 Capt. Cook visits Adventure Bay (ships Discovery and Resolution (1773.))

**Britain.**

- 1779 Irish trade opened January 15.  
 Association of Irish volunteers.  
 Trial of admiral Keppel, acquitted, Feb. 11.  
 Murder of capt. Cookin Owhyhee, Feb. 14.  
 Alarm of invasion; the united fleets of France and Spain cruise the channel.  
 Habeas Corpus act suspended for 6 months.  
 Riots against machinery in Manchester.  
 Tea dealers obliged by law to exhibit sign-boards.  
 Auction and Sale tax introduced.  
 The first iron bridge of large dimensions in England erected in Shropshire across the Severn.  
 Naval fights in the American seas with the French.  
 Margaret Buchan, the fanatic, in Scotland.  
 Siege of Gibraltar by the Spanish and French fleets. (See Spain.)  
 Irish volunteers under duke of Leinster, 20,000 strong, Oct. 12.  
 York petition for the reduction of expenditure, &c. December.  
 The Diving-bell first used in civil engineering (by Sineaton at Hexham bridge.)  
 Dr. Knight's method of making magnetic paste first made public.  
 Sank. Crompton's invntn. of the "Mule," or mule jenny for cotton spinning.  
 England loses its influence at the courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople.
- 1780 Burke's plan of financial reform.  
 Petitions for reform from all quarters.  
 Dunning's celebrated resolution agt. the increasing influence of the crown, Apr. 6.  
 Bankrupts liable to arrest except in going to and coming from examinations before the commissioners, by decision of the king's bench, May 13.  
 Lord George Gordon's London riots; Newgate, King's Bench prison, and other public buildings burnt, June 2.  
 War declared agnst. Holland. (Netherlds.)  
 Exportation of woollen goods from Ireland first permitted, Dec.  
 Army 110,000; navy 85,000; militia 42,000.  
 Death: Sir Wm. Blackstone, Feb. 14.  
 Dr. Price of Guildford, alchemist, fl.  
 Lottery for raising a loan of twelve millions.  
 Crawford, experimental chemist, fl. (1795.)  
 John Keyse Sherwin (b. 1740), Peter Paul Benesech (b. 1744), and Simon Ravenet (b. 1755), engravers, &c. fl.  
 J. Finlayson (b. 1730), Valentine Green (1739-1813), John Blackmore (b. 1740), Robert Laurie (b. 1740), Thos. Watson (1750-1781), and John Raphael Smith (1750-1811), mezzotint engravers, fl.  
 Death of duke of Cumberland, Sep. 18.  
 The Edinburgh Antiquarian Socy. instid.

**France.**

- 1779 An army of 40,000 assembled in Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, for the invasion of England.  
 Scheme for transporting the invading army across the channel in 400 flat-bottomed boats.  
 The combined fleets under D'Orvilliers, numbering 68 sail of the line, appear before Plymouth; Hardy with only 38 ships, maintains his post agt. the enemy.  
 Grenada captured by D'Estaing; his fleet is now increased to twenty-five.

**France.**

- 1779 The English possessions on the Gambia, and at Senegal, taken by the French.  
 1780 Defeat of Langara by Rodney, Jan. 16.  
 The use of torture abolished.  
 Economical reforms at court.  
 Three sea-fights in the West Indies between count de Guichen and admiral Rodney; advantageous to the French.  
 Reinforcements of 6,000 men under Rochambeau arrive at Rhode Island, in seven ships of the line, commanded by Chevalier de Ternay.

**Germany.**

- 1780 The German emperor Joseph visits the empress of Russia at Mohilow; he also visits St. Petersburg.  
 Counter mission of crown pr. of Prussia.  
 The empress is pleased with the former; disgusted with the latter.  
 The archduke Maximilian elected to the coadjutorship, Aug. 7.  
 Coalition of Austria, England, and Russia.  
 Death of the empress Maria Theresa, Nov. 29, aged 64. Her son, Joseph II. succeeds to the empire.  
 ["The reign of Maria Theresa will ever be reverted to as a glorious exception to the misgovernment of absolute monarchs. And her name would have gone down to history, as pre-eminently great and good, had not her junction with Prussia and Russia, for the iniquitous dismemberment of Poland, left an indelible stain upon her memory."—Grattan.]

**Austria.**

- 1779 Peace of Teschen with Prussia (which see.)  
 1780 The Austrian territories comprehend 180,000 square miles; 24,000,000 inhabnts. State revenue, 90,000,000 florins. Army, 300,000 well-appointed men.

**Prussia.**

- 1779 Neustadt bombarded by the Austrians, Feb.  
 Peace of Teschen with Austria, May 13; the Franconian principalities united to Prussia.  
 Frederick opposes the elevation of Maximilian to the electorship of Cologne.

**Italy.**

- 1779 Destructive explosion of gunpowder at Brescia, July 8.  
 1780 Eruptions of *Ætna*; new craters formed. [From February to May continual convulsions occurred.]  
 The inquisition suppressed in Modena.  
 Canova, sculptor, fl. (born 1757—died 1822.)  
 Serratti's experiments in steam.

**Hungary.**

- 1780 *Joseph*, son of Maria Theresa, emperor and king of Hungary.

**Spain.**

- 1779 War declared against Great Britain.  
 Siege of Gibraltar commenced; it is bravely defended by general Elliot (1782.)  
 [The armaments of the French and Spaniards, on the occasion of this memorable siege, were the most powerful ever brought against a fortress.]  
 New code of laws by Campomanes.  
 Fall of the bridge Puerto de Santa Maria (just completed), which kills several hundred of the army, February 2.  
 1780 Defeat of Langara off Cadiz; the combined squadrons engaged in the blockade of Gibraltar broken through; and

**Spain.**

- 1780 Gibraltar relieved by Rodney, Jan. 16.  
[Notwithstanding the most gallant efforts of the combined fleets, Rodney entered Gibraltar with 108 vessels, containing troops, provisions, and munitions of war, far the greater part consisting of the fruits of his victory.]  
Capture of the English East and West India fleets by the combined navy of Spain and France.

**Portugal.**

- 1779 Pombal sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at Lisbon.  
[The enemies of Pombal could not deny him, with all his sternness, the ability to form a strong government.]  
1780 Mild and beneficent administration of the queen; the severities of punishment mitigated; public abuses corrected; economical reforms; literature and the useful arts patronized, &c.  
Imprisonment for debt abolished.  
[Queen Maria has the honour of being the first sovereign to abolish imprisonment for penury.]

**Denmark and Sweden:**

- 1779 Icelandic Society at Copenhagen (1794.)  
1780 Coalition of the northern powers under the title of *The Armed Neutrality*, against the British claim of "right of maritime search."

**Russia.**

- 1779 Peace of Teschen guaranteed. (See Prus.)  
Birth of prince Constantine.  
[Historians assert that Catharine designed him for the throne of Constantinople; it being her ambition to make Turkey subservient to Russia. See 1853.]  
Science encouraged in Russia by Kotelnikoff, Rumofski, Lepekhiu, Razumofski, Goldenstadt; and by Pallas (Prussian) and Gmelin (German.)  
[The bulk of the people were sunk in barbarous ignorance; the priests were grossly illiterate; and only a few of the merchants and tradesmen could read and write. "If the government had been free, the Russians would have been sooner civilized."]

The Crimea declared independent.

- 1780 Declaration of the armed neutrality against England's claims to right of search.

**Netherlands.**

- 1779 Paul Jones captures two English men-of-war; the Dutch retain them.  
1780 Holland joins the armed neutrality:—War with England is the result.  
Joseph (II. emperor), *duke* of Brabant, *count* of Flanders, *marquis* of Antwerp.  
Death of Jacob Houbraken, engraver, &c. at Dort (born there 1698.)

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1779 Civil troubles in Persia, follow the death of Kherim Khan Zund.  
*Aga Mohammed* (warned by his sister), escapes from Shiraz and asserts his independence in Mazanderan; but Zikay Khan seizes the treasure and besieges the city of Shiraz.  
Massacre of the family of Kherim Khan.  
*Abul Futeh Khan*, Shah of Persia.  
Civil wars in the empire.  
Persia restores Bassorah to the Turks.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1780 *Saduck Khan* (brother of the last) usurps the Persian throne.  
He murders his nephew.  
Earthquake at Tabrez; thousands perish.

**India and China.**

- 1779 Tymour Shah recovers Mooltan.  
Hyder Ali, disgusted with the faithlessness of the English to their treaties, prepares for war.  
1780 Petition from Calcutta against the introduction of English laws.  
Renewed English war with Hyder Ali.  
Hyder Ali victorious in the Karnatic:—He overruns the country up to the very walls of Madras.  
Battle of Conjeveram; Hyder victorious, September 10.  
Extension of the Chinese empire to the Himmalah, by the acquisition of further possessions in Tibet.  
Lord Macartney, governor of Madras.  
Failure of Goddard on Poonah.  
Hyder again victorious, Oct. 31.  
Surrender of Arcot to Hyder Ali, Nov. 3.  
The English, under Sir Eyre Coote, invade the Mysore.

**America.**

- 1779 States:—New Hampshire, Massachusets Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.  
Maine was at this time included in Massachusets Bay, and Vermont in New Hampshire and New York.

[“Each of the thirteen states had its own distinct laws and forms of administration; and each of those since admitted into the Union has institutions different from the rest, while the constitution of the federal government necessarily differs from them all.” “Each of the states constitutes a republic independent of the others, with respect to those affairs which are purely local, but matters of general interest fall within the province of the federal government.”—*Buller*.]

Norfolk burned by the British, June.

Norwalk burned by the British, Aug. 22.

Battle of Fairfield, August 27.

Stonypoint taken by the Americans under general Wayne.

Victory of Paul Jones off Scotland.

Explorations of Quadra and Don Ignacio Artega, on the north-western coast.

- 1780 Major André hanged as a spy. Oct. 2.

French auxiliary forces land at Long Isld. Charleston taken by the British, May 12.

D'Etaing's fleet successful in the West Indies and North America.

Gen. Gates defeated by Lord Cornwallis, August 15.

Battle of Camden—Americans defeated and De Kalb killed, August 16.

Treason of Arnold.

Constitution of Massachusets state formd.

Dreadful hurricane in Barbadoes, Oct. 31; more than 4,000 persons perish.

Experiments for propelling vessels by steam at Philadelphia, by John Fitch, and in Virginia by James Ramsay. (?)

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences founded.

**Britain.**

- 1781 French descent upon Jersey; repulsed by major Pierson, who is killed at St. Heliers in the moment of victory, Jan. 6. Burke's Reform bill rejected. Pitt's maiden speech in support of Reform. Trial and acquittal of Lord George Gordon, Feb. 8. Charters of the Bank of England and East India Company renewed; the former for 25 years, on condition of advancing government £4,000,000 at 3 per cent. King's Bench prison and Newgate rebuilt. Naval fight between adm. Hood and De Grasse in the West Indies. The nation becomes clamorous for peace. Muslims first made in England. [“The name is supposed to have been derived from Masalia, since called Masulipatam, from which place such fabrics were first imported into Europe.” The muslins of Dacca, India, are of the most astonishing degree of fineness, so as to justify their poetical description—“webs of woven wind.”] Kempenfelt captures several ships, Dec. 12. Clarendon press, Oxford, founded. Birth of Dr. John Abercrombie (d. 1835.) Jonathan Hornblower's patent steam engine (other patents in 1798 and 1805.) Steed's steam engine patent. Herschel discovers a new planet, which he names “Georgium Sidus.” [The name “Uranus” is now more generally applied to this planet.] The London Antiquarian Association removed to Somerset House, Strand, Lon. New “Annual Register” commenced. Hon. Henry Cavendish, experimental chemist, discoverer of muriatic acid gas, composition of water, &c. fl. (1731-1810.) Wilcke, experimental chemist, fl.
- 1782 Quarrel betw. the kg. and city of London. Mr. Fox's motion for inquiring into the causes of failure of the American war. Address of the Commons to the king to put a stop to the American war, Feb. 27. The ministry resign, March 20. Rockingham ministry formed, March 30. Several court offices abolished. Contractors excluded from parliament. Cotton fr. Brazils first imported into Eng. Duty on insurances; ls. 6d. on every £100. Notes and bills first stamped. Burke's bill of reform carried. Independence of the Irish parl. acknldgd. Improvements in the government of Irel. London bridge toll abolished, March 27. Rodney's naval victory in the West Indies. Highland dress, prohibd. since 1746, restrd. Loss of the Royal George, June 28; about 900 lives lost. Death of marquis of Rockingham, July 1. The Shelburne ministry formed, July 10. Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer. Abolition of the board of trade (1660.) Custom house and excise officers deprived of the franchise. Monument to Chatham in Guildhall, Lond. Watt's patent for the steam engine. Destruction of the flotilla before Gibraltar; Lord Howe relieves the garrison, Sep. The Royal Irish Academy re-founded. Wedgwood's pyrometer invented.

**Britain.**

- 1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged, Dec. 5, in the king's speech. [England lost about 50,000 men, and £129,124,000 sterling in this war.] Supplies, £24,261,470; loan, £13,500,000. National debt, £238,000,000. Ice first artificially proded. by Mr. Walker. Watt's double-acting steam engine, and iron working expansively, registered.

**France.**

- 1781 Holland co-operates with Fr. and Spain. Invasion of Jersey unsuccessful, Jan. 6. Necker's *Compte Rendu* opposed by the privileged classes. Necker resigns at the king's request, May. Joly de Fleury succeeds Necker. Royal ordinance restricting the rank of captain, to those whose families had been ennobled for four generations, while plebeians are prohibited from all military grades above that of privates. Fleury dismissed; D'Ormesson succeeds. Naval war in the West Indies continued; the French under De Grasse, the English under Hood. Death of Turgot and Maurepas. Conlomb's “Experiments on the Laws of Friction,” pub. “*Theorie des Machines.*” Experimental steam-boat on the Saone, built at Lyons, by Marquis de Jouffray. The electrical discoveries, &c. of Lavoisier and La Place, made public.
- 1782 Defeat of De Grasse by Rodney in the West Indies, April 12. Provisional articles of peace between England, Fr., and America, signed at Paris.

**Germany.**

- 1781 Ecclesiastical reforms of the emperor Joseph; two decrees are issued:—1. declaring the religious orders in his states absolved from all dependence; 2. authorizing the clergy to grant dispensations for marriage on their own responsibility. Insurrection in Geneva, in Feb.; the “Representants” against the “Negatifs,” or aristocrats. Re-modelling of the courts of justice, for dispensing equal justice readily and with certainty to all Joseph's subjects. The historians J. G. Eichorn (d. 1827), Von Hammer (oriental.), and B. G. Neibuhr; and the poets, novelists, and dramatists, Ramler (1725-1798), G. A. Burger (1748-1794), Goethe (1749-1832), F. Schiller (1750-1805), J. H. Voss (1751-1826), Pfeffl (1736-1809), Kotzebue (1761-1819), Wieland (1733-1813), Klopstock (1724-1803), Gleim (d. 1803), flourish. The empr. accedes to the armed neutrality.
- 1782 Ecclesiastical reforms; edict authorizing the priests to solemnize the marriages of catholics and protestants—thus abrogating the canonical statute agt. such unions. Alteration of the land-tax, by which the vassalage of the peasantry is abolished. (Badly carried out.) Abolition of the censorship of the priests over the press; patronage to literature. Efforts to improve commerce, trade, &c. About 1,000 Genevans, in consequence of the insurrection of the previous year, remove to Waterford, Ireland, at the expense of the Irish treasury.

**Austria.**

- 1781 Joseph proposes to re-model the Austrian empire, and to substitute one language (the German) for the ten languages spoken in the imperial dominions. The Austrian empire is divided into thirteen governments.
- 1782 Superstitious observances, pilgrimages, extravagant donations to churches, and the meetings of the pietists prohibited; many convents and nunneries suppressed—all with such indecent haste as to cause general dissatisfaction. (See Germany.) The pope visits Vienna; but Joseph perseveres in his reforms.

**Prussia.**

- 1781 Prussia joins the armed neutrality.

**Italy.**

- 1781 Domenico Caraccioli, marquis of Villamarina, viceroy in Sicily.
- 1782 Abolition of the inquisition in Naples; also in Parma, and in Tuscany. The Pontine marshes drained. Earthquake; Brogorata destroyed, &c.

**Bohemia.**

- 1781 Villainage abolished in Bohemia.

**Spain.**

- 1781 Extraordinary preparations against Gibraltar; enormous ship-batteries constructed; Crillon, commander, &c. Florida taken from the English; Minorca invaded. Increase of trade in Spanish Sth. America. The last great "Auto-da-fe."
- 1782 The Spaniards take the Barbara Islands, July 13. The grand attack of Spaniards and French on Gibraltar totally defeated; and in the confusion Admiral Howe reprovvisions the fortress, and then safely passes the strait, though closely followed by 32 vessels of the combined fleets, September. The Academy of Sciences of Toulouse fdd.

**Portugal.**

- 1781 Maria accedes to the armed neutrality. Last "Auto-da-fe" perpetrated this year.

**Sweden.**

- 1781 Cronstedt and Sir Torbern Bergman, mineralogists; Thunberg, Sparrman, Konig, and Petz, naturalists; Menanderhielm and Wargertin, astronomers; Lagerbring, historian; Comb de Creutz, poetry; Sergeel, statuary; and Gustavus III. (comedies), flourish.

**Russia.**

- 1782 Commercial treaty with Denmark.

**Netherlands.**

- 1781 Naval fight of the Dutch under admiral Zoutman, and the English under Sir Hyde Parker, off Doggerbank;—the English having attempted to deprive Holland of the Baltic trade, Aug. 5. [The honour of the equally heroic combatants was saved by the interposition of a storm, which separated them after a sanguinary action of four hours.] English privateers do immense injury to Dutch shipping and commerce. Mary Christina of Austria and Albert of Saxony rule in the Netherlands. The Dutch colonies—St. Eustatia, Essequibo, and Demerara, taken by the Eng. Wenzel, chemist, &c. flourishes.

**Netherlands.**

- 1781 The barrier treaty (1715) abrogated by the empr.; the Dutch expelled the fortresses. [For Joseph's reforms see Germany.]
- 1782 Mediation of Russia between Holland and England offered.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1781 Disturbances created by the spread of the Wahhabis schismatics in Irak and Arabia.
- 1782 Dreadful plague and fire at Constantinople. Many libraries are destroyed, &c. ["Of the illiteracy imputed to the subjects of the grand signor there is sufficient proof; but it is not so general or so gross as it has been represented. To all the mosques founded by different sultans, academies are annexed, in some of which a great number of students are lodged and supported." See 1783.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1781 Deposition of Saduck Khan, who is also blinded and three of his sons, by *Ali Morad Khan*, shah of Persia. The Sikhs are driven from the Punjab after the battle of Moulton. (See India.)

**India.**

- 1781 Madras reduced to a dreadful state of famine by Hyder Ali. The Sikhs commit ravages in the Doob. George Thomas deserts a ship of war at Madras, and becomes an adventurer. "Treaty of Chunar" between Warren Hastings and the Subahdar of Oude. Rise of Madhaje Sindhia, a Mahratta chieftain. Arrival of Lord Macartney as governor of Madras, June 22. Sir Eyre Coote defeats the Mysoreans at Sholinghur and Vellore, July 1, &c. The Dutch settlements in Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel, reduced by Lord Macartney. Battle of Moulton; defeat of the Sikhs by Tynmour—the Sikhs expelled the Punjab.
- 1782 Colonel Braithwaite defeated by prince Tippoo on the Kolerun, February 18. Hyder Ali receives a reinforcement of 3,000 French troops. Cuddalore reduced by Hyder Ali. Peace betw. the English and the Mahrattas. Death of Hyder Ali, Dec. 11, aged 80. *Tippoo Saib*, sultan of Mysore. Batavia taken by the English.

**America.**

- 1781 Naval battle off Chesapeake; the French commanded by adm. De Grasse, the English by admiral Greaves. Battle of Cowpens; Morgan victorious. Battle of Camden; Greene and the Americans defeated by Lord Rawdon and the British, April 25. Camden burned by the English, May 13. Battle of York Town, and surrender of the British army (7,000 strong), under Lord Cornwallis, to the Americans and French, under Washington, Oct. 19. The duke of Clarence visits America.
- 1782 Treaty with Holland: effected by Adams, Franklin, Laurens, and Jay. The Dutch destroy the Hudson Bay Company's forts. Kentucky separated from Virginia. The first law school in America; founded at Litchfield, Connecticut.

**Britain.**

- 1783 Order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5.  
 Militia corps disbanded, March 3.  
 Coalition ministry—Lord North and Mr. Fox, April 5.  
 Birth of bp. Horseley, of St. Asaph (d. 1806.)  
 £60,000 granted for the outfit of the new establishment of the prince of Wales.  
 A yearly sum of £50,000 to be drawn from the civil list as the prince's allowance.  
 Parliament dissolved, June 16.  
 Demands for parliamentary reform in Ireland by the volunteers, Nov.  
 The prince of Wales sits in House of Lords for first time, Nov. 11.  
 Molyneux's Irish absentee tax bill lost.  
 Taxes on births and burials (1695.)  
 Bank of Ireland established.  
 Mr. Fox's East India bill—opposed by the crown—rejected by the Lords, Dec. 17.  
 Grant of £1,535 for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax.  
 Excitement in the Commons on account of the king's interference.  
 Coalition ministry dismissed, Dec. 18.  
 Formation of Pitt's ministry, Dec. 22.  
 Great meteor, or fire-ball; it moves 20 miles in a second, and explodes with a tremendous noise.  
 The first steam flour-mill erected (the "Albion") at the Southwark foot of Blackfriars' bridge, London.  
 Sylvester's model rope-making machine placed in repository of the Soc. of Arts.  
 [Rope-making is an art of unknown origin, and is no doubt of very ancient date.]  
 Dr. Price, the professed alchemist, poisons himself before the day appointed for exhibiting his art before the Royal Society.  
 Act against abuses in the dyeing trade.  
 The Belfast and Lough Neagh canal.  
 The Leachdale canal (to Thames) comd.  
 The Evangelical (dissenting) Academy (afterwards at Hoxton) fdd. in London.
- 1784 Loan of £6,000,000 to balance the expenses of the American war.  
 Amount borrowed since 1776—£75,500,000.  
 Mr. Pitt's India bill rejected, Jan. 14.  
 Great opposition to the ministry.  
 Pitt becomes popular; his party increases.  
 Parliament dissolved, March 25.  
 Excitement in Dublin for parliamentary reform; the citizens summon a "National Congress."  
 Non-importation resolutions against England, June 9.  
 Rise of the "Defenders"—an Irish faction, July 4.  
 Summary punishment of a Dublin merchant by the citizens for breach of the non-importation agreement, July 14.  
 Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland instituted.  
 James Watt flourishes (1735-1819.)  
 Great fire at Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire.  
 [The abbey was built in 1026.]  
 Increase of Pitt's party by the general election.  
 "Commutation Act"—reducing the tax on tea, and increasing the window duties.  
 Pitt's East India bill passed: establishment of a "Board of Control" at home, for the superintendence of the Company's administration, August 13.

**Britain.**

- 1784 Act for the restoration of the forfeited estates in the Scottish rebellion of 1745.  
*First aerial voyage in England*—Vincent Lunardi rises from the Artillery ground, London, Sep. 15.  
 Meeting of Irish National Congress, Oct. 25.  
 Argand lamps in use in London.  
 Sunday schools commenced in Yorkshire.  
 [They originated in Gloucester the previous year with Mr. Robert Raikes, a printer.]  
 Mail coaches, the invention of Mr. Palmer of Bristol, first established.  
 Cartwright's power-loom (1787.)  
 [This was a close approximation to the present power-loom.]  
 Job-work introduced into the royal dock-yards.  
 Benjamin Seymour's invention for making ropes, secured by letters patent.  
 "Treatise on Magnetism," by Cavallo.  
 Dr. Vince's experiments on the laws of retardation (friction, &c.)  
 Symington's (of Falkirk) locomotive steam engine for common roads.  
 Bramah's patent locks registered.  
 Taxes on marriages (1695.)  
 Tax on saddle and coach horses first imposed; also taxes on hats.  
 Tax on bricks (also in 1820, 1830, 1840—repealed in 1846.)  
 Colonial bishops first appointed.  
 Loss of the Blonde frigate, Sea Islds. Sep. 3.  
 Copley (an American) painter, flourishes.  
 Death: Dr. Sam. Johnson, aged 75, Dec. 13.
- France.**
- 1783 Peace of Versailles, betwn. France, Spain, Engd. and the United States of America: Tobago, Senegal, and all the conquests of England in the East Indies restored.  
 Calonne succeeds D'Ormesson as minister of Finance.  
 Republican principles rendered popular by the war of independence in America.  
 Animal magnetism first practised in Fr.  
 M. Saugnier's commercial adventure to Senegal.  
*First Balloon Ascent*; M. Pilatre ascends from the Faubourg Antoine, Oct. 15.  
 [To the Montgolfiers is ascribed, generally, the invention of the balloon. 1729.]  
 The engravers, Le Mire, Cars, Monnet, Madmella Collet, flourish.
- 1784 The Magazine of Brest destroyed by fire, July 10.
- Germany.**
- 1783 Joseph demands of Holland the opening of the Scheldt to his Flemish subjects; refused.  
 The Scheldt forcibly opened by an imperial brigantine from Ostend, Nov.; hence the conference of Brussels is closed.
- 1784 Joseph sends an army of 49,000 men into the Netherlands.  
 Defection of France; that country objecting to the opening of the Scheldt.  
 Negotiations for peace opened.  
 Joseph co-operates with Catharine of Russia in her attempt to gain the Crimea from Turkey. (See Russia.)  
 Death of Sir J. Bergmann (born in 1735), the celebrated chemist; the first who referred the phenomena of dyeing to chemical principles.

**Austria.**

1783 The Academy of Surgery at Vienna fudd.

**Italy.**

1783 Earthquake in Sicily; Castel Nuovo destroyed; more than 40,000 persons perish.

Joseph Balsamo, of Sicily, alchemist, fl.

1784 Acton, chief minister in Naples.

Ecclesiastical reform in Naples, and suppression of useless monasteries.

A modified "Habeas Corpus" act, and trial by jury, adopted in Naples.

Attempt to form a popular Sicilian parl.

**Hungary.**

1784 Joseph removes the Hungarian regalia to Vienna.

**Spain.**

1783 The siege of Gibraltar raised—the thirteenth it had sustained since its erection by the Moors, Feb.

Minorca taken by the Spaniards and Fr. Treaty of commerce and peace with Turkey—(being the first Spanish treaty with a Moslem power); in pursuance of which the Porte sends orders to the regent of Algiers to cease piratical depredations upon the Spaniards: unheeded.

Expedition against Algiers unsuccessful.

*Peace of Versailles*: cession of Minorca and the Floridas to Spain by England.

1784 Second unsuccessful expeditn. agt. Algiers. The sport of bull-fighting abolished, except for pious and patriotic purposes (1260.)

**Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.**

1783 Commercial treaty of Sweden with the United States of America.

Dreadful eruptions of Mount Skaptar Jökul in Iceland; 20 villages and 9,000 people (about one-fourth of the population) are destroyed.

1784 Insanity of Christian of Denmark; his son, Frederick, the prince royal, is regent. Bernstorff, the younger, Danish minister.

**Russia.**

1783 Crim Tartary occupied by the Russians; Georgia is taken, on the request of prince Herodotus, under Russian protection.

A Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Project of the empress to dismember, if not overthrow, Turkey, and found upon its ruins a new Greek empire under the patronage of Russia—a Russian prince to reign in Constantinople.

Academy for the refinement of the Russian language founded at Petersburg.

1784 Cession of Crim Tartary to Russia.

**Netherlands.**

1783 Holland reluctantly accedes to the general peace.

1784 Dispute between Holland and the empire, respecting the navigation of the Scheldt. The republicans are discontented with the growing ambition of the stadtholder.

Peace between Holland and England: cession to England of Negapatam, with the other colonies taken during the war, and the free navigation of the Indian seas.

**Turkish Empire.**

1783 The Russians seize Crim Tartary, and depose Shahin Gherai (Geray) Khan.

The printing-press re-established in Turkey by Abdül-Hamid. Schools flourish.

[Long before the terrible "conflagration of 1782, the great schools in Constantinople exceeded 500, and those in which

**Turkish Empire.**

only reading and writing were taught were reckoned at 1,255. At the same time, 13 libraries were open to the public in that capital. The books were not printed, for only one press was then at work, and few productions issued from it."—*Dr. C. Coote.*]

1784 The Crimea ceded to Russia. The Tartars emigrate from the Crimea.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1783 Revolt of Georgia to Russia.

1784 Expedition of Ali Morad Khan against Mazanderan.

He dies from intemperance; and Jaffeer Khan succeeds as shah of Persia.

**India and China.**

1783 Tippoo arrives at the camp of the grand army, and is received as sovereign, Jan. 2. Alliance of the French under Bussy with Tippoo Sultan.

The English take Cuddalore.

Badnore taken by general Matthews.

The English lose Pondicherry.

Deiëat of the Sikhs at Meerut.

Badnore surrenders to Tippoo; general Matthews and several officers put to death.

Tippoo reduces Mangalore.

Expatriation of 10,000 Turkish "White Caps" by the Chinese government.

They receive augmentations, and having increased to 100,000, invade China.

Alliance of the Mahrattas withdrawn from Hyder and transferred to the English.

Dissolution of the French alliance with Tippoo Sultan.

1784 Peace between Tippoo and the English, March 11.

Eng. board of control for India. (See Eng.)

["The British rule is most defective in the prevention and detection of crime; and while supremely powerful in military means, the government is comparatively valueless as the guardian of the private property of its citizens. Thus a feeling of insecurity arises, which gives birth to a want of confidence, and will finally lead to an active desire for a change of masters."—*Lieut. Cunningham.*]

Revolt of Muha Singh against the supremacy of Jaee Singh.

Deposition of Cheyt Singh at Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos.

The Sikhs attack Oude, which Warren Hastings endeavours to guard.

The "White Caps" destroyed (1783.)

**America.**

1783 *Peace of Versailles*, Nov. 30; by which the Independence of the United States of America is recognised by Great Britain.

[This war cost America 135,193,700 dollars.]

National debt, 9,000,000 dollars.

Slavery abolished in Massachusetts state.

Washington resigns the command of the American army, and retires into private life, Dec. 4.

Restoration of St. Lucia to France.

1784 New York Chamber of Commerce foundd.

First American vessel sent to China.

Shift of land in Barbadoes; an entire plantation destroyed, October 16.

First bishop ordained for America (Counecticut) at Aberdeen in Scotland, Nov. 14 (1787.)

**Britain.**

- 1785 Mr. Fox casts the high bailiff of Westminster in £2,600 damages, for a false election return.  
 Debts of the nabob of Arcot discussed.  
 Pitt's motion for parliamentary reform rejected.  
 Bill for restrictions on the commerce of Ireland abandoned.  
 Duelling; major Archibald fined and imprisoned for challenging Archer to fight, Feb. 7.  
 The first mail conveyed by stage coaches.  
 Agitation for parliamentary reform in Ireland continued; Pitt's prosecutions.  
 Grenville's invention for teaching the blind.  
 First balloon ascent in Ireland—from Ranelagh, near Dublin.  
 Mr. Adams, the first American ambassador, received at court of St. James, June 1.  
 Tax on unmarried persons—their servants also taxed (1695.)  
 Attorneys first taxed.  
 Royal Society of Musicians instituted.  
 Trial and acquittal of Dr. Shipley for libel, August 6.  
 Incorporation of the Medical Society.  
 Thomas Warton, poet-laureate.  
 Expulsion of Christopher Atkinson from the House of Commons for perjury; he is placed in the pillory, Oct. 25.  
 South bridge, Edinburgh, commenced.  
 Watt's patent for constructing furnaces.  
 Meikle's improved threshing machine.  
 Arkwright's spinning patent disputed by Highe and Kay.  
 [The first patent was Paul's in 1738; cotton yarn was spun by means of it in 1741, 1742, and 1743, when the whole seems to have been dropped; it was again revived, or a new patent taken out, by Paul in 1758, and in 1767 a person of the name of Highe is said to have employed himself in constructing another machine on similar principles; that he employed a clockmaker, named Kay, to assist him in the brass work; that Kay was afterwards employed by Arkwright, who thus became acquainted with Highe's invention.]
- 1786 Proposal to fortify the dock-yards rejected.  
 Articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings exhibited by Burke, Feb. 17.  
 Pitt's "Sinking Fund" estab. March 29.  
 Financial improvements of W. Pitt.  
 Ships' register first taken in the Thames.  
 Attempt of Margaret Nicholson to stab the king, Aug. 2.  
 [This poor insane woman, who was from Stockton-on-Tees, had taken it into her head that the crown of England was hers by right.]  
 The prince of Wales's alleged marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert a subject of debate in and out of parliament.  
 Mr. Eden's commercial treaty with France.  
 Warrington Dissenting Theological Academy (subsequently removed to York) founded.  
 Hackney New College (unitarian) foundd. The supplies, £13,421,000; national debt, £266,725,100.  
 Jonas Hanway introduces an umbrella into London (said to be the first.)

**France.**

- 1785 English newspapers prohibited in France.  
 Decline in religious observances.  
 Antagonism between the higher and lower grades of ecclesiastics.  
 One-half of the land of France is owned by the church at this time.  
 Introduction of the guillotine.  
 La Perouse proceeds on a voyage to the Pacific.  
 Balloon catastrophe; that of M. Romain and Pilatre de Rozier, takes fire on its passage from Boulogne to England; the aeronauts perish, June 14.  
 1786 Rage for English fashions in France.  
 M. de Calonne's naval and commercial improvements.  
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain.  
 National debt, 6,000,000,000 livres.  
 "Adipocire" an ammoniacal soap produced by decomposition of human fat, &c. discovered by M. Fourcroy, in Paris.  
 Du Buat's "Principes Hydrauliques."  
 Berthollet first suggests the application of Chlorine gas to bleaching.
- Germany.**
- 1785 Peace of Fontainebleau, between the emperor and Holland, Nov. 8; the emperor consents to the closing of the Scheldt, upon the latter country agreeing to pay 8,000,000 guilders.  
 [France guaranteed 2,000,000 more.]  
 Suppression of monasteries, &c. continued.  
 Joseph proposes to exchange the Netherlands for Bavaria, which is seconded by the Russian minister Romanov.  
 [Bavaria, from local circumstances, had peculiar charms; while the Netherlands had long ceased to be interesting to the house of Austria.]  
 Opposition to Joseph's plans by The Germanic confederacy, formed by the king of Prussia. (See Prussia.)  
 Suppression of religious houses stated, by many, at over 2,000.
- 1783 Joseph's ecclesiastical reforms continued:—suppression of all the episcopal seminaries, by an edict of Oct. 16.  
 Flourishing period of Fichte (d. 1819), F. H. Jacobi (d. 1819), and Schelling, metaphysicians; Herder ("Philosophy of History"), Blumenbach, physiologist, and J. G. Zimmerman ("Solitude," 1728-1795); Saussure, electricity.
- Prussia.**
- 1785 The "Fürstbund" alliance (the masterpiece of Frederick's policy) for preventing the emperor from obtaining Bavaria in exchange for the Netherlands; hence *Origin of the Germanic Confederacy*:—The princess and states of the empire, taking the league of Schmalkald, as a model, form a confederacy in defence, and for maintaining the integrity of the German constitution; signed at Berlin, July 23.  
 In a short time the confederacy is joined by the duke of Deux Ponts, the duke of Saxe-Weimar, margrave of Anspach-Baireuth, duke of Brunswick, landgrave of Hesse Cassel, margrave of Baden, dukes of Mecklenburg-Schweirin, and Strelitz, and the elector of Mayence.  
 Death of Augustus William, king's brother. Achard's thermometrical experiments.

**Prussia.**

1786 Treaty of commerce and amity with the United States of America.  
 Death of Frederick, Aug. 17, aged 75—"as he had lived, in religious indifference."  
 [Frederick steadily pursued his main object, that of raising Prussia to an equality with Austria; and so to preserve the balance of the German constitution.]  
 Frederick William II. (nephew) succeeds.

**Italy.**

1785 Baronial service at court abolished in Naples; first fruits of the soil substituted.  
 1786 Celebrated edict of the grand-duke Leopold of Tuscany, issued from Pisa, Nov. 30, proclaiming the total abolition of capital punishment throughout the states of Florence.  
 A meridional laid down on the pavement of the cathedral of Milan.  
 New code of criminal laws in Tuscany.

**Hungary.**

1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.

**Spain.**

1786 Convention with Great Britain respecting the cutting of log wood in South America. Peace with Algiers.  
 [At this time the Spanish navy was nearly annihilated, and the country was burdened with a war debt exceeding twenty millions sterling.]

**Portugal.**

1785 Several benevolent institutions founded by the queen; schools established; improved system of education enjoined in all convents, &c. Bigoted opposition of the mendicant orders to the new improvements.

**Sweden.**

1785 Opening of the canal between the Baltic and the Northern Ocean at Kiel.

**Russia.**

1785 Commercial treaty with Austria. Completion of the Canal between the North Sea and the Baltic.

1786 Bank of St. Petersburg founded.

**Netherlands.**

1785 Treaty of Fontainebleau with Germany, through French mediation; the emperor, on the receipt of 10,000,000 guilders, closes the Scheldt.  
 Alliance between Holland and France.

1786 The democratic party in Holland gain strength; expulsion of the stadtholder. Seminaries established at Louvain and Luxemburg by the emperor Joseph.

**Turkish Empire.**

1786 Revolt of the Bashaw of Scutari suppressed. Revolt of Mamelukes under Ibrahim and Mourad Bey; quelled by Ghazi-Hassan.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1786 Civil war between Aga Mohammed (1779), and Jaffer Khan.

**India and China.**

1785 Madhajea Sindhia restores the Mahratta supremacy in Northern India; he enters Delhi, and makes the Mogul emperor his prisoner, whom he ostensibly "protects."  
 Tippoo Saib aims at extending his kingdom over the peninsula of India.  
 Further persecutions of Christians in China. Resignation of Warren Hastings, who returns to England.

1786 Earl Cornwallis arrives as governor-general of British India.

**India and China.**

1786 Failure of a combined attack of Nizam Shah and the Mahrattas upon Mysore. Treasures of the Mysore kgdm. are estimated (by inventory) at 80 millions sterling.

**America.**

1785 John Adams, the first ambassador from the United States to England. Congress meets at New York till 1790. The liturgy of the American episcopal church first published.

1786 Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts, occasioned by a scarcity of money and heavy taxes; suppressed. General convention for making Annapolis, in Maryland, the seat of government. The English Mosquito territories surrendered to Spain by treaty.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1786 It is determined by the English parliament that Botany Bay shall be made a convict settlement, Dec. 6.

[Banishment was first ordered as a punishment for rogues and vagrants by statute, 39 Eliz. ch. 4; but no place was there specified. The practice of transporting criminals to America is said to have commenced in the reign of James I., the year 1619 being the memorable epoch of its origin.]

Europe:	Population.	Force.
1. Austria, .....	30,000,700	271,400
2. Cracovia (1815), .....	128,480	[35 ships.
3. Denmark, .....	1,986,270	
4. France, .....	31,383,000	235,400
5. Germany (except the possessions of Austria, Prussia, Holstein, Luxemburg), .....	13,198,300	[110 ships.
6. Great Britain and Ireland, .....	21,596,000	{ 115,000 [533 ships.
7. Helvetia, .....	1,855,000	33,578
8. Italy, .....	2,425,400	9,100
9. Ionian Islands, .....	227,000	4,800
10. Low Countries, .....	5,581,500	{ 40,000 [76 ships.
11. Lucea, .....	143,400	800
12. Modena, .....	376,400	7,870
13. Turkey, .....	10,600,000	218,000
14. Parma, &c. ....	437,400	1,320
15. Portugal, .....	3,144,200	29,645
16. Prussia, .....	11,369,689	120,000
17. Russia, .....	47,820,900	1,039,120
18. St. Marino, .....	7,000	[289 ships.
19. Sardinia, .....	4,126,920	24,000
20. Scandinavia, .....	3,684,800	{ 138,570 [30 ships.
21. Sicilies, .....	7,121,740	30,000
22. Spain, .....	11,400,060	46,000
23. Tuscany, .....	1,241,900	3,000

**Population of European Colonies and Possessions.**

	Asia.	America.	Africa.
England, ...	126,500,000	1,587,000	249,000
France, .....	96,000	272,500	100,000
Spain, .....	2,647,000	707,000	227,400
Portugal, ...	576,000	—	1,057,000
Russia, .....	11,062,000	50,000	—
Turkey, .....	11,064,000	—	4,000,000
Denmark, ..	25,000	53,700	3,000
Sweden, .....	—	18,000	—
Netherlds. ...	6,500,000	90,000	15,000

**Britain.**

- 1787 Attempt of the opposition to repeal the test act defeated by the ministry.  
 Sheridan's celebrated speech on the third article of Warren Hastings' impeachment, Feb. 7. Impeachment carried.  
 The prince of Wales's debts (£193,648) discharged by the public purse.  
 Agricultural societies first established.  
 Apprehensions of war with France.  
 Petitions against the slave trade.  
 Departure of Phillips, the first governor of colony of Botany Bay, New South Wales.  
 Rise of Dr. John Abernethy, author of "The Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," &c.  
 [He was this year received as assistant surgeon in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He died at Enfield in 1831.]  
 The North-west Fur Trading Company of North America, formed.  
 The corps of engineers, hitherto civil, are henceforth to be military, April 25.  
 Cartwright's patent power-loom, Aug. 1.  
 [The inventor subsequently established a weaving-mill at Doncaster, but it did not succeed; he obtained, however, from parliament a grant of £10,000, as a reward for his ingenuity.]  
 Deaths: Sir Richard Jebb, M.D.; Soame Jennings; Carl Friedrich Abel, chamber musician to the queen from 1758 (1760.)  
 [Abel played on a violoncello with six strings, called *viol-da-gamba*.]  
 Death of Gluck the dramatic writer, aged 73.  
 1788 Lord George Gordon, found guilty of two libels, is sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and fined £500, Jan. 28.  
 Amendment of Grenville's election act.  
 Hastings' impeachment opened before the Lords by Mr. Burke, Feb. 13.  
 A woman is declared eligible for the office of parish overseer—by court of king's bench, April 21.  
 First debate on the abolition of the slave trade; Sir William Dolbin's bill for limiting the number of slaves to the tonnage of the vessels, May 9.  
 Life-guards first enrolled—on the disbanding of four troops of horse and grenadier guards, May 25.  
 Milford haven Irish mail-packet station, established.  
 Formation of the African Association:—Ledyard sails fr. Lond. for Africa, Jun. 30.  
 The king taken ill in August.  
 Successful experiment with a leather cannon in Edinburgh, Oct. 23.  
 Mental indisposition of the king made public, Nov. 19.  
 Exportation of wool prohibited.  
 Debated question of the regency; majority against the prince of Wales's claim as a right, Dec. 10.  
 Hydranga (a native of China) introduced into England by Sir Joseph Banks.  
 Party-coloured bell-flowers first cultivated.  
 Merino sheep first brought into England.  
 Iron pipes for the Paris water works, 40 miles in length, cast by Mr. Wilkinson.  
 Great scarcity of water in Scotland this yr.  
 The Royal (Irish) canal begun.  
 Death of the Pretender Charles Edward Casimir Stuart, at Rome, Jan. 16.

**France.**

- 1787 Abolition of Droit d'Aubaine, as it regards Great Britain.  
 Assembly of Notables convened at Versailles, February 22.  
 Dismissal and flight of Calonne.  
 M. Brienne minister of Finance.  
 Parliament of Paris refuses to register the royal edicts for collection of taxes, Ju. 12.  
 Machinery for cotton-spinning first introduced into France.  
 The parliament banished to Troyes.  
 Louis recalls his parliament; but differences between them still exist.  
 Banishment of the duke of Orleans.  
 Edict conferring civil rights on protestants registered by the parliament.  
 Plot of Brienne and Lamoignon against the parliament by the revival (among other things) of an ancient Feudal court for registry of the decrees—"Cour Pleniere."  
 Macquer, Morveau-Guyton, Lavoisier, Tillet, Vauquelin, Berthollet, and Fourcroy, chemists and mineralogists, fl.  
 [Fourcroy's system, published this year (1787), tended materially to the overthrow of Stalil's "phlogistic" theory.]  
 1788 The designs of Brienne made known to parliament; that body passes a resolution against court interference.  
 The king sends two parliamentary councillors to the Bastille, May 5.  
 The parliaments closed.  
 Agitation and disorders prevail in the provinces; universal opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the court.  
*Continued on p. 538.*

**Germany.**

- 1787 Introduction of a new civil code.  
 Interview of Joseph and the empress Catherine at Cherson; they proceed through the Crimea.  
 Attempt to surprise the fortress of Belgrade indignation of the Turks.  
 Adelung, au. of "Mithridates," &c. librarian to the electoral library of Dresden (1734-1806), flourishes.  
 1788 The emperor engages in a disastrous war with the Turks; he commences with the siege of Belgrade, which Jusuf Pacha compels him to raise.  
 Insurrections in Belgium and Hungary.  
 Overthrow of the Austrian army in the valley of the Caranesebes.  
 General Fabric covers Joseph's retreat, by holding the Transylvanian passes.  
 Laudon is appointed to the command, and the day he joins the army he defeats the Turks at Dabitz.  
 Victory of Laudon at Novi, Oct. 3.  
 Count Harroch takes Viplanke, Nov.  
 Armistice for three months.  
 [Disgrace and defeats attended Joseph's military undertakings.]  
**Prussia.**  
 1787 Frederick interferes in the affairs of Holland; expedit. of the pr. of Brunswick [The Hollanders had personally insulted Frederick's sister, the stadtholder's wife.]  
 1788 Defensive alliance with England and Holland, guaranteeing to Frederick's brother-in-law the stadtholdership.  
 Edicts issued against Jacobinism, and the publication of revolutionary doctrines.

**Italy.**

1787 Assembly of Tuscan bishops, to whom the grand duke submits 57 points of ecclesiastical reform.

Restoration of the Academy of Ercolano of Naples by Caraccioli: professors—Diodatti, Galiani, Lavega, Mattei, Pasquale Baffi, Rosini, and Zarilla.

Eruptions of *Ætna* in July and October.

1788 The feudal subjection of Naples to Rome disowned and annulled.

The Venetians resolve not to admit Russian men-of-war into their ports, March. Death of Charles Edward Casimir Stuart. A reformatory spirit pervades all Italy, and reaction against papal tyranny; hence

A number of writers spring up, who assail the assumptions of the court of Rome; among whom are Filangieri, Tanucci, the brothers Cestari, Contini, Venini, Devossi, Bodoni, C. F. Xavier Millot, Il Turchi, Pageol, Spallanzini, Galvani, Beccaria, Cesarotti, Alfieri, Goldoni, Beccatini, Algarotti, Chiari, Volta, Fabroni, Parini, Monti, Foscolo, Metastasio.

**Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.**

1787 A French ambassador (the first in the reign of Stanislaus) in Warsaw.

1788 War of Hungary with Turkey. Ravages of the Turks in the Bannat and in Lower Hungary.

Insurrection in Hungary; the Magnates being incensed with the emp'r.'s reforms. Gobel, a Bohemian town, burnt, May 11.

**Spain.**

1787 Death of Don Gabriel's consort; he soon follows her to the grave—died of grief.

1788 *On p. 539.*

**Denmark and Sweden.**

1787 The trade of Iceland made free to all Danish subjects, to the great joy of the inhabitants (1776, 1816.)

["The Icelanders are a grave, honest, intelligent and religious people."] Oginiskoi canal (begun in 1765) completed.

1788 War between Sweden and Russia. Sea-fight in the Gulf of Finland.

War of Sweden with Denmark—the latter being an ally of Russia.

Sweden invaded by a Norwegian army; Gottenburg besieged.

Revolt of Swedish officers at Frederick's-town—they refuse to invade Russia without the orders of the senate.

Opposition of the nobles of Sweden to the war progress of Charles.

First application of Scheele's method of bleaching by chlorine gas.

**Russia.**

1787 War with Turkey. Commercial treaty with France.

Interview of the empress and the emperor of Germany in Taurida, Crim Tartary.

1788 Russian arms victorious in Turkey, under Coburg and Potemkin.

War with Sweden. Sea-fight in the Gulf of Finland.

**Netherlands.**

1787 The emperor's encroachments in Belgium produce much discontent, especially among the ecclesiastics and students.

Counter revolution in Holland; the stadtholder restored by the king of Russia.

1788 *On p. 539.*

**Turkish Empire.**

1787 War declared against Russia. The vizier Jussuf commands the army. Ali Pacha, now renowned for bravery, obtains a commission. Crim Tartary invaded; Turks repulsed. Naval defeat off the Dnieper.

1788 War with Austria. Battle of Lugosch; Austrians routed.

The Turks invade Hungary. Fall of Choczim; Coburg, with a Russian army, takes it.

Oczakow stormed by the Russians under Potemkin; 20,000 Turks put to the sword, December 17.

Toderinis catalogue of the imperial library of the Seraglio published.

**India and China.**

1787 Unsuccessful embassy of Tippoo to France to engage in a new war against the Eng. George Thomas enters the service of Begum Sumroo.

1788 *On p. 539.*

**America.**

1787 Bishops for New York and Pennsylvania consecrated in London, Feb. 4 (1784, 1789, 1790.)

General states convention at Philadelphia; adoption of the

*Federal Constitution of the United States* (framed chiefly by Washington and Franklin), Sep. 13.

Federative democratic government; the legislature of which is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The members of the latter are elected every two years by the people; the senators are appointed by the state legislature, two being chosen by each state, for the term of six years. The executive power is intrusted to a president, who holds his office for a term of four years; he is assisted by a vice-president, who is elected for the same period. The press unshackled, trial by jury, right of petition and to bear arms, perfect freedom of religion.

First English settlement in Indiana.

1788 *On p. 539.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1787 *The first convict fleet*, consisting of six transports carrying 776 convicts (of whom 538 were men), two ships of war, and three store ships, under the command of governor Phillip, sail from England (Mother Bank) May 13; officers and marines number 212.

[A futile attempt was made by the convicts of the "Scarborough" (soon after leaving England) to possess themselves of the vessel. The fleet arrived at Teneriffe June 3, which they left June 10; Cape de Verde Islands were sighted June 18; and Rio de Janeiro was reached Aug. 5. On the 4th Sept. the fleet departed from Rio de Janeiro and arrived at Table Bay Oct. 13, which they left on the 12th Nov. On the 3d of January in the following year the coast of New South Wales was described by the watch of the "Supply."]

1788 *Settlement of New South Wales*:—governor Phillip arrives at Botany Bay with the first convict settlement from the prisons of England, Jan. 18-20.

*Continued on p. 539.*

**Britain.**

- 1789 Pitt's restricted plan of the regency, Feb. 5. The Irish parliament invite the prince of Wales to assume the govt. of their entry: Recovery of the king; regency bill abandoned, Feb. 19.  
 Fruitless attempt to repeal the test and corporation acts.  
 Dobbin's slave trade act amended.  
 Several districts in Ireland disturbed by the "Peep o' day boys."  
 Lady Harcourt's *fête de vertu* commenced at Newnham, Oxfordshire, April 22.  
 Mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*, April 28; capt. Bligh and 19 of the crew reach Timor in June, having sailed in an open boat 4,000 miles.  
 Animal magnetism introduced fr. France.  
 Duel between duke of York and colonel Lennox, May 27.  
 Conviction of Dr. Withers for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, July 14.  
 Congratulations of the Revolution Society of 1688 to the National Assembly, Nov. 5.  
 Protestant dissenters allowed the same privileges as Roman Catholics.  
 Experimental steam-boats on the Clyde canal, by Mr. W. Symington of Falkirk.  
 Herschel discovers two additional satellites to Saturn.  
 Canal between the Thames and Severn.  
 New University buildings, Edinb., begun.  
 Kirwin, the last of the supporters of the phlogistic system (chemistry), flourishes.  
 Dahlias introduced from Spain.

**France.**

- 1788 *Continued from p. 536.*  
 The clergy declare against the government.  
 Abandonment of the "Cour Pleniére."  
 Ruinous condition of the finances.  
 Necker recalled and appointed minister.  
 The parliaments again restored.  
 Public rejoicings in Paris.  
 Famine: the starving multitudes of the provinces flock into Paris, increasing the dissatisfaction, and hastening on a crisis.  
 Second assembly of Notables, Oct. 5.  
 Necker's order in council for a double representation of the commons.  
 Mr. Lucas of the English African Association sails from Marseilles, Oct. 18.  
 The elections; popular fermentation uncontrollable; no care taken by the government to secure freedom of election; at least 3,000,000 votes are recorded; no scrutiny:—all confusion, clamour, and threatened violence.  
 Last accounts from La Perouse, dated Botany Bay, March (1785.) (See 1854.)  
 Torture abolished; counsel granted to all accused persons; capital sentence only by a majority of three of the judges, October 24.  
 Return of M. de Lesseps from Kamschatka.  
 Discovery of a new comet at Paris, Nov. 30.  
 Assembly of Notables dissolved, Dec.  
 1789 Fearful excitement in Paris; great distress.  
 Pillage of Reveillon's house, April 18.  
 Meetg. of states-general at Versailles, Ma. 5.  
 Vexatious opposition of the court to the states.  
 The states-general proclaims itself the National Assembly, upon the proposal of the Abbe Sieyes, June 17.

**France.**

- 1789 Suspension of the Assembly; oath of the members in the Tennis court, June 20.  
 Rise of Mirabeau.  
 Troops drawn round Paris; many of them evince sympathy with the popular cause.  
 Necker dismissed, July 11.  
 Popular insurrection in Paris, July 12.  
 The Bastille stormed and razed, July 14.  
 National guard under the command of La Fayette, July 16.  
 Bailly, mayor of Paris.  
 The king visits Paris, July 17.  
 French princes retire to Coblenz, July 22.  
 Murders and other atrocities by populace.  
 Recall and return of Necker, July 29.  
 The "Night of Sacrifices," August 4.  
 Declaration of rights—the "Rights of Man," August 4.  
 Liberty of the press established.  
 The new constitution framed and adopted.  
 The crime of *lese nation* high treason.  
 Abolition of the feudal monarchy, Aug. 20.  
 Financial distress; the payment of taxes refused; failure of proposed loans, &c.  
 Necker's tax of one-fourth agreed to, Sep.  
 Banquet of the guards at Versailles—the national badge insulted, October 1.  
 Attack on the palace of Versailles, Oct. 5.  
 Royal family brought fr. Versailles, Oct. 6.  
 Temporary retirement of the duke of Orleans from public life, Oct. 14.  
 The title "King of the French," first adopted instead of king of France, Oct. 16.  
 The Jacobin Club hold their first meeting at the Rue St. Honore—Dupont, Barnave, &c., Oct. 19.  
 The club of 1789 (moderate) formed by Sieyes, Chapelier, La Fayette, and La Rochefoucauld.  
 Ecclesiastical property confiscated, Nov. 2.  
 First circulation of Assignats, Dec. 21.  
 Decimal coinage adopted in France.  
**Germany.**  
 1789 Troubles of Joseph, arising from his rash and ill-advised reforms. (See Netherlands.)  
 He applies to France for assistance in repressing his intractable subjects, but in vain; for serious changes soon take place in that country. (See France.)  
 Revolutionary indications take place at Cologne, Mayence, Baden, &c.  
 The German diet is engaged in defending the bishop of Liege. (See Netherlands.)  
 The electric nature of the Aurora Borealis discovered at Jena. (?)  
**Prussia.**  
 1789 Frederick William encourages the malcontents of Hungary and the patriots of Belgium.  
**Italy.**  
 1789 Earthquake at Borgo di San Sepolcro; 1,000 persons swallowed up, Sep.  
**Poland and Hungary.**  
 1789 Belgrade taken by Laudon.  
 Poland, under the treacherous influence of Prussia, repudiates the Russian yoke.  
**Sweden and Denmark.**  
 1789 The chief of the Swedish nobles imprisoned and the constitution abolished; the king made sole arbiter of war and peace.  
 Swedish "Act of Safety and Union."  
 Armistice mediated by England, between Denmark and Sweden.

**Spain.**

- 1788 Death of Charles III. of fever, Dec. 14, aged 73. ["Serious, dignified, moral."] Charles IV. (son) succeeds—a man characterized by a weak and indecisive mind. Florida Blanca, prime minister—an honest and patriotic man.  
Permission first granted to the occupiers of sheep walks to enclose kitchen gardens.
- 1789 Assembly of the Cortes. [According to report, the Salic law was here abrogated.] Attempted assassination of Florida Blanca.

**Russia.**

- 1789 Three Russian armies under prince Potemkin occupy Bessarabia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1788 Alliance between England and Prussia, to maintain the authority and state of the stadtholder, who renounces Fr. alliance. The emperor violates the Brabant charter, "La Joyeuse Entrée;" abolishes the States; and resolves to govern the Netherlands henceforth as a conqueror—the states having refused to vote subsidies.

[“By successive ordinances, from the 1st January to the 17th March, he suppressed the electoral colleges for the provincial states, he abolished all the courts and councils of justice, and every seigniorial and ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever. He established a sovereign council, and a court of appeal at Brussels, with powers of control over all the provinces, excepting Luxemburg. He made an arbitrary division of the provinces into nine circles, and suppressed all the previous magistracies. He violated the privileges of the trades and the burgher corporations, vesting in himself the right of nominating the various chief officers.”]  
Intrigues of the archduchess and her husband to unite Belgium and Holland.

- 1789 The three provinces of the Netherlands belonging to France restored to Austria.  
Revolt in Belgium under Van der Noot and Van der Mersch; the imperialists compelled to evacuate the country.  
Rival party of the Vonckists—"who prove themselves to have reached the level of that true enlightenment which distinguished the close of the 18th century."

Alliance with France solicited.

Decomposition of water effected by Paets, Dieman, Van Troostwyck, Dutch chemists.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1789 Death of Abdul-Hamid.  
Selim II. (son of Mustapha III.), sultan.  
Sularrow, the Russian, marches victoriously through Moldavia.  
The Austrians take Belgrade.  
Fall of Bender; Potemkin takes it.  
Magazine of Corfu explodes; 180 killed, March 11.  
The Austrians occupy Bucharest, Nov. 10. [Restored to Turkey at peace of Sistowa.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1788 Assassination (in his bed), of Jaffer; hence Syed Mourad, shah of Persia.  
Civil war between Syed Mourad and Loot Ali, son of Jaffer Khan.  
War betwn. the Dooranis and the Uzbeks.  
1789 Syed besieged in Shiraz; he surrenders, and is put to death by  
Ilof Ali Khan, shah of Persia.

**India and China.**

- 1788 The Mantchoos re-establish their authority in the island of Formosa over the revolted Chinese—massacre of the Chinese, May. The Sikhs solicit aid from the English against the Mahrattas.  
Shah Alim blinded by Gholam Qadir; he possesses himself of Delhi, and repulses the Sikhs.  
War of Tymour Shah of Cabul with the Bey of Bokhara—Uzbek Shah.

**America.**

- 1788 Dreadful storm at Honduras, Jan. 1. The quakers of Pennsylvania liberate their slaves, and establish schools for their use. Cotton first planted in Georgia. New Orleans destroyed by fire. The legislature of Jamaica first make the murder of a negro by a white man a capital offence, May.

Nova Scotia made a bishop's see.

Earthquake at St. Lucia; 900 persons killed, Oct. 12.

Martinez and Haro sent by the Spanish government to examine the Russian establishments on the north-west coast.

- 1789 The American constitution finally accepted by all the states; election of George Washington, first president, Ap. 30. John Adams, vice-president, U. S. First cabinet:—Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay.

Congressional act of the U. S. against the external slave trade.

Political parties: federalists and democrats.

John Jay, chief-justice of supreme court.

[The judges of the supreme court, U. S. (eight in number) are appointed for life, or "during good behaviour," by the president and senate.—Putnam.]

Pawtucket cotton factory built by Slator, the first erected in America.

Malaspina's voyage of discovery; the coast explored from Rio de la Plata to Prince William's Sound.

First catholic bishop in North America—Dr. Carroll of Maryland (1784.)

Sca-island, and upland cotton introduced.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1788 Continued from p. 537.

The governor conciliates the natives.

"Port Jackson" visited by gov. Phillip

Jan. 22; "Sydney Cove" is named.

"Manly Cove" visited and named.

The Boussole and the Astrolabe under La Perouse hove in sight of the English fleet Jan. 24, 25. Letters from the French ships are taken charge of by the English.

Debarcation of the convicts, &c. Jan. 26.

[“On the 27th,” says Mr. Earp, “every man of the fleet was at his post, and for the first time the forest resounded with the axe of the woodman.” The live stock consisted of three mares, three colts, and one stallion; four cows, one calf, and one bull. “In 1848, just 60 years afterwards, the live stock of the colony consisted of 88,126 horses, 1,430,736 head of horned cattle, 45,000 pigs, and 7,906,811 sheep—producing for the home manufacture upwards of 20,000,000 pounds of wool annually.”]

The Bounty, Captain Bligh, visits Van Diemen's Land.

**Britain.**

- 1790 The first "Life-boat," built by Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, launched Jan. 30. New state of parties produced by the French revolution.
- Times Newspaper fined £200 for libels on pr. of Wales and duke of Clarence, Feb. 3.
- Burke's parliamentary speeches against France, in one of which he asserted that that country was politically expunged from the system of Europe, Feb. 9.
- Excommunication of A. A. Bowes, for not having paid the sum of £533 costs, incurred by a suit of his wife in the ecclesiastical court, March 6.
- Transported to Botany Bay up to this time, 2,030, at a cost of £79 7s. 8d. per head.
- Dispute between England and Spain about Nootka Sound, May 6.
- [One of the members of the House of Commons stated, that "this dispute, which was about a few catskins, cost the country £3,000."]
- Earl Stanhope and 600 gentlemen celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution, July 14.
- Lord Macartney's embassy to China. Schools for teaching boxing scientifically opened.
- Departure of the unfortunate major Houghton, agent of the African Association.
- Cartwright's invention for wool-combing.
- Dreadful gunpowder explosion at Dartford, Oct. 12.
- Literary Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, fndd.
- Nails first made by machinery at French's factory, Wimbourne, Stafford.
- Thomas and John Bewick, brothers, artists in modern xylography, flourish at Overton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Patent for drawing lead pipes by Mr. John Wilkinson of Broseley. (See 1788.)
- The Forth and Clyde canal opened; also the Bradford and Grand Junction canals.
- Birmingham and Coventry canal finished.
- Yellow Peruvian bark first used in Engld.
- [Peruvian bark was first imported into Europe in 1649. It was used in France in 1680, and, in England, by Sir Hans Sloane, about the year 1700.]
- Prize for the cultivation of rhubarb granted by the Society of Arts to Mr. Ball.
- Alum discovered in Anglesea.
- Bank of England issue £10,127,000.
- Barrington, the pickpocket, transported.
- Jonathan Battishall, music, fl. (d. 1801.)
- [Battishall and Webbe are esteemed as the founders of glee-writing—"a species of composition confined to this country, in which we mention the names of Alcock, Arne, Attwood, Ayrton, W. Beal, Callcott, Dr. Cooke, Robert Cooke, Crotch, Danby, James Elliot, Harrington, Wm. Hawes, Horsley, Wm. Knyvett, Thos. Linley, earl of Mornington, Shield, Stafford, Smith, Spofforth, T. F. Walmisley, Charles and Samuel Wesley, &c. as having contributed to its perfection."]
- Henry James Pye, poet-laureate.
- Kirwan, natural philosopher, &c. fl.
- Richard Porson (1759-1808), and Dr. Parr (d. 1825), philologists, N. Maskelyne (d. 1811), and W. Herschel (1738-1822), astronomers, Charles Burney, music (d.

**Britain.**

- 1841), R. B. Sheridan, drama (1751-1816), Ann Radcliffe, novels (1764-1823), Mrs. Barbauld, tales, &c., Arthur Young, agricult. (1741-1820), E. D. Clarke, travels (d. 1822), C. J. Fox, hist. (d. 1796), A. Rees, "Cyclo." (1743-1825), Joseph Banks, nat. hist. (1743-1820), John Playfair (d. 1819), C. Hutton, mathemat. (d. 1823), D. Ricardo, polit. econ. (d. 1823), T. Scott, scrip. interpr. (d. 1821), Vicesimus Knox, essays (1752-1821), Sir Humphrey Davy, chem. (d. 1829), Du-gald Stuart, metaph. (d. 1821), William Hazlitt, essayist, &c., R. Heber, travels &c., W. Mitford, "Hist. Greece," major Kennel, geog., T. Wollaston, chem. Malhus, polit. econ., Thomas Young "Hieroglyphics, &c." P. Elmsley, philol., R. C. Maturin, drama (d. 1824), Miss Austin, Walter Scott (1771-1832), Wm. Godwin (1755-1836), novels and poems, Geo. Crabbe, "The Borough" (1832), and John Keats, poet, flourish.
- 1790 Deaths: John Howard, philanthropist Jan. 20; Dr. Thos. Warton, poet, May 21; Dr. Adam Smith, July 18; duke of Cumberland, Sep. 18.
- France.**
- 1790 "Liberty and Equality" the watchword of the day.
- The country divided into 83 departments.
- Jan. 15.
- Vast extension of electoral rights.
- The king and queen voluntarily visit the Assembly, and declare their acceptance of the revolution, Feb. 4.
- Monasteries and religious orders suppressed; new organization of the ecclesiastical body, Feb. 13.
- The municipalities empowered by the Assembly to disperse seditious crowds by force.
- Execution of the marquis de Favras.
- Revolutionary disturbances in the south.
- Lettres-de cachet abolished, March 16.
- Assignment of church property for the payment of assignats; decree for the sale of lands of the value of 400,000,000 livres March 17.
- Game laws abolished, March 20.
- Opposition of the clergy; they endeavour to dissolve the National Assembly, Ap. 19.
- The National Assembly assume the right of decreeing war or peace, May 20.
- Canal of Bourbon, between the Seine and Ouse, commenced.
- Hereditary nobility and titles of honour abolished, June 20.
- Fete in the Champ de Mars; the National Federation celebrate the anniversary of taking the Bastille; and the "patriot king" swears fidelity to the new constitution, July 14.
- Accusation of Orleans and Mirabeau for having caused the disasters of October 6 and 6, 1789.
- Emigration of the clergy and noblesse.
- Revolt of Metz and Nancy suppressed August 31.
- Final dismissal and hasty flight of Maximilian Necker, Sep. 4.
- Issue of 800,000,000 of assignats, Sep. 20.
- They rapidly fall in value.

**France.**

90 Decrees of the Assembly for humbling the clergy, who now thwart their proceedings, Nov.

Death of Nicolo Mæstrino, musician.

The painters La Tour, Roslin, Greuze, Greene, Vernet, Deshayes, flourish; also, the sculptors Pigale, Le Moine, Julien, Falconet, &c.

**Germany.**

90 Concessions of the emperor; most of his recent acts are rescinded; the ancient constitution of Hungary restored; also the crown of St. Stephen to Breda.

Death of Joseph II., Feb. 20—attributing, in his dying moments, his premature death to the insubordination of his Belgian subjects.

Convention of Reichenbach, in Silesia, in June, for settling the affairs of Belgium: it is stipulated that should the states return to their allegiance, their ancient constitutions would be restored, under the guarantee of the empire and the maritime powers.

Imperial troops sent into Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia.

Leopold covets Old Orsova, Croatia, &c.

Armistice with Turkey, Sep. 19.

Leopold II. (brother) elected emper. Sep. 30. Modification of the odious land tax in the provincial states.

Disaffection at home is gradually quelled. Manifesto of Leopold to the congress of the Hague respecting Belgium.

Amnesty offered until the 20th November.

**Austria.**

90 Flanders again subdued by Austria.

John Fred. Leybold (b. at Stuttgart in 1750), professor of engraving in the Royal Academy of Vienna, flourishes.

**Prussia.**

90 Alliance with Turkey, Jan. 31, and with Poland (deceitful), March 21.

Convention with Austria and England for the settlement of Belgium.

New code of laws and system of jurisprudence introduced by Frederick.

**Italy.**

90 Ferdinand III. *grand-duke* of Tuscany.

Raphael Morgnen (b. 1755), Domenico Cunego (1727-1800), with his sons Aloysius (b. 1757), and Guisepe (b. 1760); also Francesco, Bartolozzi, and Giovanni Volpato (1738-1819), painters and engravers, flourish.

**Poland and Hungary.**

90 Treaty of Poland with Prussia.

Joseph rescinds all his former acts of reform for Hungary.

Congress of Reichenbach. (See Germany and Turkey.)

Piaff, chemist, &c. Proust, chemist, fl.

**Spain.**

90 Quarrel with England respecting the settlement of Nootka Sound; a Spanish and French fleet sent into the channel to attack the English China and E. I. men. Explanations of the British cabinet satisfactory; Nootka Sound ceded to Engld.

**Portugal.**

90 The queen exhibits alarming symptoms of mental decline, owing to protracted illness and bodily infirmities.

**Sweden.**

1790 The Swedes fail at St. Petersburg. Naval defeat of Swedes off Viborg, July 3. Swedish victory of Sevenleasund, July 10; Russians lose 40 ships, and 4,000 men.

Peace of Werelæ, between Sweden and Russia; conquests mutually restored; the new constitution of Sweden acknowledged by Russia.

**Russia.**

1790 The Swedes threaten St. Petersburg. Peace of Werelæ with Sweden (which see.)

**Netherlands.**

1790 Declaration of independence by the seven revolted provinces of Belgium, under the title of "United Belgian States."

Overtures of the emperor Leopold rejected; hence, severe measures are adopted.

Outrages on the Vonckists, who endeavour to escape their country.

Vancouver's voyage commenced (till 1795.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1790 Alliance with Prussia.

Ismail stormed by the Russians under Suwarrow; great slaughter of the garrison, &c.; 45,000 in all put to death.

Peace of Reichenbach; Belgrade, &c. ceded to Turkey.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1790 War of Aga Mohammed with Persia; he unsuccessfully besieges Shiraz.

**India and China.**

1790 Tippoo invades the Travancore territory and defeats the Raja.

[An infraction of the treaty with the English made in 1784.]

Colonel Hartley is sent to the Raja's assistance; while general Medows invades Tippoo's territory.

[“Up to the present time England has made no great and lasting impress on the Indians, except as the introducer of an improved and effective military system.”]

Death of John Alefounder, an English portrait painter who flourished in India. Runjeet Singh seizes on Lahore.

The Nepaulese aid the Tibetians in another insurrection against the Chinese.

**America.**

1790 Congress meets at Philadelphia till 1800.

The national debt, U. S., funded.

Death of Benjamin Franklin.

Number of slaves in the U. S. 697,698.

A bishop consecrated for Virginia.

Population of Canada increases.

[English colonies:—1st, *by settlement*—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, about 1497; Barbadoes, 1605; the Bermudas, 1609; St. Christopher's, 1623; Nevis, 1628; the Bahamas, 1629; Gambia, 1631; Montserrat and Antigua, 1632; Jamaica, 1655; Tortola and Anguilla, 1606; New South Wales and Sierre Leone, 1787; Van Diemen's Land, 1803; and New Zealand, 1839.—2d, *by conquest*, capitulation, cession, or treaty—Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, Upper Canada, 1763; also the Falkland Isles, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ceylon, Lower Canada, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Trinidad, Malta, and the vast possessions of the English in India.]

**Britain.**

- 1791 War menaced against Russia, March 9.  
Act of relief to Roman Catholics.  
Canada bill passed, dividing it into two provinces, upper and lower, March 14.  
Bill filed in chancery by the nabob of Arcot against the East India Co. Mar. 8.  
Fire brigade of London first formed.  
Burke, in the House of Commons, disowns his friendship with Fox, May 6.  
Case agt. Warren Hastings closes, May 13.  
Hastings' appeal before the Lords, June 2.  
Birmingham riots: a misguided populace assail the persons and houses of the liberal men of the town; Dr. Priestley's house, &c. destroyed, July 14-19.  
Paine's works in extensive circulation.  
Drury Lane theatre taken down.  
Machine for making ships' cables invented.  
Violence of a Suddury jury to liberate themselves from confinement.  
Bramah's patented hydraulic press.  
Benjamin West (an American), president of the Royal Academy (successor to Sir Joshua Reynolds.)  
Mr. Hammond, first ambassador to Amer. Worcester and Birmingham canal, and the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal.  
Deaths: Rev. John Wesley, March 2, leaving at least 72,000 followers in England, and about 50,000 in America; Mr. Macaulay Graham, May 27, &c.
- 1792 Mr. Jenkinson's warning allusion to the rising power and ambition of Rsia. 1854.  
Mr. Fox's libel and jury bills.  
Sheridan's relief act for Scottish episcopals.  
A waterspout at Broomsgrove causes a destructive inundation, April 15.  
Gradual abolition of the slave trade agreed to, April 26.  
[Public attention was first effectually awakened to the horrors of this inhuman traffic by Thomas Clarkson, aided by some zealous men, chiefly quakers.]  
The whigs oppose the French revolution.  
Proclamation against seditious writings and irregular meetings, May 21.  
Resignation of Lord Thurlow, June 15.  
Petitions for reform; popular excitement.  
Society of "The Friends of the People."  
Birth of princess Adelaide, July 13 (1818.)  
Seven London police-offices estab. Aug. 1.  
Anticipations of war; Pitt withdraws the English ambassador from France.  
Lord Grenville's alien act. (See 1793.)  
Six of the mutineers of the Bounty brought to Portsmouth; 3 are hanged, Sep. 15.  
*Continued on p. 544.*

**France.**

- 1791 Refusal of the bishops and clergy to take the new ecclesiastical oath, Jan. 4.  
Abolition of territorial primogeniture, March 18.  
Mirabeau's secret intrigue with the court.  
Mirabeau's death (of fever), April 2.  
The king prevented by the populace from proceeding to St. Cloud, April 18.  
Opposition of emigrant nobles at Coblenz.  
Louis and the royal family escape from Paris, June 21.  
He leaves behind him a proclamation rescinding all his *revolutionary* acts.  
They are arrested at Varennes, June 22.  
The king suspended from his official func-

**France.**

- tions, and with the queen confined in the Tuileries.  
1791 Establishment of trial by jury.  
Motion of the democrats declaring the abdication of the king, rejected by the Assembly.  
Popular gathering in the Champ de Mars.  
Brisso's petition for dethronement; L. Fayette suppresses the riot, at the loss of democratic favour.  
Breaking out of the insurrection at St Domingo, Aug. 23.  
Escape of *Monsieur* to Brussels.  
Declaration of the emperor and the king of Prussia at Pilmitz against the revolution, August 27.  
This calls up the warlike propensities of the Fr., who forthwith prepare for war.  
Self-denying ordinance of the Assembly, Sep. 4.  
New constitution proclaimed, Sep. 13.  
Formally accepted by the king, Sep. 24.  
Dissolution of the constituent National Assembly, Sep. 29.  
First sitting of Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.  
Club of the Feuillans succeeds that of 1789.  
The party of the *Gironde*; Brissot and Condorcet the leaders.  
The *Mountain*, or the extreme democratic party—headed by Couthon, Chabot, Merlin, Bazire, Robespierre, Danton.  
Decrees against the emigrants and the clergy, Oct. 20, 30, and Nov. 9. But the Royal sanction is refused to them, Nov. 12.  
The university of Avignon claimed by the National Assembly.  
The power and energy of the Jacobins in promoting dissatisfaction and strife everywhere developed.  
Massacre at Avignon.  
Burning of Port-au-Prince, Nov.  
Count de Narbonne, minister of war, Dec. 6.
- 1792 *On p. 544.*

**Germany.**

- 1791 Peace of Szistowa with Turkey, August 4.  
The fortress of Choczim only retained by Leopold, and a small district on the left bank of the Una.  
French "emigrants" in Cologne, &c.  
Remonstrance of Leopold with France on her interference with the German fields.  
Convention of Pilmitz, between the emperor, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Saxony, Aug. 27. The "emigrant" D'Artois improperly and offensively attends the convention.  
The "New Constitution" of France accepted by Leopold, Oct. 16.  
Muller's experiments on sound.  
1792 Leopold forbids the assembling of a "emigrant army" in the Netherlands. ["As a body the French emigrants cannot be mentioned with respect."] Alliance of Austria and Prussia, Feb. 7.  
Firmness of prince Kaunitz, minister, in dealing with the French court.  
Death of Leopold II., March 1, aged 44.  
War declared against the king of Hungary and Bohemia by the French, April 20.  
Francis II. (eldest son), emperor, June.  
Opening of the navigation of the Scheldt.  
Spies, Worms, and Mayence, seized by gen. Constance, Rhenish commander.

**Prussia.**

- 1791 By the treaty of Szistowa the rivalry of Austria and Prussia is terminated. Conference at Pilnitz between the king of Prussia, Leopold II., and the elector of Saxony, on the present state of France: resolution to re-establish the French monarchy formed. (See Germany.) Anspach and Baireuth acquired; being ceded by the Margrave on purchase.
- 1792 Alliance of Berlin with Austria, Feb. 7. Invasion of Champagne; Longwy bombarded, and Verdun taken. Defeat at Valmy, and retreat. (See Fr.)

**Italy.**

- 1791 Origin of the science of "Galvanism"—Electro-galvanism discovrd. by Dr. Galvani.
- 1792 Savoy and Nice seized by the French. Valli's researches on animal electricity. Savoy and Nice occupied by the French.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1791 Revolution in Poland (under Prussian influence):—*New Constitution* formed, May 3; abolition of the permanent council, and overthrow of Russian authority; equality of rights, and toleration of all religious parties decreed; "liberum veto" rejected, and a legislative diet of two houses established. Royalty vested in the electoral house of Saxony. Peace of Szistowa. (See Germany.)
- 1792 Russia declares war against Poland. Polish confederation of Targowitz by the Russian party; joined by the king. The new constitution is overthrown. "History of the language and literature of Bohemia," by Abbe Dobrowsky, pub. [The foolish attempts of Joseph II. to eradicate the Bohemian idiom, and to subvert the Hungarian language, only attached those nations more closely to their parent tongues.]

**Spain.**

- 1791 Fr. emigrants received by Florida Blanca. Cession of Oran and Mazalquivier to the regent of Algiers; mercantile advantages granted in return. Intrigues of the queen and her paramour, Don Manuel Godoy, agnt. the minister.
- 1792 War and anti-war parties in the cabinet, Florida Blanca's party for war, count D' Aranda's party for peace, with France. Influence of the favourite Godoy leads to The fall of the Florida Blanca ministry. D'Artois succeeds for a brief space. Godoy is made prime minister. Intercessions of the court to the Fr. convention to spare the king; disregarded.

**Russia.**

- 1791 Alliance with Sweden against France. Crim Tartary finally annexed to Russia.
- 1792 War declared against Poland. Peace of Yassi with Turkey; Oczacow and the territory between Bog and the Dneister ceded to Russia. Odessa, on the coast of Black Sea, foundd. The troops withdrawn from Turkey are established in Poland. Increasing despotism of the government.

**Netherlands.**

- 1791 Dissensions in Belgium; "patriots" quarrel; Austrians again occupy the country. The Austrians bombard Liege, but are compelled to raise the siege, Oct. 7.

**Netherlands.**

- 1791 Convention of the ministers of Germany, England, Russia, and Holland; hence Amnesty is proclaimed, and the ancient constitution is again restored, Dec. 10.
- 1792 Holland joins the Austrian and Prussian alliance against France. War between France and Austria. [Now, as on all former periods, when these two powers were in collision, the Low Countries were the first theatre of events.] *Continued on p. 545.*

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1791 Treaty of Galatz, by which great concessions are made to Russia.
- 1792 Ali Pacha rules in Thessaly. Revolt of the pasha of Widdin, Osman-Paswan-Ogli; he overruns a large territory and declares himself independent. Ali Pacha reduces the turbulent Albanians of Janina to obedience.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1791 War between Looft Ali and Aga Mohammed of Mazanderan continued; the former defeated, but Shiraz is still preserved.

**India and China.**

- 1791 War between the English and Tippoo Saib—the former being joined by the Mahrattas; the Mysore invaded. Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore by storm, March 21. He defeats Tippoo near Seringapatam. Lt. Cornwallis arrives at Arakerry, May 3. Retreat of Cornwallis towards Bangalore. Tippoo captures lieutenant Chalmers and his entire party.
- 1792 Storming of Seringapatam by the English, the Mahrattas, and the troops of the Nizam: obstinate defence, Feb. Gen. Abercrombie's troops arrive. Tippoo Saib obtains peace by ceding half his dominions to the English; his two sons are delivered as hostages. [He had, moreover, to pay within twelve months, £3,030,000.] Sir John Shore, governor-general of British India. The Chinese subdue the Tibetans, and penetrate into the Nepaulese territory. Tibet is annexed to the Chinese empire.

**America.**

- 1791 First U. S. Bank; capital 10,000,000 dolis. Vermont added to the union. Additional articles to the federal constitutin. The militia system organized. Population of the states about 4,000,000, including nearly 800,000 slaves. Revenue, 4,750,000 dollars. Canada divided into two provinces. Port-au-Prince burnt down by the revolted negroes of St. Domingo. Toussant L'Ouverture, gov. of St. Domingo Yellow fever rages in New York, August.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted into the union. United States Mint established. The American eagle first coined. Eli Whitney's patent cotton gin. ["The city of Raleigh," in North Carolina, revived by an act of the state. "Thus expressing," says Bancroft, "its grateful respect for the memory of the extraordinary man, who united in himself as many kinds of glory as were ever combined in an individual."]

**Britain.**

- 1792 *Continued* from p. 542.  
 Murdoch's application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination, at Redruth in Cornwall, Sep. 15 (1789.)  
 Emigrants arrive from France in Sept.  
 Prosecutions of the "Friends of the People."  
 Flight of Thomas Paine to France.  
 Lord Cornwallis returns home, having added to the E. I. Co.'s territory 24,000 square miles.  
 [Lord Cornwallis concluded a peace with Tippoo Saib, who ceded half his dominions, and agreed to pay three score of rupees to the East India Co.]  
 Cheshunt College founded.  
 House of Commons, Dublin, burned.  
 [It was rebuilt without delay.]  
 The cordelier—a rope-making machine invented by the Rev. E. Cartwright.  
 [Other patents: Fothergill's, Balfour's, Haddart's, in 1793; Chapman's, 1797; Balfour's 2d, 1798; Chapman's 2d, 1799; 3d, 1807.]  
 Cliford's patents for making nails by machinery. (See 1790.)  
 Deaths: Sir Joshua Reynolds, R.A., Jan. 23; also Major Baggs, notorious for his duelling and gaming propensities, ag. 70. [It is said of Baggs, that he fought 11 duels, won £17,000 in the throwing of dice 14 mains in succession, and that he ruined the fortunes of at least 40 individuals.]  
 1793 M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador in London, ordered to quit Engl., Jan. 24.  
 Alien bill passed into a law.  
 War declared against France, Feb. 11.  
 Fox's motion against war with France lost.  
 Mr. C. Grey's motion for a pacific course also lost.  
 Burke's and Pitt's determined opposition to the French republic.  
 Burke and others opposed to the French revolution are denominated "alarmists."  
 Prosecution and imprisonment of Sir Richard Philips and others, for selling Paine's "Rights of Man," April 12.  
 An income tax proposed, but abandoned.  
 Mr. Grey's first motion for reform rejected, May 6.  
 Commercial embarrassments; scheme of the chancellor for relief successful.  
 London Board of Agriculture established.  
 [It was through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair that the Board of Agriculture was formed and (in this year) incorporated. This board first undertook a survey of all the English counties, on a methodical plan, for the object of ascertaining their agricultural resources. Other statistical information was also obtained; especially during the years of scarcity which distressed the United Kingdom at the close of this century and the beginning of the ensuing one. The statistics published by the board were, it is said, made use of by the minister for the time being, so as to assist him in his schemes of taxation. The board was dissolved in 1816.]  
 Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland instituted.  
 Goldson's "North-Western Passage" published.

**Britain.**

- 1793 [In this book it is stated that the passage from Lancaster's Sound to the Pacific Ocean was made in 1598, by Lorenzo Ferrer de Maldonado, a Spanish navig.]  
 The Warwick and Birmingham canal.  
 Electrical Dispensary, London, founded.  
 Deaths: Dr. W. Robertson, historian, June 11; Lord George Gordon, in Newgate, November 1; Webber, the painter.  
*Continued* on p. 546.

**France.**

- 1792 Disputes respecting war; Robespierre opposes it at the Jacobin clubs.  
 The Girondins—Brissot, La Fayette, and the circle of Mad. de Stael, desire war.  
 Adoption of the guillotine by the National Assembly, March 20.  
 A Girondin ministry formed; Mad. Roland warns them against court snares, and assures them that kings and queens were only formed for deceit.  
 National Assembly declares war against Austria, April 20, ? 10.  
 Cowardice of army sent to invade Belgium.  
 The king's guard disbanded, May 31.  
 Further decrees against recusant priests.  
 Decree for a departmental army in Paris.  
 Madame Roland's letter to the king occasions the dismissal of the ministry, J. u. 13.  
 La Fayette denounces the Jacobins, J. u. 16.  
 Girondist insurrection of the Faubourgs; Attack on the Tuileries, June 20.  
 First Coalition against France—Prussia, Austria, and Holland, concluded, June 26.  
 Attempt of La Fayette to suppress the clubs, June 28.  
 He proposes a plan of escape to the royal family, which is rejected.  
 Arrival of the Marseillaise under the enthusiastic Barbaroux.  
 Impachment of La Fayette.  
 The duke of Brunswick, commander of the allied army, forwards from Coblenz a manifesto agt. the revolutionists, J. u. 25.  
 Insurrection: the king takes refuge in the Assembly; the Tuileries stormed; the king deposed by the Assembly; he, with the royal family, is imprisoned in the Temple, August 10.  
 Departure of the foreign ambassadors from Paris, August 13—26.  
 The deportation of 4,000 priests decreed.  
 La Fayette declares for the constitution.  
 He quits the army, and departs for Holland.  
 The Austrians make him prisoner, Ag. 20.  
 Danton's scheme of terror; domiciliary visits decreed, August 29.  
 Horrid massacre in the prisons—the assassins paid by the municipality, Sep. 2—6.  
 Massacre of prisoners at Orleans, Sep. 9.  
 Protest of the Assembly agt. the massacres.  
 Murder of the princess de Lamballe.  
 Battle of Valmy; Fr. victorious, Sep. 20.  
 Royalty abolished, Sep. 20.  
 Meeting of National Convention, Sep. 21.  
 First year of the Republic proclaimed, Sep. 22.  
 The title of citizen first allowed to be used in France.  
 Expulsion of Marat from the Assembly proposed, Sep. 25.  
 Decree of fraternization with all people struggling agnst. despotism and misrule.

**France.**

- 1792 Desperate struggle between the Girondists and Jacobins.  
The royal family separated from one another in the Temple, Sep. 29.  
The invading Prussians defeated by Dumourier.  
The duke of Brunswick retreats to Coblenz, Oct. 25.  
Louvet's attack on Robespierre, Oct. 29.  
Robespierre's masterly reply, Nov. 5.  
The Girondists propose the deposition, and the Mountain the execution of the king.  
Roland's discovery of papers in the iron chest at the Tuileries.  
Military revolutionary watchword — war against castles, peace to cottages.  
Battle of Jemappé; Dumourier defeats the Austrians, Nov.  
Nice and Savoy conquered by the marquis de Montesquieu.  
Vote for the trial of the king.  
Accusation of the king at the bar of the Convention, Dec. 11.  
Belgium annexed to France, Dec. 15.  
Desze pronounces the king's defence, Dec. 26.  
Debate in the Convention for 20 days upon the guilt of the king, &c.  
1793 The question of appeal to the people respecting the king rejected, Jan. 15.  
The death of the king decided by ballot.  
Judgment of death pronounced, Jan. 19.  
Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21, aged 39. [The king's life was lost owing to the inconsistency and cowardice of the Girondins.]  
War declared against England, Spain, and Holland, Feb. 1.  
Dumourier victor in the Austrian Nethlds. Military reverses on the Lower Meuse.  
Insurrection in La Vendée, on account of an order for the levy of 300,000 men, March 10.  
Establishment of the revolutionary tribunal, March 11.  
Dumourier defeated at Neerwidden; Belgium lost, March 18.  
Quarrel between Dumourier and the Convention.  
Forced loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.  
Votes of the Convention for the war:—  
Army of 1,200,000; all young men between 18 and 25 to be trained; all married men to forge arms, &c.; women to make soldiers' clothes; children to make lint; old men to preach republicanism, &c.  
Domiciliary visits of last year renewed by a decree of the Convention, March 21.  
Committee of public safety; Robespierre and his co-partners endowed with dictatorial power, March 25.  
Defeat at Aldenhoven and Neerwidden by the Austrians.  
Dumourier delivers up the four commissioners of the Convention to the Austrians.  
Desertion of Dumourier to the Austrians, April 4.  
Committee of public welfare, April 6.  
Marat brought to trial—acquitted, Ap. 14.  
Bill of Rights issued by Convention, Ap. 19.  
Lyons declares against the National Convention, and prepares for a siege, Ma. 29.  
Open rupture between the Girondins and the Mountain,

**France.**

- 1793 Insurrection of the Mountain, May 31; downfall of the Girondins, and *Reign of Terror* from this date till July next year.  
Union of the Jacobins and the party of the Mountain under Robespierre, Marat, and the municipality, against the Girondists, June 1.  
Insurrection of June 2; arrest of the leading Girondists, Brissot, Barbaroux, Vergniaud, &c.  
Insurrection against the republic in the departments:—  
Successes of the Vendéans, June.  
Great naval victory of Tourville over the English fleet under Rooke, off Cape St. Vincent, June 16. (See England.)  
The Vendéans defeated at Nates, June 29.  
The royalist insurgents in the departments generally unsuccessful.  
Siege of Lyons by Kellermann, July.  
Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, Jul. 13.  
*Continued on p. 546.*

**Austria.**

- 1792 Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the Austrians and Prussians, invades France, but is forced to retire.  
The Austrian Netherlands occupied by the French.  
Inadmissible propositions made to the French government by the cabinet of Vienna, March 18.

**Portugal.**

- 1792 Insanity of the queen: her son John, prince of Brazil, transacts all public business in the name of his mother.  
1793 Portugal joins the coalition agt. France.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1792 Sweden forms a defensive alliance with Russia against France.  
Aristocratical conspiracy against Gustavus, king of Sweden, who is assassinated by Ankerstroem, at a masked ball in Stockholm. The king dies March 29.  
*Gustavus IV. (son) succeeds (1778.)*  
The kg.'s uncle, duke of Sudermania, regt.  
Execution of Ankerstroem and several of his fellow-conspirators in Sweden, May.  
Impending Swedish war with France compromised.  
Danish canal between the Northern and Eastern seas opened.

**Netherlands.**

- 1792 *Continued from p. 543.*  
Forty thousand French under Dumourier invade Belgium.  
Battle of Jemappé—lasts four days; the Austrians defeated, 10,000 being killed.  
[This was the first great event of the campaign, Nov. 5—8.]  
Brussels entered; the people and the national forces of Belgium declare for the French, Nov. 13.  
Alarm of the states respecting the French decree of annexation of Dec. 15.  
1793 The Austrians, under Saxe Coburg, drive the French out of Belgium.  
Desertion of Dumourier to the Austrians, April 4.  
Archduke Charles is appointed *governor*; he enters Brussels, April 28.  
Victory of Aix-la-Chapelle.  
Breda taken by the French; and Retaken by the Dutch.

**Britain.**

- 1793 *Continued from p. 544.*  
 Parliament vote in favour of war.  
 First coalition against France.  
 Scotch National Convention organized.  
 Society of "United Irishmen" formed.  
 St. Domingo placed by the colonists under the protection of England.  
 Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent; 12 English and Dutch men-of-war, and 80 merchantmen, destroyed, June 16.  
 Toulon occupied—abandoned, Dec. 17.  
 Galvanism; experiments of Galvani communicated to the Royal Society.  
 Five pound notes first issued by the Bank of England.  
 Wright and Hawksley's, also Toplis's, patents for wool-combing.  
 Fowler's Essay on Animal Electricity.
- 1794 Hamilton Rowan convicted of libel in Dublin, Jan. 10.  
 Pension of £5,000 a-year settled on Lord Cornwallis.  
 The militia called out by the cabinet.  
 Opposition to acts of the cabinet unsuccessful.  
 The "Volunteers" bill passed; hence Volunteer corps first raised in England.  
 Foreign powers subsidized—Prussia, Holland, Hesse Cassel, &c.  
 Brothers, the false prophet, imprisoned, March 6.  
 The "Corresponding Society" is now in active operation.  
 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, May 23.  
 Howe's naval victory, June 1.  
 English fleets successful in West Indies.  
*Continued on p. 548.*
- France.**
- 1793 *Continued from p. 545.*  
 Valenciennes reduced by the duke of York and prince of Saxe Coburg, Aug. 8.  
 Mayence capitulates to the Prussians.  
 The Prussians invade Alsace.  
 Conde taken by the allies.  
 Port Vendre and Collioure taken by the Spaniards.  
 French unsuccessful in Savoy, &c.  
*Levée en Masse* commanded, Aug. 15.  
 Toulon besieged and taken by the English, in the name of Louis XVII. Aug. 23—*At this siege NAPOLEON first distinguishes himself* (1769.)  
 The new calendar commenced, Sep. 22.  
 Religious rites suppressed; worship of Reason (a half naked girl) established.  
 Surrender of Lyons; it is destroyed, and the inhabitants treated with cruelty, Oct. 10; masses of the people shot down in hundreds in an open square.  
 Trial of the queen, Marie Antoinette, Oct. 14; she is executed with great brutality, Oct. 16.  
 Success begins to attend the arms of the republic against the allies.  
 The allies are repulsed at Dunkirk.  
 Execution of Brissot and twenty-one of the Girondins, Oct. 30.  
 Bailly, Barnave, and others executed.  
 Philippe Egalite, duke of Orleans, beheaded, Nov. 6.  
 Madame Roland beheaded, Nov. 8.  
 Her husband kills himself on the highway.  
 The Vendéans utterly defeated, Dec. 12.

**France.**

- 1793 Toulon retaken, Dec. 19.  
 Loss of the Austrian-Netherlands.  
 Dantonists oppose the Reign of Terror, Dec.  
 The National Institute of France—new title for the Royal Academy of Sciences.
- 1794 *On p. 548.*

**Germany.**

- 1793 Revolutionary outbreaks in the Rhenish provinces.  
 Hesse Cassel, Baden, and Darmstadt, subsidized by England.  
 Mayence retaken by the allies.  
 The duke of York repulsed by Honchard at Hondschorke.  
 Defeat of the prince of Saxe Coburg at Watignies by Jourdain.  
 Battle of Mannheim, between the French and allies.  
 Battle of Kaiserslautern: the allies are driven across the Rhine, Nov. 23.
- 1794 The emperor recommends a general arming against the French:—  
 Hesse Cassel (always noted for a military people) approves of the scheme; and Wurtemberg promises 40,000 men: but The double dealing of Prussia frustrates the emperor's plans.  
 Waste of time by formal messages and answers between the empire and diet.  
 The allies fall back upon Germany, being defeated in Holland.  
 Cologne taken by Jourdain, Oct. 6.  
 Revolution in Geneva.  
 Count Rumford's investigations on light—his apparatus called "Photometer."

**Prussia.**

- 1793 Invasion of Poland, to suppress the "Jacobinism" of the new constitution of that country—a perfidious subterfuge.  
 Dantzic seized and annexed to Prussia.  
 Prussia gains a territory of 1,000 square miles, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, by the *Second Partition of Poland*, effected in August and September; namely, South Prussia, including Posen, Kalisch, Petrikau, &c. with Dantzic and Thorn.  
 [It has been said that the king found himself compelled either to contend with Russia for the independence of Poland, or to consent to its partition—he chose the latter.]  
 Prussian army numbers 200,000 men.
- 1794 Polish revolt; Warsaw unsuccessfully besieged by the Prussians.  
 Frederick William (with criminal duplicity) secedes from the coalition agt. Fr.  
 Treaty with England.  
 Marriage of prince Frederick William with the princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
- Italy.**
- 1793 Nice annexed to France, Jan. 13.  
 The French republic acknowledged by the grand duke of Tuscany, Feb. 28.  
 Ferdinand of Naples joins the first coalition against France, March 7.  
 Unsuccessful expedition of admiral Trugnet against Sardinia; he is repulsed at Cagliari.  
 The pope excommunicates the French republic.  
 The Corsicans revolt from France, June 26.  
 The king of Naples declares war against the French republic, September 3.

**Poland.**

- 1793 Invasion of Poland by Prussia.  
*Second partition of Poland* by Russia and Prussia. (See both countries.)  
 Warsaw entered by the Russians.
- 1794 Kosciusko's insurrection; he expels the Russians from Cracow, &c. March.  
 Suppression of Kosciusko's rebellion; Warsaw entered by the Russians, Nov. 4.  
 30,000 Poles butchered by Suwarrow.

**Spain.**

- 1793 *First coalition against the French Republic*; war proclaimed.  
 Bellegarde in Rousillon taken by the Spaniards under general Ricardos; who also gains the battle of Truillas, and takes Mont Louis, Calibre, and Port Vendres.  
 General Caro in the western Pyrenees.  
 Banishment of count D'Aranda, for having threatened the new court favourite in the presence of the king and council.
- 1794 The Spaniards defeated on the eastern and western Pyrenees.—Perignon defeats the marquis de las Amarillas (Ricardo's successor) and the count de la Union, and takes Figuera; while Muller takes possession of San Sebastian and Fuenterrabia.  
 Spain invaded by the French.  
 Battle of Bayonne, March 19.  
 Fall of the castle of Rosas, and defeat of Don José de Urrutia by Perignon.  
 Occupation of the Basque provinces by Monecy.  
 Advance of Monecy to Miranda de Ebro.  
 Terror produced by the invasion; project of the court for emigrating to the Spanish American possessions; pastoral address of the archbishop of Toledo, calling on the clergy to collect the ecclesiastical treasures, and prepare to abandon Spain.  
 Pub. commotion; recall of the abp.'s letters.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1794 Maritime alliance between Denmark and Sweden, for preserving freedom of commerce in the Baltic.  
 Royal palace of Copenhagen, worth about £4,000,000 burnt; 100 persons perish.  
 Second Icelandic Society formed at Copenhagen (1779.)

**Russia.**

- 1793 Intercourse with France forbidden.  
 Alliance with England to put down the French revolution.  
 Commercial treaty with England.  
*Second partition of Poland* (between Russia and Prussia), according to which Russia takes the Ukraine, and half of Podolia, Lithuania, and Volhynia. (See Prussia.)  
 Treaty of union betw. Russia and Poland.  
 Sanguinary battle with the Poles; Warsaw taken by the Russians.  
 Russian ambassador and commander-in-chief, Ingelström.  
 1794 Revolt of Madalinski of Cracow.  
 Defeat by Kosciusko at Warsaw.  
 Victory at Macziewowicz by Fersen.  
 Suwarrow's sanguinary victory at Praga; 30,000 slaughtered.

**Netherlands.**

- 1794 The emperor Francis celebrates the ceremony of his inauguration at Brussels, March 23.  
 Battle of Tournay; Pichegru victorious.

**Netherlands.**

- 1794 Battle of Fleurus; Jourdan vict., June 26.  
 Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French.  
 Battle of Roermonde; Jourdan defeats Clairfait, Sep. 18.  
 Belgium again in the hands of the French.  
 Pichegru crosses the ice into Holland.  
 Nimeguen taken by Pichegru, Nov. 4.  
 Mæstricht taken by Jourdan.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1793 European military discipline and tactics introduced into the Turkish army.  
 Ali Pacha commences the subjugation of the revolted Greek military (Armatoles); also the Suliotes, mountaineers near Janinna.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1793 Death of Timour of Cabul; five of his sons compete for the crown; but by the aid of the Baurikzye tribe  
 Zeman becomes shah of Cabul.  
 Civil war between Zeman and his brothers.  
 [It would be a fruitless attempt to pursue the fortunes of Cabul for the next thirty years. The sons and grandsons of Timour maintained incessant war with one another; the country was distracted, and several petty independent states rose and fell in rapid succession.]  
 Zeman is urged by Tippoo to invade India.
- 1794 The head of Baurikzye tribe (Zeman's chief benefactor) put to death by the ungrateful Zeman; hence enmity of the Baurikzes, who further the Revolt of Mohammed, brother of Zeman of Cabul; but Mohammed is routed and compelled to flee into Persia.  
 Treachery of Hajji Ibrahim, governor of the citadel of Shiraz; he invites Aga Mohammed, secures the citadel, &c.

**India.**

- 1793 Earl Macartney's embassy to China; it proves a failure.  
 Decree of the emperor of China against Christianity.  
 Tippoo invites Zuman to invade India.  
 War between the Fr. and Eng. in India.  
 The English occupy Pondicherry, Aug. 13.  
 Earl Cornwallis departs for England.
- 1794 Death of Mahadajee Sindia.  
 War between the families of Holkar and Sindia.

**America.**

- 1793 *George Washington* re-elected president.  
 Declaration of neutrality with regard to France, proclaimed April 22; which offends the French.  
 Yellow fever rages in Philadelphia, July.
- 1794 American navy commenced; six frigates built to operate against the Algerines.  
 Congressional act against fitting out vessels for the suppression of the slave trade.  
 Insurrection in Pennsylvania, on account of the heavy duties on spirits.  
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, effected by Mr. Jay, Nov. 19; thus preventing an inevitable war.  
 10,000,000 dollars paid by England to American merchants.  
 The English take St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, St. Eustathia, and Guadeloupe.  
 Experiments on sound by Espinosa and Banza in Chili.

**Britain.**

- 1794 *Continued from p. 546.*  
 Trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, Oct. 29—Dec. 5, at which the  
 Legality of fair criticism is established.  
 The navy numbers 85,000; military 40,000;  
 foreign troops 40,000; militia 100,000.  
 Loan £11,000,000.  
 Treaty of commerce with United States,  
 of America, Nov. 22.  
 Drury Lane theatre rebuilt.  
 Bancroft's work on dyeing published.  
 Great improvement in the art of wood-  
 engraving by Anderson, Nesbit, and others.  
 English are of parallel between Beechy  
 Head and Dunnose.  
 Walker's "Treatise on Magnetism" pub.  
 Robison's experiments in animal electricity.  
 Mr. Hoppner, R.A., flourishes.  
 Bigamy no longer a felony—it is hence-  
 forth to be punished as larceny.  
 [In 1602 the crime was made felony.]  
 The Barnsley and the Derby canals opened;  
 and the Rochdale and Huddersfield  
 canals commenced.  
 Deaths: Ed. Gibbon, and Dr. Russell.  
 1795 Mr. John Thelwall's political lectures, Jan.  
 Recall of earl Fitzwilliam from Ireland,  
 Feb. 21.  
 Marriage of the prince of Wales with Car-  
 rolina of Brunswick, April 8.  
 [His Royal Highness's annual allowance  
 was raised to £125,000; for preparations  
 he received £27,000, furniture £26,000,  
 and for jewels £80,000.]  
 British army evacuate Holland; they em-  
 bark at Bremen, April 14.  
 Treaty with Algiers.  
 Mungo Park (African traveller) sails for  
 Africa from Portsmouth.  
 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.  
 [This trial lasted 149 days, and cost £70,000.]  
 Boyne man-of-war burned at Portsmouth  
 —many persons perish, May 4.  
 Trinity House built on Tower Hill, London.  
 Annuity to Warren Hastings of £5,000.  
 Maynooth college founded and endowed.  
 Lord Abingdon committed to the Tower  
 for libel on Mr. Sermon.  
 Lord Bridport's naval victory off L'Orient,  
 June 22.  
 Governmt. crimps greatly provoke; and the  
 Meetings of "Corresponding Society" at  
 Copenhagen House inflame the people.  
 The king insulted going to parl., Oct. 29.  
 Act for suppressing seditious assemblages.  
 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.  
 Loan of £4,000,000 to emperor of Germany.  
 Amount of National debt, £245,000,000.  
 The Andersonian Institute, Glasgow, fidd.  
 Mutiny of the Oxfordshire militia and  
 other regiments for increase of pay.  
 Gold discovered in Arklow, Ireland, Sept.  
 Berthollet's chemical process of bleaching  
 introduced.  
 Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St.  
 Eustatia, Dominica, Grenada, Trinco-  
 malee, &c. taken by the English.  
 Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch.  
 Herschel's telescope completed.  
 Miss Herschel discovers a comet—that  
 which was afterwards called Encke's.  
 Lord Stanhope's improved paddles for  
 steam-boats, resembling the feet of a duck.

**Britain.**

- 1795 Dr. Wells on animal electricity.  
 Professor Vince; also Mr. Hachette, writer  
 on natural philosophy, flourish.  
 Arnott's patent for wool-combing.  
 Benefit Societies' act passed.  
 Deaths: James Boswell (Johnson's bio-  
 grapher), aged 55; Rev. W. Romaine,  
 aged 81, May; Dr. Andrew Kippis, Oct.  
**France.**  
 1794 The leaders of the Cordelier Club, includ-  
 ing Hebert, Clootz, Rousin, &c. guillo-  
 tined, March 23.  
 Arrest (March 31) and execution of Danton  
 and his party, April 5.  
 ["With these executions ended all opposi-  
 tion to the 'Reign of Terror,' as it was  
 now seen that no extent of past revolu-  
 tionary services could excuse the slight-  
 est hesitation, or atone for the least in-  
 clination to merey."]   
 Horrid proceedings in Paris and the pro-  
 vinces, under the direction of the com-  
 missioners.  
 "Republican baptisms and marriages" of  
 Carrier in La Vendée.  
 Massena defeats the Austrians at Pied-  
 mont, April 28.  
 Execution of Madame Elizabeth, sister of  
 Louis XVI., May 10.  
 Robespierre obtains from the convention a  
 decree—recognizing a Supreme Being,  
 June.  
 Cecile Raynaud and sixty others executed,  
 charged for conspiring agt. Robespierre.  
 Public procession in honour of the God of  
 Nature; Robespierre acts as high-priest.  
 Opposition of the two committees to  
 Robespierre.  
 He attacks the committees in the Conven-  
 tion, July 26; a crisis expected.  
 Revolution of the ninth Thermidor, result-  
 ing in the fall of Robespierre, July 27.  
 Reaction against the terrorists:—  
 Robespierre, St. Just and twenty of his  
 compatriots guillotined, July 28.  
 Fouquier-Tinville, the public accuser,  
 and twelve of the revolutionary tribunal  
 executed.  
 Conde and Valenciennes retaken from the  
 allies, Aug. 30.  
 The Thermidorians, assisted by the Jeu-  
 nesse dorée, hold the Jacobins in check.  
 Close of the Reign of Terror; the Jacobin  
 clubs closed by a decree of the National  
 Convention, Sep. 8.  
 The freedom of the press declared.  
 Adoption of the tri-coloured flag.  
 The allies driven across the Rhine, Oct. 27.  
 The French armies, under Pichegru and  
 Jourdan, victorious in Holland.  
 In the stores of the gun-flint mines of  
 Couffey, Meuves, and Noyes, 30,000,000  
 flints are stored up.  
 1795 Further victory of Pichegru in Holland,  
 January 16, 18.  
 Peace of Basle with Prussia, Jan. 22.  
 Acknowledgmt. of the republic by Sweden.  
 Batavian republic established, January 27.  
 Peace with Tuscany, February 9.  
 Negotiations for peace with the Vendéans  
 opened, March 1.  
 Insurrection of Faubourgs; Ferand assassi-  
 nated by mistake for Freron, &c. May 20.

**France.**

- 1795 The insurrection suppressed; the democratical deputies stab themselves; Pichegru disarms the Fambourgs.  
Death of the Dauphine in the Temple, June 9.  
First peace with the Vendéans, April 29.  
Expedit. of emigrants to Quiberon, Ju. 27.  
Luxembourg surrendered to Pichegru.  
Surrender of the emigrants at Quiberon, July 21; massacre of more than 700 prisoners.  
Peace with Spain, July 23.  
Jourdan crosses the Rhine, Sep. 6, and takes Dusseldorf, September 10.  
Pichegru takes Mannheim, September 22.  
Measures of the Convention to secure themselves from a royalist reaction.  
Insurrection of the Parisian sections; 30,000 royalists rebel against the Convention, October 4.  
Insurrection suppressed by Napoleon Buonaparte, October 5.  
Executive directory established, Oct. 28.  
The directory endeavours to restore order and promote national prosperity by moderate measures.  
General amnesty proclaimed.  
Forced loan of 600,000,000 francs.  
"Mandates" substituted for "Assignats."  
Jourdan defeated by Clairfait, Oct. 29.  
Massena victorious at Loano, Nov. 23.  
Pichegru defeated by Wurmsér, Nov. 26.  
The conduct of Pichegru excites the suspicions of the directory.  
Suspension of arms, December 16.

**Germany.**

- 1795 Mannheim surrendrs. to Pichegru, Sep. 29.  
Peace of Basle between Prussia and France concluded, April 5; hence Cessation of hostilities in the north of Germany.—The line of neutrality includes most of the circle of Westphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, and part of the Upper Rhine.  
Hanover and Hesse Cassel conclude each a separate peace.  
The emperor protests against those unnational and suicidal proceedings.  
["The honour of Prussia, and the safety of the empire, were bartered for the spoils of Poland."]  
The emperor, in his present difficulties, receives subsidies from England.  
Coalition between Austria, Russia, and England, against France, Sep. 28.  
Clairfait victorious (through Pichegru's treachery) on the Rhine, Oct. 29.

**Prussia.**

- 1795 Peace of Basle with France, April 5.  
*Third and final partition of Poland*—Warsaw, Bialystock, &c. fall to Prussia.

**Italy.**

- 1794 Campaign of Buonaparte under general Dumorbiou against the Piedmontese troops; Oneglia and Savoy lost.  
Eruption of Vesuvius, and earthquake at Naples; the city of Terre del Grecco overwhelmed, June 17.  
Buonaparte is commissioned to examine the fortifications of Genoa, July 13.  
The Corsicans submit to England; their island under British protection, Dec.  
1795 Defeat of the Austrians and Sardinians by the Fr. republicans, June 21 and Dec. 9.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1795 *Third and final partition of Poland. Extinction of Poland as a kingdom.*  
Anthony Puchmayer, Bohemian poet, issues his first vol. of poems (1769-1829.)

**Spain.**

- 1795 *Peace with France* negotiated, Aug. 18, by Godoy (duke of Alendia), for which he is invested with the title of "Prince of the Peace."  
The poets Moratin and Melendez; also, Cienfuegos, the lyric and tragic writer, fl. The "Informe sobre la ley agraria" of Jovellanos published; it is well received.  
[This memoir, on the advancement of Spanish Agriculture, by Jovellanos, went to show that agriculture was in a most wretched condition in that country.]

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1795 The regent of Sweden recognises the French republic.  
Fire at Copenhagen; the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets destroyed.

**Russia.**

- 1795 Defensive alliance with Great Britain; a Russian fleet under Konikoff sent to cooperate with the English, agt. France.  
War with Persia for Georgia.  
*Final partition of Poland* (between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1795 The French under Pichegru take Utrecht, Rotterdam, and Dort; they also take possession of the Hague, Jan. 15—18.  
The stadtholder escapes to England, Jan. The Dutch receive the French as friends.  
*The Batavian Republic* organized, Jan. 27.  
R. J. Schimmelpenneek, grand pensionary. Alliance with France, opening of the Scheldt, and war with England.  
["The first measure of regeneration was the necessity of paying for the recovered independence, which was effected for the sum of 100,000,000 florins. The new constitution was almost entirely modelled on that of France, and the promised independence soon became a state of deplorable suffering and virtual slavery."]  
The Dutch settlements in Ceylon taken by the English, in August and September.  
Cape of Good Hope taken by adm. Elphinstone and gen. Clarke (English), Sep. 16.  
Re-incorporation of Belgium with France formally proclaimed, Oct. 1.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1795 French republic recognised by the Porte.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1795 Zeman of Cabul invades India.  
Bravery of Looft Ali in the plain of Persepolis; he nearly defeats the Kajars; but being compelled to retreat  
Looft Ali is taken, blinded, and then slain by Aga Mohammed.

**India and China.**

- 1795 Audience of Van Braam, Dutch envoy at the Chinese court, Jan. 7.  
Shah Zuman crosses the Indus; soon retrns. The Dutch possessions in India seized by the British.  
Agents of the French republic in India incite the native princes against the Eng.  
**America.**  
1795 The Maroon war in Jamaica till 1796.  
Insurrection of French negroes in St Lucia.

**Britain.**

- 1796 Birth of the princess Charlotte Caroline Augusta, Jan. 7.  
 [She died November 6, 1817.]  
 Sir Sydney Smith made prisoner off the coast, April 19.  
 Vaccination discovd. by Dr. Jenner (1799.)  
 Amboyne, Batavia; also, Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Elba, captured by Eng.  
 "Amphion" frigate (38 guns) blown up in Plymouth Sound; abt. 260 persons perish.  
 Patent coffins introduced.  
 Lord Malmesbury sent to propose terms of peace to the Fr. Directory, Oct. 22.  
 Pitt's plan for augmenting the army, &c. War with Spain.  
 Note and bill stamps increased in price.  
 Tax on bachelors, and on hats.  
 Subscription loan of £18,000,000 filled up in London in 15 hours, 20 min. Dec. 1.  
 The French armament destined to invade Ireland dispersed by a storm, Dec. 18.  
 Return of Mungo Park; he arrives at Falmouth, Dec. 22.  
 Surrender of 1,400 Frenchmen to Lord Cawdor in the bay of Fishguard.  
 December 25 the coldest day ever known in England—thermometer 16° below zero.  
 Return of Lord Malmesbury, Dec. 29.  
 Two telegraphs erected over the admiralty. Invention for making fishing nets rewarded by the Society of Arts.  
 The sum of £1,000 granted by parliament to Mr. Elkington (1764.)  
 Millar's patent power-loom, Glasgow.  
 [This invention was adopted by Mr. John Monteith of Glasgow in 1801, and after indifferent and variable success was at length made to answer the intended purpose.]  
 Parker's patent cement; inventor, Mr. James Parker of Northfeet.  
 The Hereford and Gloucester canal.  
 Fearful hurricane at the Bahamas, Oct.  
 Calton Hill, Edinb., monuments, erected.  
 Deaths: Robert Burns, poet, June 21; Dr. Thomas Reid, Oct. 7.  
 1797 Three of the stones of "Stonehenge" fall to the ground, Jan. 3.  
 Commercial treaty with Russia, Feb. 10.  
 Victory of Sir John Jervis off St. Vincent, Feb. 14. (See Spain.)  
 Calling out of the "Supplemtry. Militia."  
 Run on the Bank of England, Feb. 20.  
 Restrictions of bank payments in specie; and issue of *one* pound and *two* pound notes, Feb. 26.  
 Supplies, £42,786,600; loan, £34,500,000; National debt, £462,425,000.  
 A "Frugality Bank" proposed by Jeremy Bentham. Hence "Savings Banks."  
 Mutiny at Spithead, April 15.  
 At Worcester the corpse of king John is discovered nearly entire.  
 Petitions to the king to dismiss his ministers.  
 Tax of 1s. per month on all seamen for the support of Greenwich Hospital.  
 Marriage of princess Charlotte to Frederick Augustus, duke of Wurtemberg, May 17.  
 Mutiny at the Nore, May 22.  
 Malmesbury again sent to Paris, May 30.  
 Penny and two-penny pieces coined by Bolton of Birmingham, by authority, June 10.  
*Continued on p. 552.*

**France.**

- 1796 Pichegru removed from his command. Moreau appointed to succeed him.  
 Napoleon Buonaparte commences his victorious campaign in Italy, April 9.  
 Peace with Sardinia, May 15.  
 Jourdan crosses the Rhine, May 30; and compels the army of the archduke to retreat. He is defeated by the archduke, June 4.  
 Moreau passes the Rhine, June 24; and defeats the archduke, July 14.  
 Jourdan defeats Wartensleben, July 26.  
 Alliance with Spain, August 19.  
 Battle of Amberg; defeat of Jourdan, August 24. (See Germany.)  
 Moreau's retreat through the Black Forest, begins October 2.  
 Moreau's retreat ends, October 21.  
 Overtures for peace by England, Oct. 22.  
 La Hoche's unfortunate expedition to aid the Irish rebels.  
 English negotiations for peace broken off; Ld. Malmesbury sent out of Paris, Dec. 27.  
 Napoleon completes his conquest of Italy by the victory of Arcola, Nov. 16.  
 The holy image of Loretto brought to France from Italy (1803.)  
 1797 Renewal of the campaign in Italy.  
 Formation of the Cispadane and Transpadane republics.  
 Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent. (See Sp.)  
 Peace of Tolentino with the pope, Feb. 19.  
 Conspiracy of "Gracelus Baboué, tribune of the people," February.  
 Revolt of Bergamo, Brescia, &c. against Venice; fomented by France, March 17.  
 Austria invaded, March 24.  
 Peace of Leoben with Austria, April 18.  
 War declared against Venice, May 3.  
 Death of general La Hoche, Sep. 4.  
 Transfusion of blood by medical men again introduced into practice.  
 Royalist conspiracy in the councils agt. the republic, May 29; Pichegru president.  
*Continued on p. 552.*
- Germany.**
- 1796 Austrian and French campaign in Gerny. Archduke Charles commands in Germany. He drives Jourdan from the palatinate, defeating him at Amberg, August 24, and at Wurzburg, Sep. 3.  
 Moreau is compelled to quit Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and retreat through the defiles of the Black Forest.  
 1797 The archduke takes Kehl, Jan. 9.  
 [For other battles see Austria]  
 Victories of Desaix (for Moreau) near Strasburg, and of La Hoche near Heddorsdorf:—  
 Battle of Nieuwied; Hoche victor. Ap. 18.  
 Battle of Strasburg; Desaix victor. Ap. 19.  
 La Hoche marches towards Frankfort.  
 Cessation of hostilities. (See Austria.)  
 Convention of Radstadt opened, Dec. 1.  
 The princes are offended with the emperor's terms of peace at Campo Formio; most of them reject the proposed secularizatns.  
 Recriminations between the emperor and the princes of the empire, the latter having now discovered that Austria and Prussia were bent on enriching themselves at the general expense.  
 Polyautography (lithography), invention of Alois Sennefelder, first made known.

**Prussia.**

- 1796 Secret and definitive treaty with France for the secularization of Munster; Frederick William resigns his own territory on the right bank of the Rhine, and engages to assist Fr. in her ulterior designs.
- 1797 Death of Frederick William II., Nov. 6. *Frederic William III.* (son) succeeds. Though the kingdom is now three times larger than it was in the year 1740, its financial condition is not flourishing; hence Reforms and retrenchments, and a thorough re-organization of the internal administration, are resorted to. Death of the painter and engraver (etcher) Christian Bernard Rode (born 1725.)

**Italy.**

- 1796 Invasion of Italy by Napoleon; he arrives at Nice, March 27. ["Had the patriots of 1789, and not the regicides of 1793 marched to the conquest of Italy, there is but little doubt that their invasion would have been unanimously countenanced."—*Mariotti.*] Battle of Dego (Magliani), Beaulieu defeated, March 30. Battle of Montenotte, April 14; Austrians defeated. Battle of Mellestimo, April 17; Buonaparte victorious. Surrender of Mondovi to the Fr. Apr. 21. Truce with Sardinia and Parma. Bologna taken. Buonaparte crosses the river Po, May 7. The excesses of the French cause insurrections in Pavia and other places. Buonaparte compels the duke of Parma to send supplies for the army, and to deliver up certain works of art. The bridge of Lodi carried by Buonaparte; Austrians defeated, May 10. Buonaparte enters Milan, May 15. Peace between Sardinia and France, May 15; which leaves Sardinia at the mercy of the French, and the Austrians to contend single-handed. Pavia given up to be plundered, May 25. Verona entered by Buonaparte, June 3. Insurrection in Corsica suppressed, June 8. Mantua blockaded, June 14. Armistice between Napoleon and the king of Naples, June 26. The citadel of Milan seized by the French, June 30. Battle of Castiglione from the 2d to the 6th of July; Wurmser defeated by Napoleon. Wurmser compels the French to raise the siege of Mantua, July 3. Battle of Lonato; Buonaparte victorious, August 3. Victory of Massena near the Trent, Sep. 4. Victory of Buonaparte at Cavalho, Sep. 6. Battle of Castiglione; Wurmser defeated by Augereau; Wurmser falls back on Mantua, Sep. 7. 16,000 prisoners fall into Napoleon's hands. Peace between Naples and France, Oct. 15. Death of Victor Amadeus, the king of Sardinia, Oct. 16; his son, *Charles Emmanuel IV.* succeeds, to Sardinia. Corsica evacuated by the English; the people declare for France, Oct. 22. Peace between Parma and France, Nov. 6.

**Italy.**

- 1796 Battle of Caldiero; Alvinzi gains an advantage over Buonaparte, Nov. 11. Battle of Arcola; Buonaparte defeats Alvinzi, Nov. 16, who immediately falls back upon Viacenza and Bassano. The *Cispadane Republic*—including Modena, Reggio, Bologna, Ferrara, Dec. 4. 1797 *On p.* 553.

**Spain.**

- 1796 *War declared against Great Britain*—Spain being now an ally of the Fr. republic.

**Sweden.**

- 1796 The dependency of Ioreslav erected into a separate government. 1797 Marriage of Gustavus of Sweden and Frederica of Baden, sister-in-law of Alexander of Russia. Vassalage abolished in Holstein.

**Russia.**

- 1796 Death of Catharine II. Nov. 17; her son *Paul* succeeds. Kosciusko and the Polish patriots liberated by the emperor Paul. 1797 Edict against foreign costume published in St. Petersburg. Commercial treaty with England. Peace of Teflis with Persia; Derbent and the country as far as the Kur annexed to Russia.

**Netherlands.**

- 1796 Amboyna taken by the English, Feb. 16. 1797 Battle of Camperdown; defeat of adm. De Winter, who is made prisoner by Duncan; 15 ships destroyed, Oct. 11.

**Persia.**

- 1796 The *Turcoman or Kajar dynasty* established in Persia by *Aga Mohammed*, khan; capital, Teheran. Horrid cruelties of Aga Mohammed for the suppression of revolts. The remains of Kherim Khan are exhumed and dishonoured by Aga Mohammed. Aga Mohammed ravages the country of the Turcomans. He also chastises the Georgians, who had transferred their allegiance to Russia. The Russians invade Persia, but soon retire, being routed by Aga Mohammed. Teflis captured by Aga; he massacres all the inhabitants; and sends more than 20,000 Georgians as slaves to Persia.

**India.**

- 1796 Ceylon taken by the English. English and Dutch envoys visit the emperor of China, Kien-lung. *Kea-king* emperor of China (Kien-lung having abdicated in his favour.) 1797 Shah Zuman again enters India, on the invitation of the Rohillas and the vizier of Oude; he reaches Lahore with 30,000 men. Disturbances in Cabul causes his almost immediate return. General Perron commands the regular army of Dowlut Rao Sindhia.

**America.**

- 1796 Tennessee received into the union as a territory (1798.) Ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty with England, August 8. General seizure of American vessels by order of the French executive directory. Guayana, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, taken by the Eng. from the Dutch.

**Britain.**

- 1797 Continued from p. 550.  
 Malmesbury's negotiations for peace broken off, Sep. 18.  
 Capture of Trinidad by the English.  
 Lord Duncan's naval victory over the Dutch off Camperdown, Oct. 11.  
 Riots in Scotland on account of the militia act. The "United Irishmen" make preparations for a general rebellion.  
 Lord Mornington sent to India as gov.-gen. Duty on insurances increased (1782.)  
 Count Rumford's annuity to the Royal Society for discoveries on heat and light.  
 The Ionian Islands ceded to England by Venice—by the peace of Campo Formio.  
 Cartwright's improved steam engine.  
 Patented mill for grinding bark, by Mr. James Weldon of Lichfield.  
 Mr. John Pack's prize packing press.  
 Tax on malt, 1s. 3<sup>d</sup>. per bushel.  
 Deaths: Right Hon. Edmund Burke, July; Horace Walpole, aged 80, Dec.; Wm. Mason, poet, aged 72.  
 1798 England heads the second coalition agt. Fr. Duke of Norfolk deprived of his public offices for toasting,—“Our sovereign's health—the majesty of the people.”  
 Augmentation of the taxes.  
 £1,500,000 voluntarily subscribed by ladies and gentlemen for the war, Feb. 9.  
 Apprehension of the Irish Directory (fourteen persons), March 12.  
 Redemption of “land tax” proposed, Ap. 2. [The amount of the tax to be redeemed was two million pounds, which at twenty years' purchase would produce eighty million pounds—three per cent. stock, at fifty pounds the hundred. It was intended by this plan to cancel eighty millions of three per cents., on which the government had an interest of two millions four hundred thousand, by devoting an annual income of two millions exigible upon landed estates; and it is obvious, that so long as the stock continued at fifty, the benefit contemplated by the minister would be realized to the full extent.]  
 Supplies for the year, £33,000,000.  
 Wilberforce's motion for the suppression of the slave trade lost, April 3.  
 Habeas Corpus act agn. suspended, Ap. 20.  
 Act for employing the English militia in Ireland.  
 Restrictions on popular liberty increased; clubs suppressed; censorship of the press.  
 Escape of Sir Sydney Smith from French prison, May 12.  
 Breaking out of the Irish rebellion, May 4.  
 Fox dismissed the privy council, May 25.  
 Duel between Pitt and Tierney, May 27.  
 The Eng. evacuate St. Domingo, May 28.  
 “United Irishmen” send for help to Fr. Dublin proclaimed; martial law in force.  
 Hessian mercenaries sent to Ireland.  
 Battle of Ballinahinch, June 13.  
 Several other battles with the Irish rebels.  
 Execution of colonel Burke, Sir Edward Crosbie, major Bellew, &c.  
 Capital executions, whippings, &c. in all parts of the country.  
 Scullabogue Barn massacre, of 184 men, women, and children.  
 Continued on p. 554.

**France.**

- 1797 Continued from p. 550.  
 Buonaparte knowing of Pichegru's intrigue with the Bourbons, offers his services to the directors in Paris, in the event of a struggle.  
 Proposals for peace; conferences opened at Lisle, July 4.  
 Rupture of the conference with England, Sep. 4.  
 Revolution of the 18th Fructidor; arrests in Paris, and change in the directory, Sep. 4.  
 Three military directors appointed; the first advance towards a military despotism.  
 Pichegru, Carnot, and the other leaders of the royalist councils transported.  
 Peace of Campo Formio with Austria, Oct. 18: Flanders, the Ionian Islands, the strongholds of Mayence and Mantua yielded to France; her territory to extend to the summit of the maritime Alps; besides these, the erection of the Cisalpine republic is sanctioned by the emperor; while he receives Istria, Dalmatia, and Venice, with its Adriatic Islands.  
 [The abandonment of the Venetians to the tyranny of an absolute monarchy, was in direct opposition to the instructions Buonaparte had received from the directory.]  
 Napoleon's return, and magnificent reception in Paris, Dec. 10.  
 Invasion of England talked of.  
 1798 Extraordinary edict against English commerce, Jan.  
 The French in Switzerland, Rome, &c.  
 The Roman republic proclaimed, Feb. 15.  
 The Swiss driven to take up arms to defend their liberties by the tyranny of the Fr. Battle of Berne; the Swiss dftd., Mar. 5.  
 Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, having 30,000 men in command, May 20.  
 Financial difficulties.  
 The treasures of Berne seized.  
 A republic under five directors established, April.  
 Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, insulted, April 13  
 Continued on p. 554.  
**Austria.**  
 1797 Efforts of the emperor in Italy; he sends the entire garrison of Vienna, by post, to reinforce Alvinzy in Italy.  
 The empress embroiders the colours of the volunteer regiments.  
 New levy of soldiers in Hungary.  
 60,000 Austrians are now in Italy.  
 Buonaparte crosses the Julian Alps and encounters the archduke, Mar. 16; at the Battle of Tagliamento; Buonaparte victor.  
 Battle of Newmarkt, April 1; archduke defeated by Massena.  
 Battle of Unzmarkt, April 3; archduke Charles again defeated.  
 Napoleon arrives at Leoben, April 7.  
 Preliminaries of peace with France signed at Leoben, April 18.  
 Lafayette liberated from Olmutz, Sep. 1.  
 Peace of Campo Formio, humiliating to Austria. (See France.)  
 [By a secret article the Venetian dominions were delivered over to the emperor, in compensation for the Netherlands.]  
 1798 On p. 554.

**Italy.**

- 1797 Battle of Rivoli; defeat of Alvinzi by Buonaparte, Jan. 14.  
 Capitulation of Mantua by Wurmser, Feb. 2.  
 The pope, after having paid 5,000,000 livres to the French Directory, breaks with them, by refusing further tribute.  
 The papal army on the river Senio defeated by Buonaparte, Feb. 10.  
 Peace between the pope and Napoleon; the former to pay 15,000,000 livres, and to give up many fine paintings.  
 Passage of the Tagliamento: the Austrians defeated at Tarvis, and 5,000 made prisoners, March 16.  
 The Austrians driven from the Venetian states; 20,000 made prisoners, Feb. 25.  
 Buonaparte makes overtures of peace to the archduke, March 31. (See Austria.)  
 Preliminaries of peace opened between Napoleon and the empr. of Austria, Ap. 18.  
 The Veronese revolt against the oppression of French; whereupon Verona is given up to military plunder by Buonaparte, Apr. The French enter Venice; subversion of the republic, May 16.  
 Revolution at Genoa, May 22.  
 Leghorn entered by the French, July 28.  
 Definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria, signed at Campo Formio, Oct. 17; the emperor acknowledges the Cisalpine republic. The Venetian states divided between France and Austria.  
 [Thus fell Venice in the eleventh century of its glory and independence. "The commerce of Venice" says Mr. Cyrus Redding, "is part of the history of human industry and enterprise in past times, and of the power and riches which it confers. The merchants of Venice were nobles, and the aggrandizement of this petty republic for 1,100 years was owing to commercial enterprise, which, when it ceased, left a reaction of sloth and a love for pleasure, which could not be but fatal to national independence. Yet in the history of nations, Venice almost stands alone for the long duration of her greatness, and the respect she enjoyed among nations; her protracted and ultimate fall is but the inevitable result of human vicissitude."]  
 Formation of the "Cisalpine Republic," July 9; consisting of the French portion of the Venetian territories, Milan, Mantua, Modena, Massa, Carrara, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Faenza, and Rimini.
- 1798 *On p. 555.*

**Poland.**

- 1797 [The definite treaty of Campo Formio signed on the 3d October, was sad tidings to the Poles.]  
 1798 Death of Stanislaus late king of Poland. [One of the Polish legions was engaged in the war against the pope. Dombrowski marched into Rome, May 3.]

**Spain.**

- 1797 Naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent by a British squadron under admiral Jervis. [Of the Spanish fleet of 27 ships, four were captured, and others destroyed, Feb. 14.] The Spanish fleet blockaded in Cadiz; and Cadiz bombarded by the British.  
 The commerce of Spain, from its commu-

**Spain.**

- nication with the colonies being cut off, is nearly destroyed.
- 1797 New ministry under Godoy; elevation of several great men to the joy of the nation:—Don Francisco Saavedra, secretary of state; Gaspar Melchior de Jovellanos, minister of grace and justice (1795); Melendez Valdez (the restorer of Spanish poetry in the 18th century), fiscal general of the Alcaldes; Conde de Espelata, president of the council.  
 Intrigues of Godoy with foreign states; hence  
 Fall of the new ministry; Saavedra and Melendez banished, Jovellanos thrown into prison.
- 1798 Unsuccessful attack of Nelson upon the Canaries.  
 Resignation of Godoy; Urquijo, minister.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 1798 Defensive alliance btw. Denmark, Sweden, and Russia against England—occasioned by the capture and condemnation of many of their ships trading to France.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1797 Aga Mohammed goes against the blind Shah Rokh in Meshed.  
 Shah Rokh is taken and tortured.  
 Death of Shah Rokh.  
 Threatened invasion from Russia.  
 Aga Mohammed crosses the Araxes, for the purpose of completely subduing Georgia and Daghistan.  
 Assassination of Aga Mohammed by three persons condemned (by him) to death.  
*Futteh Ali Khan*, nephew of the deceased Aga Mohammed, shah of Persia.  
 His title is disputed, but he succeeds in establishing his sovereignty.  
 Zeman of Cabul again invades India; he captures Lahore; but  
 Returns to suppress domestic revolts, incited chiefly by the Baurikzyes.
- India and China.**
- 1798 Earl of Mornington (afterwards marquis Wellesley), gov.-general of India, May.  
 Tippoo Saib's offensive and defensive alliance with the French Directory, July 20.  
 The machinations of Tippoo, sultan, to stir up the native chiefs and the French, against the English, become known to Anglo-Indian government.  
 The adventurer Geo. Thomas, encouraged by Holkar, establishes himself at Hansee.  
 Buonaparte takes Malta.
- America.**
- 1797 *John Adams*, second president of the United States; Thomas Jefferson, V. P.  
 Gen. Washington retires from public life.  
 Trinidad captured by the English (1798.)  
 Earthquake in South America; Quito, Santa Fe, and all the cities in the intervening country destroyed, with 40,000 human beings.
- 1798 Commissions of reprisal issued against Fr. Active preparations for war.  
 Organization of a regular army; George Washington commander-in-chief.  
 ["The expectation that the war with France would not be confined to the deep, led to the adoption of this measure."]  
 The yellow fever devastates the north coast of America.

**Britain.**

- 1798 *Continued* from p. 552.  
 Battle of Vinegar Hill in Ireland; rebels defeated, June 21.  
 Expedition against the French in Egypt.  
 Victory of Nelson at the Nile, Aug. 1.  
 Landing of the French in Ireland under general Humbert, Aug. 22.  
 Surrender of the French, and end of the Irish rebellion, Sep. 8.  
 The loss of the Irish about 40,000.  
 Admiral Warren captures a French ship of the line, and three frigates with men, arms, &c. for Ireland, Oct. 12.  
 Pitt's income tax (10 per cent.) proposed, Dec. 3.  
 Napper Tandy taken in Hamburg. Dec.  
 Bill for suspending Habeas Corpus, Dec. 23.  
 Cavendish's experiments on attraction.  
 Pearce's patent for wool-combing.  
 Five-shilling bank tokens issued, Jan.  
 [Being Spanish dollars, having the head of king George stamped on that of Charles.]  
 The estimated value of trade:—foreign, £12,000,000; internal, £28,000,000.  
 Paddington canal begun.  
 Deaths: Lord Byron, May 19; Wm. Jennings, stockholder, June 19; Thomas Pennant, Esq., naturalist, Dec.
- 1799 The Liverpool Athenæum opened, Jan. 1.  
 Vaccination introd. by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21.  
 Legislative union with Ireland proposed in the king's speech, Jan. 22.  
 The Irish parliament divide on the question —105 for, 106 against.  
 Sir Sydney Smith repulses Buonaparte at Jean d' Acre, March 30.  
 Surinam (South America) captured from the Dutch, Aug. 23.  
 Duke of York's unsuccessful expedition to Holland, Aug. 26.  
 Dutch fleet surrnder. at the Texel, Aug. 28.  
 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.  
*Continued* on p. 556.
- France.**
- 1798 *Continued* from p. 552.  
 Conscription decreed, May 28.  
 Malta taken by the French, June 22.  
 Capture of Alexandria, July 1.  
 Victory of Buonaparte at Chebreisse, Jul. 13.  
 Battle of the Pyramids, victory of Buonaparte; followed by the surnder. of Cairo.  
 Battle of the Nile; Fr. fleet destd. Aug. 1.  
 Turkey declares war against France.  
 French, 22,000 in number, pass into Syria.  
 Conquest of Switzerland, Aug. 4.  
 The Grisons call in the aid of Austria.  
 War with Austria.  
 The French invade Naples.  
*Second Coalition against France:* Russia, England, Italy, &c.  
 Disputes with the United States of America; their government suspend all commerce with France.  
 Descriptive geometry introduced by Gaspard Monge (b. 1746—d. 1818.)  
 Laplace discovers the earth's ellipticity by the motion of the moon.
- 1799 The French in Egypt, Holland, Naples, &c.  
 Violent measures of the French to revolutionize Holland.  
 Parthenopean republic of Naples formed.  
 The French take Jaffa in February, but lose it again.

**France.**

- 1799 The French cross the Rhine, March 1.  
 Loss of Corfu, March 3.  
 Massena drives the Austrians out of the Grisons, March 6.  
 Jaffa captured; horrid massacre, March 6. [Four thousand prisoners were shot and bayoneted; and their dead bodies piled in a heap near Jaffa.]  
 Jourdan defeated at Stockach, March 26.  
 Murder of the French commissioners at Radstadt, April 19.  
 Defeat at Magnano, April 5.  
 The French evacuate the Grisons, May 29.  
 Plague in Napoleon's army.  
 Siege of St. Jean D'Acre; Napoleon repulsed—the siege abandoned, May 20.  
 Buonaparte's retreat through the desert.  
 Battle of Aboukir, July 25, and destruction of the Turkish army.  
*Continued* on p. 556.
- Germany.**
- 1798 Switzerland invaded by the French, under general Menard, Jan. 7.  
 Acknowledgment of the Rhine as a boundary by the congress of Radstadt, Mar. 1.  
 Berne taken by the French, March 5.  
*The Helvetic Republic* proclaimed, Ap. 12.  
 Switzerland completely under the power of French arms, Sep. 9.  
 The news of the Russian march reach Radstadt in December; remonstrances of the French plenipotentiaries to the deputies of the empire and Austria.
- 1799 Jourdan crosses the Rhine, and the archduke Charles crosses the Lech, and marches to give the French battle.  
 Surrender of Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine to the French, Jan. 28.  
 The double and conflicting interests of Germany are now visible: one part for war, the other for neutrality; Prussia the representative of the northern, and Austria of the southern division.  
 Victory of the archduke Charles at Stockach, March 25.  
 The French plenipotentiaries (Bonnier and Roberjeit) murdered by Hussars at Radstadt, April 28, Jean Deby escapes severely wounded.  
*Continued* on p. 556.
- Austria.**
- 1798 Riot in Vienna occasioned by the imprudent zeal of Bernadotte, the French ambassador; his house is assailed.  
 Austria accedes to the coalition of England and Russia against France.
- 1799 War with France, March 1.  
 Austro-Russian, Italian, and Swiss campaign.  
 Untoward jealousy of Austria towards Russia; arising (it is said), from the successes of Suwarrow in Italy; but chiefly because Russia had proposed the restoration "to every one of what he had lost"; which if carried out would deprive Austria of its Venetian prey.  
 The Aulic Council, despite of all remonstrances, order the Russians into Switzerland.  
 Dreadful hardships of Suwarrow and Korsakow, and their respective corps in crossing the Central Alps, Aug. to Oct.  
 Buonaparte's overtures for peace, Dec.

**Italy.**

- 1798 Insurrection at Rome, Jan. 17; the French ambassador, gen. Duphot, killed. The French army, under Berthier, enter Rome, Feb. 10. The papal government abolished, Feb. 15. Fall of Alessandria to the French. The pope deprived of temporal authority, Feb. 23; removed, a captive, to France. The states of the church are erected into *The Roman Republic*, March 20. Earthquake at Sienna; 50 perish, June 9. New constitution for the Cisalpine republic, Sep. 2. Reaction in the Italian states against the French domination, Oct. Manifesto of the kg. of Naples agt. the Fr. Hemarches into the Roman territories, Nov. General Mack joins Ferdinand. The French yield on nearly all sides. Ferdinand enters Rome, Nov. 29. The king of Sardinia deposed and expelled Italy, Dec. 9; the French having again recovered their power.
- 1799 The French under Macdonald take Gaeta in the kingdom of Naples, Jan. 4. Flight of the king of Naples on hearing of the approach of the French, Jan. 14. Naples defended by the Lazzaroni, Jan. 21. Championnet defeats Mack; hence The French enter Naples, Jan. 24. Tuscany under the power of the French. Defeat of the French near Verona, Mar. 5. Second rout of the French, March 30. The king of Savoy retires to Sardinia. Third repulse of the French, April 5. Russians under Suarrow enter Italy, Ap. 14. Schever defeated by Kray, April 18. Defeats of the French, April 27, by the Russians—near Milan and at Cassano. Victory of Suarrow over Moreau near Alessandria, May 17. The French attempt to force the passage of the Adda, but are repulsed by Suarrow, May 23. The Austrians and Russians enter Turin, *Continued on p. 556.* [May 27.]

**Spain.**

- 1799 Blockade of Cadiz by adm. Vincent ends.

**Sweden.**

- 1799 Battle of Bergen; defeat of the Allies by the French, September 19. (1759.) The Allies again defeated at Bergen, with the loss of 4,000 men, October 2.

**Russia.**

- 1798 League with England against France. Death of Stanislaus at Petersburg.
- 1799 Suarrow leads a Russian army to the assistance of the Austrians. Koraskow commands in Italy. A Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. Alliance with Sweden. The emperor abandons his English and Austrian alliance, and joins with France. Defensive alliance with Denmark and Sweden agt. the maritime laws of Engl. The canal of Maria commenced. [This canal which was completed in 1808 had been projected by Peter I.] The Czar is declared grand master of the knights of Malta.

**Netherlands.**

- 1798 Wm. Wiesbrod (of Hamburgh), etcher, flourishes (born 1754.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1799 Surrender of the Texel fleet—12 men-of-war and 13 Indiamen—to adm. Duncan. War against Hamburgh by the French, for having treacherously delivered up Napper Tandy the Irish rebel. Defeat of the allies by the French, before Alkmaer; 5,000 men lost, Oct. 6.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1798 War declared against France by Turkey. The French, 40,000 men on board 400 transports, with 36 men-of-war, arrive off Malta, June 9. Surrender of Malta by the grand master (Ferdinand Hompetch) to Buonaparte, June 12. Cairo taken by Napoleon, and the power of the Mameukes nearly destroyed, Jul. 23. Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1; Nelson victorious; the command of the Mediterranean secured.

The oppression of the French causes the Maltese to revolt, Sep.

The English, Sicilians, and Portuguese, blockade the French in Malta; the natives besiege their oppressors in the forts. Insurrection of Cairo, Oct. 26.

Alliance with Russia.

Syria invaded by the French, with the view of reaching Turkey.

- 1799 Alliance with England.

Jaffa (Joppa) taken by Napoleon, Feb.

The siege of Acre commenced, Mar. 18.

Napoleon raises the siege of Acre, May 29.

Turks defeated at Aboukir, July 25, 26.

Napoleon leaves Egypt for Europe, Aug. 24.

Malta surrendered to gen. Pigott, Sep. 5.

**India and China.**

- 1799 Napoleon writes from Grand Cairo to Tippoo Saib, Jan. 25.

Lord Mornington's attempt at negotiation with Tippoo unsuccessful.

War between the English and Tippoo Saib; commenced March 5.

Tippoo defeated by gen. Stuart; while

Col. Wellesley routs his army at Malairly.

Storming of Seringapatam, and

Death of Tippoo Saib, May 4.

*Extinction of the Mysore kingdom.*

[Tippoo's library numbered 12,000 volumes; half of which are in Fort William, Calcutta, the other half in the East India House, Leadenhall-Street, London.]

Death of Kien-lung, ex-emperor of China. The revenue of the English East India Company greatly augmented by the efforts of marquis Wellesley.

**America.**

- 1799 Tennessee a state of the union. Additional articles to "the federal constitution." Death of general Washington, December 14, aged 63; buried at Mount Vernon. ["In the most glorious annals of mankind, there is not a brighter name than his."] **Australasia and Polynesi.**

- 1798 Bass's Strait, between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, discovered by Bass and Flinders, in a schooner, the *Norfolk*, of only 25 tons burden.

- 1799 Bass and Flinders return to Sydney in the *Norfolk*, having completely established the fact of the insularity of Van Diemen's Land, Jan. 11.

**Britain.**

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 554.  
 Printing-presses licensed.  
 Another attempt at an income tax.  
 British navy employed on the coast of Italy to restore the pope and the kg. of Naples.  
 Capture of Malta, Sep. 5.  
 £200,000 voluntary contributions received from India for the war.  
 Buonaparte's proposals of peace to George III. presented through M. Talleyrand.  
 Assassination of several English residents at Benares, by vizier Ali, Jan. 14.  
 Ships of the line in commission, 154.  
 The British Mineralogical Society formed.  
 The Kenneth and Avon canal commenced.  
 Death: Ld. Monboddo (Burnet), 85, May 26.

**France.**

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 554.  
 Buonaparte secretly departs from Egypt, July 30.  
 Buonaparte lands at Frejus from Egypt, October 7.  
 Maladministration of the Directory.  
 League against the Directory, June.  
 Revolution of the 30th Prairial, June 18.  
*Second Coalition against France*—England, Russia, Germany, Turkey, Portugal, Naples, June 22.  
 The Jacobin clubs renew their sittings.  
 Civil war renewed.  
 The Jacobin clubs closed, August 10.  
 Revolution of the 18th Brumaire:—  
 Dissolution of the Directory, Nov. 9.  
 Buonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos, chosen consuls.  
 Napoleon, first consul, December 13.  
 The new constitution, projected by Sieyes, proclaimed, December 24.  
*The Consulate*, December 24—May, 1804.  
 Peace proposed to England by Buonaparte, Dec. 25. His overtures rejected.  
 The republic of the Seven Islands formed by a Russian and Turkish fleet.  
 M. Achard's experiments in obtaining sugar from flat white beet-root successful.  
 Boudier's improvements in engraving upon glass, at Paris.

**Germany.**

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 554.  
 Austro-Russian campaign in Switzerland:  
 Defeat of the French at Zurich, June 4, with a loss of 4,000 men.  
 Surrender of Zurich by Massena to the archduke Charles, June 6.  
 Suwarrow routs Macdonald on the Trabia, June 18.  
 The archduke drives Massena from Mannheim, Sep. 18.  
 Battle of Zurich; Korsakoff retreats before Massena, September 24, having lost 20,000 men.  
 Suwarrow's scattered army reaches Ilantz, October 10, after a most hazardous retreat over the St. Gothard, fighting daily with the French.  
 Korsakoff is reinforced at Constance, by an army under the archduke.  
 Recall of the Russians from Switzerland.

**Prussia.**

- 1799 Efforts to gain over Frederick William to the coalition against France unsuccessful: Prussia remains neutral—"a mischievous neutrality," say some.

**Italy.**

- 1799 *Continued* from p. 555.  
 Battle of the Trabia, June 17; Macdonald defeated by Suwarrow.  
 [The French lost nearly 20,000 men, 7 guns, and 8 standards.]  
 Suwarrow again victorious—now in Lombardy, June 19.  
 Repulse of the French at Tranto.  
 Naples entered by the Russians and Calabrians under cardinal Ruffo, June 30.  
 [Cardinal Ruffo's army consisted mainly of reckless Calabrese outlaws.]  
 Loss of the French in Italy up to this date (according to the Vienna Gazette), 6,000 killed, 12,208 prisoners, 7,183 wounded.  
 Battle of Parma, July 12; Suwarrow depts. Macdonald, who loses 10,000 men, and 4 generals.  
 Naples thoroughly recovered by Nelson. in conjunction with cardinal Ruffo and general Foote, July 12.  
 Carrachioli, and the chiefs of the Neapolitan patriots, who had surrendered to Ruffo, are hanged by Nelson on board the English squadron.  
 Restoration of the king of Naples, July 13.  
 Suwarrow again defeats Moreau, July 13.  
 The Austrians obtain Alessandria, July 22. They gain Mantua also, July 28—30.  
 Neapolitans and Eng. take Rome, Aug. 12.  
 Defeat and death of Joubert at Novi, by Suwarrow, Aug. 16; French loss—10,000 killed, 4,000 prisoners.  
 Death of Pius VI. a captive in France (at Valence), August 19.  
 Surrender of Rome to commodore Trowbridge, Sep. 29.  
 Defeat of the French at Mondovi, Nov. 6.  
 The Austrians retake Milan.  
 Bologna taken by the Austrians.

**Poland.**

- 1799 [After the capitulation of Mantua, on the 28th July, the remnant of the second Polish legion was incorporated with the Austrian army; 150 only escaping to France.]  
 [The first Polish legion (the only remaining representative of the national independence) suffered dreadfully at the Trabia on the 17th; and at the battle of Novi, Aug. 16, was almost entirely annihilated.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1799 Khorassan invaded by Futteh Ali Khan: he is repulsed.

Asia:	Population.	Army.
Ottoman Porte, .....	11,064,000	See Europe
Arabistan, .....	12,000,000	204,000
Ivan (Western Persia), .....	11,387,000	250,000
Affghanistan (E. Persia), .....	12,620,000	200,000
Beloochistan, Sinde, &c. ....	3,300,000	96,000
Turkestan, .....	3,300,000	60,000
Indies (this side the Ganges), .....	133,917,500	674,000
Indies (beyond the Ganges), .....	35,700,000	340,000
China, .....	179,000,000	1,000,000
Japan, .....	40,600,000	120,000
Islands:—Sunda, great and small; Moluccas; Arch. of Sooloo; Philippines; Islands on either side Ganges, .....	26,865,000	
Russian Asia, .....	12,000,000	See Europe

## ON THE PROPER COMMENCEMENT OF A CENTURY.

"About the year 1799 there was a discussion whether the eighteenth century terminated at the end of 1799, or at the end of 1800. This was equivalent to a discussion whether the usual reckoning had a year 0, or began with 1. It so happens that the history of our mode has been made to have a point of obscurity which may tend to prolong the discussion. . . . A century of years may begin or end with any year, just as a year of days may begin or end with any day; and as the year ending April 7 began at the preceding April 8, so the century ending 1745 began with 1646. But, in like manner, as the year of reckoning (as distinguished from a year-space of measurement of time) begins with January 1, so it is presumed that a century is also a unit of reckoning, and has a definite commencement; and that it is so is clear, as to modern times, from the constant phraseology of writers, who talk of the twelfth century, the nineteenth century, &c. But it generally happens that, in speaking of centuries, writers are using a rough denomination: thus, no one who finds a paragraph which alludes to the religious troubles of the sixteenth century, can possibly guess whether that century be meant to begin with 1500 or 1501. There is no ancient usage as to the beginning of centuries; for the term, as applied to time, is not ancient. DuCange and old Latin dictionaries do not recognise *centuria* as meaning a hundred years. The bull for the reformation of the calendar (1582), when speaking of 1700, 1800, &c. as not being leap-years, calls them *anni centesimi*, hundredth years. But no argument can be derived in favour of an implication that centuries end with these years; for no such technical term seems to have been in use. Again, this very regulation with respect to 1700, &c., affects the calendar rules in such a manner, that a rule which lasts from 1700 to 1799 has to be changed for 800, &c. It is, therefore, matter of necessity that writers on the calendar speak of 1700—1799 as a century. This happens in the tables annexed to the act for the change of style, in which mention is made, for instance, of 'the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive.' Hence many have argued that it is settled by law that the present century begins with 1800. But the body of the act, which is of equal authority, calls 1800 a *hundredth year*, when, if the centuries be settled by the wording of the annexed tables, it should be called a *first year*. But no inference can be drawn; for if Clavius had taken, say 1816, to be one of the Gregorian omissions of a leap-year, then the tables annexed to the act must have spoken of the century beginning with 1816 and ending with 1915, because that particular century-space would have fallen under one rule. Clavius gives it as the reason why *centesimal years* should be chosen for omission of leap-years, that these are years of great note, being observed by the church as years of jubilee. Had he attached to 1600, 1700, &c. any idea, either of COMMENCEMENT or TERMINATION of a century, as a unit of reckoning, he would surely have made allusion to it here. What here is, shows that, in common usage, the centesimal years were *terminations* and not *commencements*; for a jubilee is a festival of commemoration, not of anticipation. In the year 1800, Mr. Pyle, then poet-laureate, published his *Carmen Seculare*, with a preliminary dissertation in reference of 1800 being the first of the new century. Among other arguments, he urges that Prior had done the same in 1700; but he forgot that secular odes have always been retrospective, and properly belong to the last of the old century, not the first of the new. . . . We have looked through many of the pieces of this controversy and have found little or no allusion to how people *did* count; the matter was assumed to demand settlement by the way in which people *ought* to count. Great pains were taken to prove that there must have been a year 0 after the Christian era; and those who could attribute the habits of a modern mathematician to the old computers—who reckoned I., II., III., IV., &c., and had never dreamed of a zero symbol—made a very plausible figure with those who could not correct them. The astronomers Maskelyne and William Herschel took the side of 1800 as the first year of the century, and of course led many who did not see that the question is for the antiquarian to decide, not the astronomer as such. But if astronomers may decide, they have settled the point, by what is now universal consent, and not without having had it frequently before them. For they never open the proper page of any common account of the progress of their science, without seeing themselves invited to deny, if they think fit, the statement, that the planet Ceres was discovered on the *first day of the present century*; it was discovered January 1, 1801. We hold it clear that no usage can exist, except one of very modern times. The present practice of astronomers and chronologers is to make the first year of the reckoning to be the first year of a century, so that A.D. 1—100 is the first century, A.D. 1801—1900 is the nineteenth century."—*A. De Morgan.*

## ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

"No one can contemplate the unexampled progress of science within the present century, without feeling that a new epoch has commenced in the history of our race. The divine powers of the human mind are extending their grasp, and rising to a state of highest activity. Fields of knowledge undreamt of in the earlier ages of the world are successfully cultivated. The farthest regions of space are explored, and the secrets of their starry depths unfolded to men. The hidden forces of nature; the laws by which her phenomena are governed in their endless variety and succession; the economy of being; the structure and properties of matter; the relations of things and of ideas; the very mind itself;—all are undergoing a rigorous process of scientific investigation, from which result discoveries, that would be deemed miraculous, did not their number and frequency almost exhaust our faculty of wonder. The great characteristic of this general intellectual movement is its PRACTICAL TENDENCY."—"*Silent Revolution*," by M. A. Garvey.

**Britain.**

- 1800 Soup-kitchen in Spitalfields—the first established in London, Jan. 8.  
 Lord Grenville closes the Tallyrand correspondence; peace refused, Jan. 20.  
 The Common Council of London vote for peace, Feb. 24.  
 House of Commons vote for war—143 for, 44 against, Feb. 26.  
 Opening of the Royal Institution, Mar. 11.  
 Great scarcity of food, which occasions much rioting in various places.  
 Stock Exchange, Capel court, commenced.  
 The Queen Charlotte line-of-battle ship, 120 guns, blown up. (See Italy.)  
 Two narrow escapes of the king from being shot—the first while reviewing the troops, the second at Drury Lane theatre, May.  
 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.  
 Act of Union with Ireland passed, July 2.  
 [“There was reason to expect that the subversion of a resident and independent parliament would wound the feelings of a high-spirited nation. . . . Even the rumour of the scheme excited in Ireland strong sensations of disgust. It was assailed by the sarcastic art and nervous oratory of Sheridan, the more chastised and dignified eloquence of Grey, the acuteness of Tierney, and the casuistry of Laurence. The earl of Moira opposed it, as being *repugnant to the wishes of the people of Ireland*. The stipulations and arrangements were well calculated for the purpose at which the court aimed; but the measure would have been more worthy of praise, if it had not been *forced upon the Irish nation*. The exercise of every kind of influence upon the House of Commons, and the omission of that constitutional appeal to the electors, which so important a change required (an appeal which the minister would readily have recommended in a case connected with his personal interests), precluded the freedom of assent, and prevented the act of union from being a fair compact between independent nations.”—*Dr. C. Coote.*]  
 Aris's cruelties in Coldbath fields prison.  
 Vote of £4,500,000 for foreign subsidies.  
 Pitt lays the foundation-stone of the West India docks, August 15.  
 The authority of the courts of requests extended to £5.  
 The Imaum of Muscat and emperor of Persia form alliances with the English.  
 Peter Woulfe, of Barnard's Inn, London, professor of alchemy, fl. (died 1805.)  
 Robert Allen Branston of Lynn, Norfolk, wood engraver, &c. fl. at Bath, afterwards at London (died 1827.)  
 [Since this period public encouragement has called forth the talents of so many in this branch of art, that it is unnecessary to pursue it further. We may, however, name a few—Nesbit, Cleavel, Hole, &c., and subsequently Bonner, Harvey, Thompson, Williams, Gould, &c.]  
 Herschel's discoveries in light and heat published in Phil. Trans. for this year.  
 Experiments in galvanism, &c. by Nicholson, Carlisle, Cruickshank, Haldane, Henry, Davy, Wollaston, and others.

**Britain.**

- 1800 Decomposition of water by the voltaic pile first observed by Nicholson and Carlisle.  
 Linnaker's patent for propelling vessels by forcing a stream of water from the stern—a fallacious principle.  
 The “Dressing-frame,” the invention of a weaver named Johnson, in use.  
 Ships, 17,885; burthen, 1,855,879 tons; royal navy, 906,—195 being line-of-battle ships.  
 The Fenny Stratford canal, and the Peak Forest canal completed.  
 The cross of St. Patrick is added to the British banner.  
 Bank of England issue, £15,450,000.  
 Deaths: Hon. Daines Barrington, Dr. Hugh Blair, William Cowper, poet, 69.  
**France.**  
 1800 The French in Bavaria, Italy, &c.  
 A court established at the Tuileries; and several visible emblems of the revolution laid aside.  
 Pacification of La Vendée, Feb. 23.  
 Moreau in Germany, April 25.  
 Napoleon crosses the Alps by the pass of Mount St. Bernard, May 6—20.  
 Assassination of Kleber in Egypt.  
 Battle of Marengo; the Austrians defeated by Napoleon, June 14. (See Italy.)  
 Armistice concluded, July 15.  
 Napoleon returns to Paris, July 2.  
 Cisalpine republic established.  
 Treaty of commerce with the United States of America, Sep. 30.  
 War in Germany renewed, Dec. 1; Moreau commands the French.  
 Armistice granted by Moreau, Dec. 25.  
 Narrow escape of Buonaparte from the infernal machine, Dec. 29.  
 Macdonald passes the Splügen, Dec. 31.  
 Sugar from beet-root extracted in abundance this year by the chemists, by order of Napoleon.  
 The “Voltaic” pile discovered by M. Volta.  
 “The ornaments of the French theatre are Le Kain, La-Rive, Preville, Moté, and Mdselle. Clairon.” Destouches, Saurin, and Beaumarchais, also flourish as comic dramatists.  
 Vogel, Lemoyne, Le Sueur, Catel, Mehl, Boildeau, Eler, Gaveaux, Kreutzer, Plautade, Persius, Solie, French musical composers, flourish. Also (among the foreigners patronized in France), Cherubini, Della Maria, Nicolo, Steibelt, Spontini, Tarchi, Winter, and others.  
**Germany.**  
 1800 Kray (Austrian) defeated by Moreau (French), at Engheim (Engen), May 2.  
 Battle of Moeskirch; Kray defeated. May 5.  
 Kray retires to the entrenched camp at Ulm; which arrests Moreau.  
 Launes defeats the Austrians at Montebello, June 9.  
 Moreau, having crossed the Danube, meets and defeats Kray at Hochstadt, June 19.  
 Kray is cut off from Bohemia; he, therefore, breaks up from Ulm.  
 Munich taken by Moreau, June 28.  
 Armistice of Parsdorf, July 15.  
 Convention of Hohenlingen, Sep. 28.  
 War recommenced, Nov. 28.  
 The Austrians cross the Inn, carrying the war into Bohemia—(an error.)

**Germany.**

- 1800 Battle of Hohenlingen, Dec. 3; Moreau defeats the Austrians under archduke John, who lose—10,000 killed, and 10,000 prisoners  
Moreau passes the Inn.  
Battle of Saltzburg, Dec. 14; Moreau is again victorious.  
Battle of Schwandstadt, Dec. 19; the Austrians routed by Moreau.  
Armistice of the Stein, Dec. 25.  
Victory of Klenau and Simbscher (Austrians) over Augereau and the Gallo-Bavarians at Neukirchen, Dec. 18 and 21.

**Austria.**

- 1800 The Aulic Council substitute General Kray for the archduke in command.  
New subsidiary treaty with Eng. June 20.  
The emperor visits the army on the Inn.  
A "levée en masse" ordered in Hungary.  
Archduke John chosen generalissimo, Sep.

**Prussia.**

- 1800 A Prussian vessel is seized by a British cruiser, and brought back to Cuxhaven. Two thousand Prussians take possession of Cuxhaven, Nov. 10.  
[This nearly drew Frederick into a war with England.]  
Accession of Frederick William to the northern coalition, Dec. 19.

**Italy.**

- 1800 Second battle of Novi, Jan. 8; the Austrians rout the French.  
Pius VII. (card. Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte) pope; elected, at Venice, Feb. 14.  
The British man-of-war, Queen Charlotte, 120 guns, burned near Leghorn; 700 persons perish, April 6. (Other dates are given, e. g. March 16, 20, 27, &c.)  
Battle of Savona, April 8; French defeated. The Austrians regain Nice, May 11.  
Buonaparte, with about 36,000 men and 40 guns, crosses the Great St. Bernard, and descends at Aosta in the plains of Lombardy, in the rear of the Austrian army under Melos, May 31.  
Milan entered by the French, June 2.  
Liberation of thousands of French prisoners from the prisons of Milan, &c.  
*Cisalpine Republic* again proclaimed, Ju. 5.  
Massena signs a convention, and evacuates Genoa to the allies—a British fleet and Austrian army, June 5; the garrison and inhabitants having endured the most appalling sufferings.  
Defeat of Otte at Bronni by Buonaparte, June 10.  
Battle of Marengo; Buonaparte defeats Melos, June 14; the Austrians losing—killed, 6,000; prisoners, 12,000; guns, 45. After this Genoa is surrendered by the Austrians to the French.  
Armistice between Melos and Napoleon, July 16; the former surrenders 12 Italian fortresses, with Piedmont, Genoa, and Alessandria.  
Napoleon returns to France.  
Pius VII. sent captive to Savona, July 6.  
The queen of Naples and family depart for Vienna, August 15.  
Restoration of the pope by the emperor, Sep. 10.  
Battle of the Mincio; Brune and Moreau victorious, Dec. 25.

**Spain.**

- 1800 Attack on Ferrol repulsed.  
The *Typhus Ictericus*, a dreadful epidemic, carries off prodigious numbers, especially in Seville.  
Treaty of St. Ildefonso with France negotiated by Urquijo and Bertiier; Spain cedes Parma for Etruria.  
Cadiz again bombarded by the Eng., Oct.

**Portugal.**

- 1800 John (heir-presumptive) is declared prince regent of the kingdom.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1800 Armed neutrality of the northern powers, against England revived.  
Iceland is deprived of the last vestige of its constitution; the *Althing* abolished.  
John David Akerblad, a celebrated Swedish linguist (he was eminent in Coptic, Phœnician, Runic, and Hieroglyphic literature), flourishes.  
[He died at Rome in 1819, where he had resided a few years, enjoying the patronage of the duchess of Devonshire, &c.]

**Russia.**

- 1800 Northern convention for an armed neutrality—Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.  
The emperor lays an embargo on British ships, November 7.  
["The Russian prince (Paul) did not govern with wisdom or moderation. He had no sound principles—he followed no regular system. He had not the benevolence of a philanthropist, the magnanimity of a hero, or the sagacity of a politician."—Coote.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1800 The Dutch surrender Curaçoa to the Eng.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1800 Murder of Kleber, June 14.  
The republic of the Ionian Islands formed under the protection of Turkey.  
Revolt of the Servians.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1800 Alliance of Persia with England.  
Deposition of Zeman, of Cabul (who is also blinded) by his brother, *Mahmoud Shah*, of Cabul.  
The Affghans take offence at Mahmoud's attachment to the Shiah sect.

**India.**

- 1800 The Karnatic conquered by the English.  
Futtehabad taken by George Thomas.  
The Nizam of the Karnatic and the Rajah of Tangore under British protection.

**America.**

- 1800 Treaty of commerce with France concluded with the first consul by the U. S. ["The French, feeling the maritime superiority of their enemy, readily agreed to a treaty of peace."] Seat of government transferred from Philadelphia to Washington.  
Death of Jean Joseph Cazot, the last of the French Jesuits; hence the seignory of Notre Dame reverts to the crown (1626.)  
Free population of Venezuela, 846,000; the slaves are 54,000.  
Louisiana again in the hands of the Fr.  
Inoculation for the small-pox introduced into the states by Dr. Waterhouse.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1800 Grant's discovery of the coast west of Bass-land, as far as Cape Northumberland.

**Britain.**

- 1801 Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland; 4 spiritual lords, 28 peers, and 100 commons, for all Ireland, Jan. 1.  
 [By the union of the parliaments of England and Ireland, the new house became "imperial," hence *Imperial Parliament*.]  
 Annuity of £5,000 from East India Company to the marquis Wellesley, Jan. 16.  
 First meeting of the imperial parliament, Jan. 22.  
 Disputes with Holland and other powers respecting the right of search.  
 Armed neutrality against England; in retaliation an embargo is placed on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in English ports.  
 London West India docks begun, Feb. 3.  
 Slight return of the king's malady, Feb. 13.  
 Resignation of Mr. Pitt, Feb. 16.  
 [The reason of this unexpected step has been attributed to the determination manifested not to concede to the Roman Catholics certain privileges which the minister, during the negotiation for the Irish union, had promised to procure for them.]  
 Addington ministry formed, March 17.  
 Loss of the *Invincible* (a 74 gun ship) off Yarmouth, 400 persons lost.  
 Battle of Copenhagen; defeat of the Dutch, April 2.  
 Habeas Corpus suspension and Sedition acts, April 19.  
 Clergy incapacitation act passed—to expel Rev. John Horne Tooke, returned for old Sarum, May 6.  
 Battles of Aboukir and Alexandria.  
 London penny post made a twopenny post.  
 First steam-boat on the Thames, July 1.  
 Somerset House, Strand, completed; at a cost of £310,185.  
 Loss of the *Hannibal*, 74 guns, in the Bay of Gibraltar, July 6.  
 Nelson's attack on the French flotilla repulsed, Aug. 15.  
 Supplies for the year, £36,686,300.  
 The Buckingham canal commenced, also the Grand Surrey canal.  
 The king presents to the British Museum the Egyptian antiquities and sculptures acquired during the campaign of general Abercrombie in Egypt.  
 Expedition of Nelson and Parker to the Baltic.  
 Mutiny of the crew of admiral Mitchell's squadron, Bantry Bay.  
 Population of Great Britain, 10,942,646.  
 Deaths: Gilbert Wakefield, Sep. 7, natural history; Hamilton, historic painter; Jonathan Battishall, professor of music, "the connecting link between the old and present race of English musicians."  
 1802 Opening of the Surrey Railway, Wandsworth, Jan. 25.  
 Execution of governor Wall, for having caused a man to be flogged to death thirty years before, Jan. 30.  
 Definitive treaty of Amiens, signed Feb.  
 Bibles printed in Scotland not to be sold in England—the lord chancellor's decision, March 8.  
 Income tax act of 1799 repealed, April 5.  
 The militia disbanded, April 24.

**Britain.**

- 1802 Westminster Hall (the largest room in England whose roof is unsupported by pillars) repaired; costs £13,000.  
*Continued on p. 562.*
- France.**
- 1801 Peace with Austria signed at Luneville, Feb. 9.  
 Convention between France and Spain.  
 Battle of Aboukir; the French defeated; they surrender to Abercrombie.  
 Treaty of Amiens with Spain, March 21.  
 Annexation of Parma, March 21.  
 Duke of Parma created king of Tuscany.  
 Portugal invaded, June 28.  
 Nelson bombards Boulogne, but is repulsed, August 4.  
 The French sent out of Egypt, Aug. 31.  
 Re-establishment of the catholic religion, Sep. 11. (See April, 1802.)  
 Preliminaries of peace with Engld., Oct. 1.  
 Peace with Russia, Oct. 8.  
 Peace with Turkey, Oct. 9.  
 An armament under Le Clerc sent to cover St. Domingo, Dec. 29.  
 M. le Bon's Thermo lamp first exhibited in his house and gardens at Paris.
- 1802 Napoleon, president of the remodelled Cisalpine (Italian) republic, Jan. 25.  
 Definitive treaty of Amiens—with Great Britain, &c.  
 Napoleon's concordat with the pope, April 18.  
 Formal restoration of the Gallican Church, April.  
 The army remodelled.  
 General amnesty to the emigrants, Ap. 29.  
*Continued on p. 562.*
- Germany.**
- 1801 Prussia seizes Hanover, April 3; and closes the Elbe and Weser to the British.  
 ["In private life, many (it is to be hoped) are too fond of the *right* to pursue the *expedient*;" but princes seem to be of opinion, that they are not bound by ordinary rules of rectitude and justice. Policy and expediency form the leading principles of their conduct."—*Dr. Coote*.]  
 Peace of Luneville with the French republic, Feb. 9: the independence of the Cisalpine, Helvetic, and Ligurian republic acknowledged; Austria retains the continental Venetian territories; the duke of Parma receives the kingdom of Etruria (Tuscany); duke of Modena obtains the Brisgau; Austria abdicates Belgium and Lombardy.  
 The Austrian troops take possession Passau and Saltzburg.
- 1802 Congress at Ratisbon, Oct. 21—Dec. 2  
 Saltzburg to grand duke of Tuscany  
 Brisgau to the duke of Modena; Wurzburg, &c. to Bavaria; towns in Suabia to Wurtemberg; Paderborn, Hindsheim, &c. to Prussia; Osnabruck annexed to Hanover; Cologne, Treves, Mayence, to the houses of Hesse and Nassau; Westphalia to Darmstadt; Friaul and Corvey to Orange-Nassau; the palatinate, &c. to Baden.  
 Winsor's experiments on coal-gas Brunswick, before the duke, &c.  
 Hisinger's and Berzelius' experiments discoveries in galvanism.

**Austria.**

1801 Convention of Treviso, January 16; the fortresses of Pescheira, Verona, Legnano, Ancona, and Ferrara ceded to France. Buonaparte insists on the cession of the fortress of Mantua.

Protest of Austria against the occupation of Hanover by Prussia, July 14.

[Buonaparte sought to aggrandize Prussia at the expense of Austria—and that only for a time.]

1802 According to the result of the diet of Ratisbon the emperor is isolated from his empire; and Germany passes into the hands of strangers for the present.

**Prussia.**

1801 Expedition into Hanover, March. Occupation of the banks of the Elbe and Weser in conjunction with the Danes; those rivers being now closed agt. Eng. The Prussians seize Hanover, April 3.

Treaty with France, May 23.

Annexation to Prussia of the bishopric of Hildesheim and the town of Goslar.

Raymond's process for dyeing with Prussian blue made public—the government having granted him 8,000 francs.

**Italy.**

1801 The planet Ceres (the "Piazzi Asteriod") discovered by M. Piazzi, astron. royal, at Palermo, Jan. 1.

Louis (son of the king of Spain) king of Etruria (Tuscany) by Napoleon, Feb. 26.

Peace betw. Naples and France, Mar. 18. Parma annexed to the French republic, March 21.

Treaty of Naples with France, March 28.

Naples re-entered by the French, April 7.

Concordat between Rome and France, arranged by Joseph Buonaparte and cardinal Consalvi, July 15.

[Signed by the pope in September.] Annexation of Piedmont to Fr., Sep. 27.

1802 *On p. 563.*

**Spain.**

1801 War declared against Portugal, March 3.

Invasion of Portugal by the Prince of the Peace; Olivenza and Campo Major taken.

Loss of two ships of war—unexpectedly captured by a British squadron at night.

Treaty of Amiens; by which Spain loses Trinidad and Louisiana.

Naval defeat at Algesiras; on the retreat adm. Saumarez captures three Spanish ships, July 12.

1802 *On p. 563.*

**Portugal.**

1801 Aggressive war of Spain: the Spanish army march through the Portuguese Estremadura, and victoriously arrive at Yelves. (See Spain.)

Godoy threatens to march upon the capital; hence

Cession of Olivenza, and renunciation of the English alliance.

The ports closed against the English.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

1801 British attack on Copenhagen under Nelson, April 2; the Danish fleet destroyed. Denmark and Sweden accede to the convention betw. Eng. and Russia, May 17.

Recognition of the British maritime laws. The Lepel or Berezinski canal finished.

1802 Censorship on the Swedish press.

**Russia.**

1801 The emperor Paul assassinated.

*Alexander* (son) succeeds, March 25.

Convention with England, May 17.

Annexation of Georgia to the empire.

1802 University of Dorpat founded.

**Netherlands.**

1802 Cape of Good Hope restored by England.

Helms and Nieuland, poets, D. Wittembach, philologist, T. Water, hist. ff.

**Turkish Empire.**

1801 Landing of the British troops, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at Aboukir, Mar. 8.

Attack of the French upon Abercrombie's camp; they are repulsed, March 13.

Battle of Alexandria, March 21; defeat of the French; Sir Ralph Abercrombie mortally wounded.

At Cairo 6,000 French soldiers capitulate, June 27. Egypt evacuated by French.

Daring insurrection of the Wahabees in Arabia; hence civil war.

1802 Peace with France. Malta restored to the knights of St. John; nevertheless England holds military possession of the island till 1814.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1801 Georgia annexed to Russia; Futteh Ali being unsuccessful on his north-western frontier.

Khorassan (except Herat) lost to Cabul; being conquered by the Persian shah.

1802 Mahmoud of Cabul dethroned; the people place upon the throne

*Shooja-ul-Mulk* (brother of Zeman), Cabul. Mahmoud establishes himself at Herat.

He treats the powerful Futteh Khan with gross contempt.

**India.**

1801 An Anglo-Indian army sent to Egypt by the marquis Wellesley.

The East India Company take military possession of the Karnatic.

The College of Calcutta founded.

Civil wars among the Ghilji tribes.

1802 Runjeet Singh acquires Amritsir.

War in the Mysore between the rivals—Holkar and Sindia.

Holkar takes Poonah; flight of the Peishwah, and defeat of Sindia.

Treaty of Bassein between the English and the Peishwah, Dec. 31.

[“This treaty sealed the fate of India—the Peishwah agreeing to receive a subsidiary force, while the English undertook to establish him on the Mahratta throne.”]

Ceylon ceded to England according to the peace of Amiens; Pondicherry restored to the French.

Thomas surrenders to Perron (1797.)

**America.**

1801 *Thomas Jefferson*, third president, U.S. (of the democratic party.)

Exports of United States, 93,000,000 dollsrs. Census of the union, 5,300,000; number of slaves, 896,849.

Act of congress forbidding citizens holding property in foreign slaves; and giving authority to the U.S. vessels to capture slave-vessels.

Revenue, 13,000,000 dollars.

Circuit judges first appointed in the U.S.

Republic of Hayti; Toussaint, director.

1802 *On p. 563.*

**Britain.**

- 1802 *Continued* from p. 560.  
 Supplies £56,504,830; loan £23,000,000.  
 Public loans for sustaining the war against the Fr. republic since 1793, £168,500,000.  
 Vote of £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, June 3.  
 Chancellor of exchequer lays first stone of London docks, June 26.  
 London West India docks opened, Aug. 27.  
 Col. Despard's conspiracy detected, Nov. 16.  
 New income tax proposed; abandoned.  
 Repeal of the duty on paper.  
 The "Edinburgh Review" commenced.  
 Ramonur Societies instituted, Dec.  
 Tax on malt 2s. 4d. per bushel.  
 Bramah's patented planing machine.  
 English arc of meridian—from Dunnose to Clifton in Yorkshire.  
 Boulton and Watt's Soho Foundry, Birmingham, lighted with coal-gas.  
 Trevethick's experimental locomotives for common roads tried in London.  
 Deaths: Dr. E. Darwin, April 18; Mr. Joseph Strutt, author of "Sports and Pastimes," Oct. 15; Romney, the painter.  
 1803 Discussions in parl. respecting the pecuniary embarrassments of duke of York.  
 Execution of col. Despard and six of his accomplices, Feb. 21.  
 War declared against France, May 18.  
 Congreve rockets by Sir William Congreve. 800 men voted by the city of London.  
 Death of Mr. W. Woodfall, July 1; the first who attempted reporting the parliamentary debates from memory.  
 Westminster Abbey injured by fire.  
 Spanish dollars, with the head of George stamped on the neck of Charles, current.  
 Emmett's insurrection in Dublin, July 23.  
 Assassination of Ld. Kilwarden and nephew.  
 Emmett and several partizans executed.  
 £150,000 subscribed at Royal Exchange to support the government, July 25.  
 Military, 615,000; yeomanry, &c. 379,950.  
 Navy, 177 ships of the line, and 593 ships of 56 guns and under.  
 Supplies for the year, £38,956,920.  
 National debt, £500,000,000.  
 London East India docks begun, July 27.  
 Income tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150 per annum, and a lower tax on smaller incomes.  
 Elizabeth Wakefield's Poor Man's Bank is established at Tottenham.  
 Habeas Corpus suspended, Dec.  
 Augmentation of the "volunteer corps" to 379,950 men.  
 Tax on malt 4s. 4d. per bushel.  
 Crayons for tracing on glass—the invention of Mr. Howlett—introduced.  
 Robbery at the British Museum, July 3.  
 £15,000 granted the Irish Presbyterian Church this year, and a new arrangement of payment adopted.  
 The Caledonian canal begun.  
 Winsor's exhibitions of coal-gas illuminations at the London Lyceum.  
 Horrocks' patent power-loom.  
 Invention of the "Percussion Lock," by Rev. Mr. Forsyth of Belhelvie.  
 [From this year till 1816 government supplied the army, &c. with 3,227,716 muskets, 118,163 carbines, 27,895 rifles, and 203,266 pistols. See also 1815.]

**France.**

- 1802 *Continued* from p. 560.  
 Decree for promoting public instruction, May 1.  
 St. Domingo submits to the French, May 3.  
 Napoleon chosen first consul another ten years, May 8.  
 The military order of "Legion of Honour" instituted by Napoleon, May 18.  
 Buonaparte appointed first consul for life, August 2.  
 Change in the constitution; the tribunes reduced, August 4.  
 Seizure of English newspapers in Paris, August 23.  
 Encroachments of Fr. on Elba, Aug. 26.  
 Visit of Mr. Fox to the Tuileries, Sep. 3.  
 Annexation of Piedmont, Sep. 11.  
 England refuses to evacuate Malta.  
 General Androssi sent as ambassador to England, Nov.  
 Public works, roads, canals, &c. Dec.  
 Catel's "Treatise on Harmony," publishd.  
 1803 Protestant churches organized, Feb. 1.  
 Conviction of the journalist Peltier for a libel on Napoleon, Feb. 21.  
 Buonaparte's correspondence with Louis XVIII. at Warsaw, Feb. 26.  
 Lord Whitworth personally insulted by Buonaparte at court, March 13.  
 Buonaparte sells Louisiana to the United States, April 30.  
 The English ambassador (Lord Whitworth) leaves Paris, May 12.  
 War declared against England, May 16.  
 Droit d'Aubaine re-enacted against Great Britain.  
 Decree for detention of English, May 22.  
 Mortier's victories in Holland.  
 Buonaparte declares against British commerce, June 21.  
 Preparations for the invasion of England.  
 Hanover and Tarentum occupied by Fr.  
 Convention of neutrality with Portugal, Oct. 6.  
 Disgust of the royalists and republicans against Napoleon; plots against him.  
 St. Domingo evacuated by the French, and abandoned to the native chiefs, Dec. 1.  
**Germany.**  
 1803 Helvetic confederation of the nineteen cantons, Feb. 19.  
 Conclusion of the "Recess" of Ratisbon, Feb. 25; the diet sets its seal on the national sacrifice.  
 [The loss to Germany was about one-seventh of its population and wealth. Four millions to whom the German language was common were cut off from the parent stock. The secularized ecclesiastical property, 9 archbishoprics, and 23 bishoprics, and three electorates were altogether lost.]  
 Additions to the electoral college, viz.:—Salzburg, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Cassel.  
 [There were now 10 electors; 6 evangelical, and 4 catholic.]  
 Hanover surrenders to the French, June 3; thus was the peace of Amiens violated.  
 The Elbe and Weser closed agt. the Eng.  
 Aargau becomes an independent canton.  
 Hisinger and Berzelius' electro-chemical experiments published.

**Prussia.**

1803 According to the terms of the peace of Petersburg, and by decision of the "Deputation extraordinary of the empire," Prussia receives the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, part of Thuringia and Munster, Herforden, Quedlinburgh, &c. in exchange for part of Cleves, the duchy of Gueldres, and the principality of Moeurs—her acquisitions being four times as much as she abandons.

**Italy.**

1802 *The Italian Republic*; re-modelling of the Cisalpine republic; Buonaparte president, Jan. 25.

Napoleon concludes the concordat of the previous year with the pope, April 8; it is published in Paris on the 17th.

The king of Sardinia abdicates, June 4, in favour of his brother

*Victor Emmanuel* (duke of Aoust), Sardin. Earthquake in Upper Italy, June 12; Crema destroyed.

Establishmt. of the Ligurian repub. Ju. 26. Piedmont annexed to the French republic, July 2.

*The Ligurian Republic* (See Rome v.c. 115), founded upon the dissolution of the Genese aristocratical republic, formally proclaimed; the doge invested, Aug. 10.

Piedmont divided into departmts. Sep. 14. Death of the duke of Parma; hence

Decree for the annexation of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, to the French republic, Oct. 23.

The French occupy Parma, Nov. 15.

1803 The Lady of Loretto restored; it is brought back amidst great rejoicings, borne on the shoulders of eight bishops, Jan. 5.

Death of Count Vittorio Alfieri, tragic poet (born in Piedmont in 1749—he was buried at Florence.)

Aldini's experiments in galvanism.

[Attempts were made at this time to introduce it into medical practice, but they all proved failures.]

**Spain.**

1802 Godoy made generalissimo of the forces. Prospect of a revival of trade and commerce; the hopes of the people greatly excited.

Projects for increasing the revenue; sale of pious works, &c.—a failure.

The property of the knights of Malta in Spain confiscated, Oct. 2.

The minister Urquijo banished from court. Don Pedro Ceballos succeeds.

1803 Spain, though bound by the treaty of St. Ildefonso to join France in the renewed war, purchases neutrality by a subsidiary treaty.

Insurrection in the state of Biscay: resulting from a governmental attempt to transplant the population of Bilboa to another locality.

Strife between the merchants and lords of the soil.

Unpopularity of Godoy.

**Russia.**

1803 Krusenstern's voyage round the world till 1806, by order of the emperor.

Mediation of Russia at the deputation extraordinary of the empire.

War with the peasantry of Lesghi.

**Netherlands.**

1803 The French occupy Hanover, June 5. War of Holland against England. Napoleon's public entry into Brussels, Jul., preceded by an army of 10,000 men.

**Turkish Empire.**

1803 Mecca captured by the Wahhabees. Ali Pacha conquers the Sulioets; the remnant destroy themselves, December.

**India and China.**

1803 English at war with Holkar and the rajah of Berar in India.

Fall of Poonah; Holkar expelled. Bombay nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, Feb. 27.

Murder of the British troops in Columbo, Ceylon, by order of the adigar of Kandy, June 6.

Battle of Delhi; Lord Lake defeats the Sikhs and Mahrattas, Sep. 11.

English occupation of Delhi.

Battle of Assaye; the Mahrattas defeated by general Wellesley, Sep. 23.

The Sikhs of Sirhind, &c. surrender to the English.

Agra, the key of Hindostan, surrendered to the English, Oct. 17.

Perron escapes to British India.

Battle of Laswaree; final defeat of the Mahrattas, Nov.

Treaty with the rajah of Berar, Dec. 17, by which the Company receives the maritime district of Cuttack, and a territory on the river Wurda.

Treaty with Sindia, Dec. 30, who surrenders the extensive territory between the Ganges and the Jumna, and other territories beyond, in which are included the two capitals of the Mogul empire.

Abortive conspiracy against Kea-king, emperor of China.

The Chinese government harassed by the pirates of Formosa, &c.

Unsuccessful efforts to destroy them.

[Most of them subsequently submitted, and were employed in the imperial service.]

**America.**

1802 Ohio, having 76,000 inhabitants, joins the union; making the 17th state.

First book-fair in New York.

The piracy of the Tripolitans causes great dissatisfaction in America.

St. Lucia ceded to the French.

The Fr. entrap the gov. of St. Domingo.

Surrender of Toussaint, director of Hayti, to the French.

Portuguese Guiana ceded to the French. Population of the Caraccas, 42,000.

1803 Louisiana sold by France to the U. S. for 15,000,000 dollars (60,000,000 francs.)

Purchase from the Kaboskia Indians of a large territory on the Mississippi.

Capture of the United States frigate, "Philadelphia," by the Tripolitans.

War against the bey of Tripoli by the U. S. The English finally take St. Lucia.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1803 Colonel Collins visits Port-Philip with the view of forming a settlement, but soon abandons it because of the scarcity of water in the place. Several convicts escape, most of whom are killed by the natives; one lad named Buckley is spared, and incorporated with the tribes.

**Britain.**

- 1804 The king again ill; recovers in March.  
British and Foreign Bible Society, commenced, March 7.  
Loss of the Apollo frigate, April 2.  
Pitt's motion for a vote of censure on the administration of naval affairs, April 17.  
Ministerial plan for the liberation of Holland from French domination, and extending its limits.—*Bignon*.  
The Addington ministry dissolved, and Mr. Pitt again premier, May 12.  
Stamped dollars value 5s. issued by Bank.  
Disputes on the regency.  
Bill for abolishing the corn laws lost.  
Modifications in the slave trade.  
Mungo Park again sails for Africa, Sep.  
Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo taken from the Dutch.  
Capture and reduction of St Lucia.  
Surinam surrenders to Com. Hood.  
Catamaran project, October 2.  
Four Spanish treasure vessels intercepted; one frigate explodes, three are captured, October 5.  
Reconciliation of the king and prince of Wales, November 12.  
Pallas discovered by Mr. Harding, Sep. 1.  
War with Holkar in India continued.  
Marquis Wellesley recalled from India.  
Alderson's patent for manufacturing lead pipes lined with tin.  
Churchman's "Magnetic Atlas" pub.  
George III. commences his sales of merino sheep; hence resold. the Merino Society.  
Trevethick's high pressure locomotive in operation on Merthyr-Tydvil Railway.  
Woolf's improvements in the steam-engine.  
Planet Juno discovered by Mr. Harding, at Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sep. 4.  
Election bribery at Ilchester; Davidson, Hopkins, and Parsons convicted, Ap. 28.  
Death of George Morland the painter.
- 1805 War declared against Spain, January 21.  
Restrictions on public liberty in Ireland.  
Opening of the London docks, Jan. 30.  
Buonaparte writes to the king desiring peace; which cannot be acceded to.  
East India docks commenced, March 4.  
Charges of Mr. Whitbread against Lord Melville, April 6.  
Third coalition against France, April 11.  
Resolutions against the slave trade.  
Mr. Fox moves the Catholic question.  
Petitions of Roman Catholics for relief rejected by the parliament.  
War with Turkey.  
The French and Spanish fleets defeated by Sir R. Calder, July 22.  
Catamaran attack on French flotilla by Sir Sydney Smith, August 31.  
Victory and death of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, October 21.  
Income tax increased to 6½ per cent.  
Capture of four French ships by Sir R. Strachan, November 4.  
Supplies for the year £55,500,130.  
Ellesmere Aqueduct (1,007 feet long, 126 feet high), opened, December 26.  
Deaths: Rev. W. Paley, D.D., May 25; duke of Gloucester, August 1, aged 62.  
Bleaching by vapour introduced.  
Phillips and Lee's mill, at Manchester, lighted with coal-gas.

**Britain.**

- 1805 British Institution for the encouragement and improvement of British Artists incorporated—"at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Barnard" (opened Jan. 18, 1806).  
Felicia Hemans, poems (1794-1835), Barbara Hoffman, moral tales; Willm. Beckford (1760-1844), Fanny Burney (d. 1840), Theodore E. Hook (1788-1841), Thomas Hamilton (1780-1842), novels, &c.; William Roscoe, "Life of Leo X." (1751-1831), Sir J. Macintosh, histor. (1766-1832), Jer. Bentham, "Principles of Legislation" (d. 1832), Geo. Chalmers, polit. annals (1742-1825), Marsden, hist. travels (1755-1836), abp. Magee (d. 1831), Adam Clarke (1763-1832), bp. Burgess (1756-1837), Robert Hall (1764-1831), divinity, scrip. interpr. polemics, &c. fl.
- France.**
- 1804 New civil code adopted, Jan. 15.  
Georges' conspiracy against Napoleon discovered, Feb. 16.  
Arrests:—of Moreau, Feb. 17; of Pichegru, Feb. 27; of Georges Cadoudal, March 9.  
Seizure of duke d'Enghien near Strasburg.  
Execution of the duke d'Enghien at the castle of Vincennes, March 16.  
[This murder excited general disgust. The murderous act "was an apt consolidation of a dynasty founded by regicide, and established by despotism."]  
Pichegru found strangled in prison, Ap. 8.  
Curee proposes to create Napoleon emperor, April 25.  
*The French Empire*:—  
Napoleon I. proclaimed emperor of the French, May 18.  
Demonstration of the Boulogne flotilla.  
Louis XVIII. protests against Napoleon as emperor, June 6.  
Execution of Georges and the other conspirators, June 25.  
Moreau banished.  
Capt. Wright found murdered in his cell.  
Seizure of Sir Geo. Rumbold in Hamburg; he is sent to Paris: liberated.  
The pope crowns Napoleon at Notre Dame, Dec. 2.  
Choron, author of "Principes de Composition des Ecoles, &c." and other works in musical composition, flourishes.  
[Choron asserts that the musical literature of France is of little value.]
- 1805 Buonaparte sends proposals of peace to England, January 2.  
The Cisalpine republic merges into the kingdom of Italy, March.  
Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan, May 26.  
Annexation of Genoa, June 4.  
*Third coalition against France*—England, Russia, Naples, and Austria, August 5.  
Invasion of Germany, September 26.  
Marshal Ney's victories in Austria.  
Napoleon's conquests in Holland.  
Ulm surrenders to Buonaparte, Oct. 17.  
*Continued on p. 566.*
- Germany.**
- 1804 Francis II. of Germany takes the title of emperor of Austria, August 11.  
Sir G. Rumbold is made prisoner by the French at Hamburg, Oct. 24.
- 1805 *On p. 566.*

**Austria.**

- 1804 Austria becomes a distinct empire:—  
*Francis II.* (emperor of Germany) declares himself hereditary emperor of Austria. [Two years afterwards he laid down the dignity of emperor of Germany and king of the Romans.]  
 Preparations of Austria for war; armies are concentrated on the Adige and Inn; the Tyrol organized.
- 1805 Austria joins the coalition against France, August 9.  
 Ney clears the Tyrol in three weeks. The march of the French columns upon Austria is unopposed; because the reaction which took place in the Prussian councils after the departure of Alexander from Berlin, Nov. 7, destroyed the only hope of saving Austria—indeed, of Prussia also; prompt action being necessary.
- Napoleon enters Lintz, Nov. 8.  
 Count Giulay negotiates an armistice; Napoleon's terms cannot be listened to.  
 Kutusoff abandons Vienna to its fate, Nov. 11, and marches to join the Russian main body under Buxhowden; in which he succeeds.
- Continued on p. 567.*

**Prussia.**

- 1804 Frederick William acknowledges Napoleon; he puts on the grand cross of the new Legion of Honour.
- 1805 Prussia refuses to join the coalition against France.  
 Violation of the Prussian territories (Ansbach) by Bernadotte, in his march from Hanover to Bavaria, at which the king is offended.  
 The Russian emperor, Alexander, visits Berlin, Oct. 25.
- Continued on p. 567.*

**Italy.**

- 1804 The pope crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2. (See France.)
- 1805 Italy formed into a kingdom by Buonaparte; capital city—Milan, March 18. Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan, May 26.  
 Sardinia is annexed to the kgd. of Italy. Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy. The "Ligurian Republic" solicits annexation with France; hence Genoa annexed to the French empire. Lucca given to Eliza, Napoleon's sister, as a fief of the French empire.  
 Earthquake in Naples; 20,000 lives lost, July 26.
- Continued on p. 567.*

**Poland.**

- 1804 Napoleon's head-quarters at Posen, Nov. 27.
- Spain.**
- 1804 Four frigates, laden with treasure, taken by the English fleet off Cape Finisterre. Remonstrances of the government unsuccessful with the British executive. Indignation of all classes against England; the war-cry becomes popular.  
 War declared against England, Dec. 12.
- 1805 *On p. 567.*

**Portugal.**

- 1804 England compels Portugal to unite against France.  
 T. da Almada, the satirist, flourishes.

**Sweden.**

- 1804 Gustavus of Sweden declines acknowledging the sovereignty of Napoleon. Population of Iceland 46,350 (1703.) [The history of this island affords abundant proofs that the climate has been growing more severe, and the soil more ungrateful than formerly; hence the decline in the population.]
- 1805 Alliance of Sweden with England and Russia against France.
- Russia.**
- 1804 War with Persia.  
 The Russian army recalled from Paris. Death of Jarnowick, violinist, at St. Petersburg.
- 1805 The emperor aids Austria against France. Prussia refuses permission for the troops of Russia to pass through her territories. [Prussia had her eye on Hanover.]  
 The emperor visits Berlin, Oct. 25.  
 Convention with Prussia, Nov. 3.

**Netherlands.**

- 1804 Earthquake throughout Holland.
- 1805 New constitution arranged for the "Batavian Republic;" R. J. Schimmelpennec, grand pensionary, April 26.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1804 The Wahhabees capture Medina. Renewed revolt of Servia.
- 1805 The French regain their influence at Constantinople.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1804 Sind restored (by conquest from the Sikhs) to Cabul.

**India and China.**

- 1804 The Mahrattas under Holkar defeated by the English in several battles—at Delhi, in the Dooab, &c., most of the Sikhs being allies of the latter, under Ld. Lake. Lake besieges Bhurtpore; peace purchased. Revolt against Kea-King, emperor of China, suppressed chiefly by bribery.
- 1805 Holkar retires towards the Sutlej. Bhurtpore surrend. to Lord Lake, Ap. 11. Marquis Cornwallis, gov. of India, Jul. 30. [The marquis arrived in bad health. Orissa conquered from the Mahrattas by the English.]
- Continued on p. 567.*

**America.**

- 1804 The "Philadelphia" re-captured by Decatur.  
 Murder of Hamilton by Aaron Burr. Purchase from the Delaware Indians of the tract east of the Mississippi, between the Wabash and the Ohio by the U. S. Additional articles to the "Federal Constitution of the United States."  
*Independence of St. Domingo, Jan. 1.*  
 Massacre of 2,500 whites in one day in St. Domingo, by order of Dessalines, Ap. 20.  
*Jacques I.* (Dessalines) proclaimed emperor of Hayti (or St. Domingo), Nov. 8.  
 Expedition of Preble to Tripoli, which he bombards.  
 The American merchant vessels are now the sole carriers to Holland, France, and Spain;—the merchant vessels of those countries having been cleared the sea by the British navy.  
 Expiration of the *commercial* part of Mr. Jay's treaty with Britain, made in 1794.
- 1805 *On p. 567.*

**Britain.**

- 1805 *Continued from p. 564.*  
 Thomas Campbell, author of "Pleasures of Hope," &c. fl. in London (1777-1844.)  
 [In 1806 he received from the Fox ministry a pension of £200 a-year, which he enjoyed as long as he lived.]  
 Sir Anthony Carlisle, surgeon extraordinary to the prince regent, flourishes (178-1840.)  
 [He first pointed out the fact, that water might be decomposed by the galvanic battery.]

**France.**

- 1805 *Continued from p. 564.*  
 Battle of Trafalgar; the French fleet nearly annihilated, October 21.  
 [The combined fleet of France and Spain, from Toulon and Cadiz, under the command of admirals Villeneuve (French) and Gravina (Spanish), having been pursued by Nelson to the West Indies and back, was intercepted by Sir Robert Calder, and lost two ships, July 22. In consequence of this Villeneuve retired to Ferrol, instead of joining the squadrons at Brest and Rochefort, and at once proceeding to the invasion of Britain. At the battle of Trafalgar the French and Spanish force amounted to thirty-three ships of the line, the English to twenty-seven. After a bloody and prolonged struggle admiral Villeneuve was taken, and twenty sail of the line were either taken, sunk, or destroyed. Byron truly calls this engagement "fatal Trafalgar," for the naval hero of Britain perished at the very moment of victory, after enriching his country with one of the noblest of its many noble watchwords—England expects that every man this day shall do his duty. Admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command, and the illustrious hero was interred with great pomp and splendour in St. Paul's Church, London, Jan. 9, 1806. "By the battle of Trafalgar," says the historian of Europe, "the true crisis of the war, not only was the independence of England secured, and all Napoleon's hopes of maritime greatness destroyed, but the navies of France and Spain were annihilated for half a century."] Occupa-  
 tion of Vienna by Napoleon, Nov. 13.  
 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 1.  
 Annexation of the Venetian states, Dec. 26.  
 Comet discovered by M. Pons of Marseilles. (See Engd. 1795, and Prussia 1822.)  
 Treaty of Presburg with Austria, Dec. 27.  
 Treaty of neutrality violated by the king of Naples.  
 Joseph Buonaparte invades Naples; the king dethroned, Dec. 27.  
 Financial crisis in France.
- Germany.**
- 1805 Bavaria refuses to join the third coalition against France; his army joins the French, Sep. 9.  
 The same day the Austrian army cross the Inn.  
 The Aulic council give the command to Mack (an unfortunate choice.)  
 March of the French: Napoleon with the main body marches towards the Aus-

**Germany.**

- trians by Donawerth; Augereau blocks up the defiles of the Tyrol; Bernadotte (from Hanover) tries to get between the Austrians and their frontier.  
 1805 The territory of Anspach violated by Bernadotte on his advance to Ulm, Oct. 8; which offends the king of Prussia.  
 Mack is shut up in Ulm.  
 Ney's victory at Elchingen, Oct. 14, 15.  
 Mack surrenders Ulm to Napoleon, Oct. 17: 30,000 men, having with them 60 pieces of cannon, are marched out the next day to lay down their arms in dejection and disgrace.  
 Bavaria created a kingdom by Napoleon.  
 Maximilian Joseph (the preceding elector) crowned king.  
 The kingdom of Wirtemberg founded by Napoleon.  
 [Thus Bavaria and Wirtemberg attained independence contrary to the spirit of the Germanic constitution.]
- Austria.**
- 1805 *Continued from p. 565.*  
 Francis (emperor) quits his capital.  
 The French enter Vienna, Nov. 14.  
 The allied army join at Wischau, Nov. 19.  
 The French pass on to Schoenbrunn.  
 Haugwitz, the Prussian minister, visits Napoleon in his camp.  
 Battle of Austerlitz; the Russian and Austrian armies deftd. by Napoleon, Dec. 2.  
 Armistice and interview between Francis and Napoleon on the road to Hollitch, Dec. 4.  
 Peace of Presburg: Francis submits to terms dictated by Buonaparte, Dec. 26; to which Alexander of Russia accedes.  
 Terms: dissolution of the coalition against France; France acquires the Austrian Venetian territories; Bavaria receives the Tyrol with Voralberg; Baden obtains Brisgau, Ortenau, Constance; and Wirtemberg other portions of the Austrian territories.  
 Austria obtains the electorate of Saltzburg, and the dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic order.  
 Thus Austria lost more than 1,000 square miles, and nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants.
- Prussia.**
- 1805 *Continued from p. 565.*  
 Convention with Russia, Nov. 3; hence Silesia is entered by Russians, who are allowed to pass through the kingdom.  
 Occupation of Hanover and Bremen by the Prussians.  
 After the battle of Austerlitz, the king wheels round to the French; and Haugwitz, the Prussian envoy, concludes. The treaty of Vienna with France: Prussia renounces her alliance with England; Hanover and the margravate of Baireuth are annexed to Prussia, in exchange for Anspach (ceded to Bavaria), and Neuchatel and Cleves (to France), Dec. 15.  
 Knobelsdorf, in Paris, negotiates for Prussian agrandizement through Fr. success.  
 ["The days of retribution for Prussia were coming. That state, by its irresolution, duplicity, and covetousness, had by this time attracted the rabid vengeance of France, and the displeasure of the allies."]"]

**Italy.**

- 1805 *Continued from p. 565.*  
Treaty of neutrality between Naples and France, Sep. 21.  
Treaty of Naples with France, Oct. 8.  
A Russian and English army allowed to land on the Neapolitan territory.  
The French defeat the Austrians on the Adige, Oct. 20.  
Venetian states ceded to France, Dec. 26; by the peace signed at Presburg.  
The Venetian Horses (five in number) removed to France by Napoleon.  
The king of Naples dethroned, Dec. 27.  
Joseph Buonaparte chosen his successor.

**Spain.**

- 1805 Prohibitory index issued by the Spanish inquisition.  
*Battle of Trafalgar*; defeat of the Spanish and French fleets by the English under Nelson; Nelson killed on the point of victory, Oct. 21.  
[It was a terrible conflict. The English force, which numbered 27, was opposed to the combined fleet of 33-sail of the line. The Spaniards fought with the greatest gallantry, led by their brave admiral Gravina, who with Churruca and Alcalá Galiano, did all that became men to support the honour of their country. But the French were wanting in their usual spirit, and tarnished the fame they had acquired in many a well-fought action.]

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1806 Disputes between Sweden and Prussia for Lauenberg.  
The Bank of Hanover deposits for safety, £400,000 in the Bank of Eng. May 29.
- 1807 Attack and bombardment of Copenhagen by the English, under Lord Cathcart and admiral Gambier, Sep. 2.  
Danish fleet (18 line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats) surrenders to the English, Sep. 5.  
Alliance of Denmark with France and Russia against England and Sweden.  
Bernadotte, with an army of 30,000 French, in Denmark.  
Swedish invasion of Norway unsuccessful.  
Vesta discovered by Olbers, March 19.  
Professor Oersted of Copenhagen discovers, and makes experiments in electro-magnetism.

**Netherlands.**

- 1806 Hamburg taken by the French.  
Bremen seized by France.  
Cape of Good Hope again taken by Eng.  
Friesland annexed to Holl'd. by Napoleon.  
Holland is erected into a kingdom, June 5.  
*Louis Buonaparte* proclaimed king of Holland.  
Death of the stadtholder in England.

**India.**

- 1805 *Continued from p. 565.*  
Runjeet Singh's military reforms.  
Death of marquis Cornwallis at Ghazapoor, province of Benares, Oct. 5.  
Sir Geo. Barlow, deputy governor-general till 1807.  
The Mahrattas totally conquered, Dec. 24.  
Holkar having come to an arrangement with Lord Lake is allowed to return quietly to Central India.

**America.**

- 1805 *Thomas Jefferson* re-elected president; George Clinton, V. P.  
Attempt of colonel Burr to raise the standard of revolt in the new western states.  
Disputes with England, arising from the capture and condemnation of several American vessels about to enter blockaded ports, and from the assumption by England of the "right of search."  
["The British government and the admiralty courts revived the maxim of 1756, which assumed that neutrals, in time of war, could carry on no trade which they had not been accustomed to carry on in time of peace."—*Macgregor*. This neutral trade was, therefore, considered as a cover of enemy's property, and as war in disguise.]  
The American ice trade commenced by Frederic Tudor of Boston, who ships a cargo to Martinique.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1805 Flinders surveys Nuyt's Land, and explores the coast to the east, which is called after the explorer.

**British Statistics.**

POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE LAST CENTURY.

I. *England and Wales.*

In the year 1700,.....	5,475,000
— 1710,.....	5,240,000
— 1720,.....	5,565,000
— 1730,.....	5,795,000
— 1740,.....	6,064,000
— 1750,.....	6,467,000
— 1760,.....	6,736,000
— 1770,.....	7,428,000
— 1780,.....	7,953,000
— 1790,.....	8,675,000
— 1801,.....	9,168,000

II. *The Metropolis.*

1. London, *within* the walls.

In the year 1700,.....	139,300
— 1750,.....	87,000
— 1801,.....	78,000

2. London, *without* the walls.

In the year 1700,.....	69,000
— 1750,.....	57,000
— 1801,.....	56,300

3. City and Liberties of Westminster.

In the year 1700,.....	130,000
— 1750,.....	152,000
— 1801,.....	165,000

4. Out-Parishes, *within* the Bills of Mortality.

In the year 1700,.....	326,900
— 1750,.....	357,600
— 1801,.....	477,700

5. Parishes, *not within* the Bills of Mortality.

In the year 1700,.....	9,150
— 1750,.....	22,350
— 1801,.....	123,000

III. *Scotland.*

In the year 1801,.....1,652,400  
Being a clear increase of 13 per cent., on the whole country, upon the previous decennial returns.

**Britain.**

- 1806 The Patriotic Fund amounts to £75,000.  
Cape of Good Hope taken by Baird and Popham, Jan. 8.  
Death of Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, Jan. 23, aged 46.  
Vote of £40,000 by House of Commons to pay Pitt's debts.  
Grenville administration; Fox, foreign secretary, Feb. 5.  
Duckworth's naval victory off St. Domingo, Feb. 6.  
Windham's plan for army; 7 yrs.' service.  
Chancellor Lord Petty's financial scheme. Supplies. £43,000,000; loan, £18,000,000.  
Income Tax raised from 6½ to 10 per cent.  
Death of bishop Horsley, June 3.  
Mr. Fox's anti-slave trade resolution adopted by the Ho. of Commons, Ju. 6.  
Mr. Fox refuses to negotiate for peace upon the terms proposed by Talleyrand.  
Government duty on all coals entering the port of London, 9s. 4d. per chaldron.  
Trial and acquittal of Lord Melville, April 29—June 12.  
Mr. Whitbread's motion respecting the Poor laws.  
Stuart's victory at Maida Hill, July 4.  
Opening of the West India docks, July 12.  
East India docks opened, August 4.  
Death of Mr. Fox at Chiswick, Sep. 13, aged 58.  
Investigation of the charges of the prince of Wales against his consort, by the privy council, Sep. 20.  
Lauderdale's negotiations for peace at Paris unsuccessful, Oct. 6.  
Sir S. Hood captures a French squadron, Oct. 19.  
Discovery of a copper mine in Cornwall.  
Steel and flint mill for obtaining light in mines. (It proved unsteady.)  
Marsland's patent power-loom.  
In the parliamentary grant for "miscellaneous services" this year, two weighty items appear, viz.:—£14,638 11s. 6d. for the funeral of Nelson, and £6,045 2s. 6d. for the funeral of Mr. Pitt.  
The ANNUAL STATE INCOME, known as the *Revenue*, has been estimated as follows—  
from the time of William the Conqueror:

£	£
William I. 400,000	Hen. VII. 400,000
William II. 350,000	Hen. VIII. 800,000
Henry I. 300,000	Edwd. VI. 400,000
Stephen. 250,000	Mary, 450,000
Henry II. 200,000	Elizabeth, 500,000
Richard I. 150,000	James I. 600,000
John, 100,000	Charles I. 895,819
Henry III. 80,000	Cromwell, 1,517,247
Edward I. 150,000	Chas. II. 1,800,000
Edwd. II. 100,000	James II. 2,001,155
Edwd. III. 154,140	Wm. III. 3,895,205
Richd. II. 130,000	Anne, 5,691,803
Henry IV. 100,000	George I. 6,762,643
Henry V. 76,643	Geo. II. 8,522,540
Henry VI. 64,976	Geo. III. (1788), 15,372,971
Edwd. IV. 100,000	(1800), 30,728,000
Edwd. V. 100,000	
Richd. III. 100,000	

**France.**

- 1806 Naples thoroughly subdued, Feb. 13.  
Napoleon confers dignities upon his friends: Joseph Buonaparte, kg. of Naples, Feb. 18.

**France.**

- 1806 Louis Buonaparte created king of Holland July 5. And on July 6 he appoints Joseph Buonaparte kg. of the Two Sicilies  
"The Confederation of the Rhine," July 12  
Prussia becomes jealous of France, Sep. 20  
*Fourth coalition against France*—England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, Oct. 6.  
War declared agt. Fr. by Prussia, Oct. 5.  
Battle of Jena; Napoleon victor. Oct. 14.  
Battle of Auerstadt; Davoust victorious.  
Victory at Halle; the Prussians are routed by the French under Bernadotte, Oct. 17  
Napoleon enters Berlin, Oct. 25.  
The Berlin decrees against English commerce, Nov. 21.  
Conscription of 80,000 young men voted Dec. 5.  
Alliance with Saxony, Dec. 12.  
Vienna the capital of the Austrian empire  
Achievements of Murat and Ney.

**Germany.**

- 1806 Hanover seized by the king of Prussia April. (See Prussia.)  
Confederation of the Rhine formed, Jul. 12.  
[The minor German princes engaged to raise 250,000 troops in the event of war; the diet is fixed to meet at Frankfort.]  
Murat is created grand duke of Cleves.  
The *kingdom of Westphalia* formed, by Napoleon, out of the dominions of Hesse Cassel and the duke of Brunswick, three Hanoverian provinces, the principality of Corvey, and other less important places, August 18.  
*Jerome Buonaparte*, kg.—Cassel his capital, Palm, bookseller of Nuremberg, convicted of a libel (selling patriotic pamphlets), shot, August 26.  
[“This flagrant sequel to the murder of D’Enghien could not be overlooked,” it is said, “by England.”]  
Saxony detached from Prussia, and compelled by Buonaparte to break alliance with the allied powers, Oct. 17.  
Prince Hohenloe surrenders to Murat at Prentzlow, Oct. 28.  
Magdeburg, with its garrison of 22,000, capitulates to marshal Ney, Nov. 8.  
Napoleon sends Jurot against Portugal.  
Hanover seized by Mortier, Nov. 19.  
Peace concluded between the French and Saxons, Dec. 11.  
The elector of Saxony receives the title of king; he engages to supply 20,000 men.  
The Germanic empire dissolved, Dec. 15.  
Avalanches at Fetters and Obergestelau: abt. 150 persons killed, 400 head of cattle.

**Austria.**

- 1806 Vienna evacuated by the French, Jan. 12.  
Austria refuses to join Russia and Prussia against France.  
[She could not move, if she were willing, because of the French legions at Braunau, and on the Inn.]

**Prussia.**

- 1806 Frederick William occupies, and then declares himself king of Hanover, April 1.  
England declares war against Prussia.  
[Napoleon, in order to keep Frederick William in good humour for a time, with one stroke of his pen made Hanover over to him, which, though at peace with England, he accepted.]

**Prussia.**

- 1806 The French seize Wesel, Elten, Eisen, and Verden.  
 War declared against France, Sep. 24.  
 Frederick William demands the evacuation of the German towns by the French; Napoleon sneeringly refuses, Oct. 2.  
 Manifesto of Frederick William, detailing the encroachments of France, Oct. 8.  
 Battle of Jena; the Prussians defeated by Napoleon, Oct. 14.  
 Battle of Auerstadt; victory of Davoust over the Prussians, Oct. 14.  
 Flight of the king to Königsberg.  
 All Prussia is now at the mercy of Napoleon. Berlin occupied by the French, Oct. 25.  
 Loss of Friesland. (See Holland, &c.)  
 Mortier despatched to occupy Hamburg, and to seize all Eng. goods found there.  
 Famous decree of Napoleon at Berlin, declaring Great Britain in a state of blockade, Nov. 20.

**Italy.**

- 1806 The king of Naples compelled to flee; a French army enters, Feb. 8.  
*Joseph Buonaparte* (brother to Napoleon) enters Naples, and is crowned king, Feb. 15.  
 Capri taken by Sir Sidney Smith, Ap. 22.  
 Annexation of the states of Venice to Italy, May 1.  
 Battle of Maida in Sicily; Sir John Stuart defeats the French, July 4.  
 The French obtain Gaeta, July 12.  
 The Russians lay siege to Ragusa in Dalmatia, July 12.  
 Battle of Castel Nuovo; the Russians defeated by the French, Sep. 29.  
 They are again defeated by Marmont, Sep. 30.  
*La Fantastici*, *La Bandettini*, poetsesses, celebrated for their skill in the improvisatorial art; Gianni, a stay-maker, also flourishes as an unequalled impromptu.  
 ["An Italian improvisatore has the benefit of a language rich in echoes. He generally calls in the accompaniment of song, a lute or a guitar, to set off his verses, and conceal any failures. If his theme be difficult he runs from that into the nearest commonplace, or takes refuge in loose lyric measures. Thus he may be always fluent, and sometimes, by accident, be bright."—*Forsyth.*]

**Poland and Bohemia.**

- 1806 *Buonaparte*, in vain, urges *Kosciusko* (now residing near Fontainebleau) to join in the approaching campaign.  
 ["*Kosciusko* was not one of those who were dazzled by the splendour of Napoleon's career, and he divined that the military despot would be quite as treacherous as hereditary tyrants."—*Fletcher.*]  
 Napoleon enters Warsaw, Dec. 18.  
 His bulletins respecting the restoration of Poland are not satisfactory: much distrust is created in the Polish mind.  
 Prague occupied by the French.

**Spain.**

- 1806 Singular manifesto of *Godoy* respecting an approaching crisis, which gives Napoleon a pretext for demanding auxiliary forces from Spain.  
 Buenos Ayres captured by the English, June 27. Retaken by the Spaniards under *Leniers*, August 12.

**Russia.**

- 1806 War with Turkey; Moldavia and Wallachia occupied.  
 Alexander takes up arms for the protection of Moldavia and Wallachia, and on account of the violation, by Turkey, of the free navigation of the Bosphorus, Nov.  
 ["The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia rather exceed the superficial extent of England. By right of treaty they are no more than tributary to the Porte: in effect, they have been abjectly enslaved and ruinously plundered, even, it is said, to a greater extent, and in a more systematically grievous manner, than any other of the Turkish territories. Thus the population has dwindled to about 900,000; which, under any tolerable species of government, might, it is stated, be at least 15,000,000."—*De Lacy Evans.*]  
 The Russian army engaged against Turkey numbers 55,000 men.  
 ["The actual pay of a Russian soldier is little more than half-a-crown a month."]  
 Insurrection in Poland.  
 The Poles send to Napoleon entreating him to restore the independence of their country: his answers are cold and evasive.  
 The French cross the Vistula; they enter Warsaw, Nov. 28.  
 Battle of Pultusk, Dec. 26; the French repulsed; they retire towards the Vistula.  
 Deputation of Poles wait on Napoleon at Posen, Dec.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1806 Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt. Moldavia and Wallachia invaded by the Russians; hence the sultan declares war.  
 Organization of regular troops.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1806 Loss of Erivan to the Russians.  
 Runjeet Singh invades the Punjab; he is victorious over the Afghans.

**India.**

- 1806 Agreement between the English and Sikhs. The Sikhs nobly maintain their independence.  
 ["Their system naturally resolved itself into a theocratic confederate feudalism. God was their helper and only judge, community of faith or object was their moving principle, and warlike array, the devotion to the steel of Govind, was their material instrument."—*Cunningham.*]  
 Mutiny at Vellore, and massacre of Sepoys by colonel Gillespie, July 10.  
 Runjeet Singh crosses the Sutlej and takes Loodiana.  
*Albar Shah II.* emperor of Delhi.  
 The Pindaree freebooters of the Mahrattas commit great depredations.

**America.**

- 1806 Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.  
 Buenos Ayres taken by Sir Home Popham, June 21.  
 The emperor Dessalines shot at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Oct. 17.  
 Christophe becomes "Chief of the Government of Hayti."  
 He introduces many important reforms. Civil war; Christophe's accession opposed. Disputes with England settled by treaty, concluded by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, U. S. Dec. 31.

**Britain.**

- 1807 Commercial treaty with America, Jan. 1.  
Order in council against the Berlin decree, Jan. 7.  
Peace with Prussia, Jan. 28.  
The English take Monte Video, Feb. 3.  
Duckworth forces the Dardanelles, Feb. 17.  
Twenty-eight persons trampled to death in front of the Old Bailey, during the execution of the murderers of Mr. Steele, Feb. 22.  
The king dismisses his ministers, for proposing measures of relief for Catholics, March 25.  
Discussions on this exercise of the king's prerogative; majorities in both houses approve of the king's conduct.  
The corporation of London express their gratitude to the king for his decided support of the protestant religion.  
Portland ministry; Canning sec. of state.  
Abolition of the slave trade, March 25.  
Castlereagh's plan of encouraging the militia to volunteer into regiments of the line.  
Sir Arthur Wellesley's coercive measures for Ireland.  
Duel between Mr. Paul and Sir Francis Burdett, May 5; latter wounded.  
Duel of Colclough and Alcock, June 21; death of the former—the latter becomes insane.  
Copenhagen bombarded; the Dutch fleet surrenders, and is brought to England, July 18.  
Street gas-lights in Golden Lane, London, August 15.  
Landing of the count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) at Yarmouth, Oct. 6.  
Issue of orders in council for blockading the enemies' ports.  
African institution founded.  
Anne Moore of Tutbury, Staffordshire, lives twenty months without food. (?)  
Lord Minto, governor-general of India.  
Knight's factory, near Manchester, lighted with coal-gas by Mr. Clegg.  
On the Decomposition of the Alkalis by Sir Humphrey Davy (Philos. Trans.)  
Cubitt's patent sails for wind-mills.  
A new magnetic chart by Mr. Yeates.  
Sanskrit language studied by Europeans.  
["The Indian mind has not yet been suffused or saturated by the genius of the English, nor can the light of European knowledge be spread over the country, until both the Sanscrit and Arabic (Persian) languages are made the vehicles of instructing the *learned*. These tongues should thus be assiduously cultivated, not so much for what they contain, as for what they may be made the means of conveying."—*Cunningham*.]  
Brunel's block-making machine.  
Steam looms first in use.  
The south side of Pall Mall lighted with coal-gas, by Mr. Winsor (1803.)  
Aberdeen canal opened.  
Gambier and Cathcart's expedition to the Baltic.  
Deaths: Mr. G. Atwood, exper. phil. Aug. 1; Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal duke of York, aged 82 (he claimed the crown of England as Henry IX.), Aug. 31; Louis Delolme, Dec.

**France.**

- 1807 The French in Germany, &c.  
Napoleon's victories in Silesia, Jan.  
Battle of Eylau; French victorious, Feb. 8.  
Reverses of Napoleon at Heilsberg, Ju. 10.  
Battle of Friedland; Napoleon victorious.  
Interview between Napoleon and the emperor of Russia, June 26.  
Treaty of Tilsit, July 7.  
Important changes in the government, rendering it more absolute and despotic, July 27.  
Censorship of the press extended, Sep. 27.  
Prefects appointed over the departments.  
Restoration of hereditary titles.  
Law of conscription made permanent.  
The code Napoleon published.  
Buonaparte's *Continental System*, intended as a check upon England, creates an unfavourable feeling towards himself.  
Treaty of Fontainebleau, Oct. 27; at which it is decided that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign.  
Invasion of Portugal by Junot.  
Insurrection against the French in the peninsula; Junta established at Seville.  
The Peninsular war commenced.  
Issue of Milan decrees, Nov. 11, Dec. 17.  
**Austria.**  
1807 Cautious preparations of the Aulic council for throwing off the French yoke; the army and artillery are increased; horses are provided for the cavalry; the treasury is being refilled by economy, &c.  
Insolent messages of Napoleon to the Austrian court, through general Andreosi, the French ambassador at Vienna.  
**Prussia.**  
1807 Surrender of Breslau to the French, Jan. 5.  
Battle of Eylau, Feb. 8; the French victorious, with a loss of 15,000; the vanquished Russians lose 20,000.  
Retreat of Napoleon to the Vistula, Feb. 17.  
Dantzic surrendrd. to the French, May 19.  
Battle of Heilsberg, June 10; the French defeated. Personal altercation between Napoleon and Lanues on the result of the battle.  
Battle of Friedland; the Russians defeated by Napoleon, June 13, 14.  
[The allies lost 50,000 men and 80 guns.]  
The Russians retreat beyond the river Aller; they come to Tilsit.  
Prussia humbled, and her ports closed against England, by the  
Peace of Tilsit between Prussia, France, and Russia, July 7-9: Prussia is compelled to cede all her territories between the Elbe and Rhine, and all her Polish possessions acquired since 1772, and such part of the new kingdom of Westphalia as belonged to Prussia, and the city of Dantzic and its territory;—thus Prussia loses half her kingdom, and the other half is crushed by levies to raise nearly £27,000,000, arrears of contributions.  
Prussia joins the "Continental System," and acknowledges Louis Buonaparte as king of Holland and Joseph Buonaparte as king of Naples.  
The circle of Cottbus is given to Saxony; also the  
*Duchy of Warsaw* (Napoleon's creation.)  
Frederick Augustus, king of Saxony, duke.

**Italy.**

1807 Napoleon again seizes upon Tuscany, which he annexes to France, Dec. He commands the pope to declare war against England; the pope refuses. Buonaparte renews his decrees at Milan, Dec. 17; declaring Great Britain in a state of blockade.

**Poland.**

1807 A "Supreme Legislative Commission" opened at Warsaw, Jan. 14. [After the peace of Tilsit (July 7) Napoleon began to forget his brave and faithful soldiers the Poles.]

**Spain.**

1807 Dissensions in the Spanish court. Monte Video taken by the English, Feb. 2. Gen. Whitelock defeated at Buenos Ayres, July 5.

Treaty with France at Fontainebleau, for the partition of Portugal, Oct. 27, by which a French army was to pass through Spain into Portugal, while another was to occupy the frontier.

Decree declaring the king's son a traitor, Oct. 30.

General outcry against Godoy the queen's paramour.

Junot with 20,000 men arrives at Burgos; and accompanied by Caraffa's division (Spanish) he enters Portugal on the 19th November.

The French army of reserve under Dupont take Irun, Dec. 24.

Confusion of the Spanish court, now bound hand and foot by treaty of Fontainebleau.

**Portugal.**

1807 Treaty for the partition of Portugal; concluded at Fontainebleau, between France and Spain; Entre Minho E Douro was to be raised into a kingdom for the king of Etruria; Alentejo and Algarves to be formed into a principality for Godoy; and the other portions to remain in abeyance till the end of the war.

25,000 French troops are detained for service in Portugal.

Peremptory order of Napoleon for the seizure of all English subjects, and the confiscation of their property—obeyed.

Approach of the army of the Gironde under marshal Junot.

Nine Russian ships of the line arrive in the Tagus.

The vanguard of the French and Spanish troops reach Abrantes.

The royal family escape on board Lord Strangford's squadron in the Tagus, Nov. 23; they sail for the Brazils on the 29th.

Marshal Junot enters Lisbon, Nov. 27—the invading army under his command being in a wretched and miserable condition.

Politic and conciliatory measures of marshal Junot; nevertheless

Popular antipathy and dissatisfaction indicate an impending insurrection.

**Russia.**

1807 Defeat at Preussisch-Eylau, Feb. 8—the Russians under Bennigsen defeated. (See Prussia.)

[Notwithstanding the victory of Napoleon, he felt he had encountered in the Russian commander a worthy adversary.]

Defeat of Friedland, June 13. (See Prussia.)

**Russia.**

1807 Capture of Konigsberg.

Interview between the emperor Alexander and Napoleon on a raft in the midst of the Niemen, June 26.

Peace of Tilsit: cession of the Ionian Isles by Russia, wh. adopts the "Continental System." (See Prussia.)

Acquisition by Russia of Bialystock.

Napoleon leaves Tilsit for Paris, July 9.

Armed neutrality revived by Russia, Oct. 31.

The Tichvina canal completed.

**Turkish Empire.**

1807 War declared against Russia for its occupation of Moldavia, Jan. 7.

The passage of the Dardanelles forced by Sir John Duckworth, Feb. 17; he is compelled to retreat, March 1.

The Janissaries are jealous of the new Turkish army; hence

Victory of the Servians over the Turks at Nyssa, April 2.

Revolt of the Janissaries; by whom

Selim is deposed and imprisoned.

Mustapha III. (son of Abd-ul-Hamid) is raised to the throne, May 29.

Truce of Sloboja with Russians: the troops return with the view of restoring Selim.

Egypt evacuated by the English, Sep. 23.

The evacuation of the line of the Danube by the Russians is one of the stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit.

[“Under various pretexts, however, the Russians evaded the fulfilment of this stipulation, and kept their army in the principalities, until they renewed the war in 1810.”—*Sir De Lacy Evans.*]

**India and China.**

1807 Expulsion of the chief of Kussoor (a Sikh) by Runjeet Singh.

Lord Minto, gov.-general of British India. The Pindarees under Ameer Khan and Chetoo revolt.

First attempt of protestant missionaries to preach Christianity in China: Dr. Morrison, from the London Missionary Society, arrives at Macao in Sept., whence he proceeds to Canton.

[See on *Sanscrit Language*, under Engld.]

**America.**

1807 Rejection by the president of the U. S. of the Monroe treaty.

Trial and acquittal of colonel Burr for treason—plotting to divide the states.

Assertion of the right of search by Britain; the American ship Chesapeake fired into by a British ship of war, June 23.

The British under Whitelock defeated at Buenos Ayres.

Fulton's first successful trial of steam power on the river Hudson; his vessel performing the passage from New York to Albany (120 miles) in 32 hours.

Stevens sails from New York to Delaware in a steam-boat of his own construction—the first sea-voyage by steam.

[He arrived too late in New York for competition with Fulton, &c. on the Hudson; hence he failed in obtaining the government charter of exclusive permission to ply between New York and Albany, which Fulton obtained.]

American embargo act, Dec. 22; the operation of which is severely felt in Engld.

**Britain.**

- 1808 Loss of the Anson man-of-war, Jan 7.  
 Imposition of new taxes for the war.  
 Note and bill taxes increased.  
 Supply of £58,000,000 for the year.  
 Local militia act—200,000 men to be trained 28 days annually.  
 Windham's seven years' enlistment plan abandoned.  
 The Portland administration.  
 Tax on armorial bearings.  
 Great disturbances in the manufacturing districts—higher wages required, June.  
 Habeas Corpus act suspended.  
 Peace proclaimed with Spain, July 4.  
 Victory of general Riding over the French at Baylen, July 20.  
 Spanish prisoners clothed and sent home.  
 Petitions for reform and against abuses.  
 Convention of Cintra, August 30; indignation against Sir Hugh Dalrymple for being party to it.  
 The Dublin Parliament House becomes the Bank of Ireland.  
 Russian fleet in the Tagus seized, Sep. 3.  
 Covent Garden theatre burnt down, September 20.  
 Nathan Meyer Rothschild settles in Manchester as agent to his father at Frankfurt in purchasing cotton goods for the continental markets.  
 Proposals for peace made by France rejected, Dec. 15.  
 The Lancasterian system of school instruction becomes popular.  
 Heathcoat's patent for bobbin-net.  
 Invention for making fishing-nets rewarded by Society of Arts (1796.)  
 "From this year to 1813 there were seldom less than from 100 to 106 sail of the line, from 130 to 160 frigates, upward of 200 sloops, besides bombs, gun-brigs, cutters, schooners, &c. in active service. To this enormous service were added another 500 sail in ordinary employed as prison, hospital, and receiving ships."—*G. Harvey.*
- France.**
- 1808 The French in Portugal, Spain, &c.  
 The Spanish "insurgents" are aided by the English.  
 The Spanish royal family come to Bayonne, where Ferdinand abdicates, May 6.  
 Junot's defeat and capitulation; he evacuates Portugal.  
 Conscription of 80,000 young men.  
 Napoleon's conference with the emperor of Russia at Erfurt, Sep. 27—Oct. 14.  
 Proposals of peace made to England by both emperors, Oct. 12.  
 Napoleon sets out for Spain, Oct. 25.  
 Recall of Napoleon to Paris, Dec. 4.  
 War with Austria.  
 Volta, the discoverer of the electric pile, rewarded by Napoleon with 3,000 livres and a gold medal.  
 Singular mode of duelling: M. le Gunfire and M. le Pigne fight from balloons in Paris; Le Pigne killed.
- Austria.**
- 1808 Formation of the Landwehr, or compulsory militia, in Austria, June.  
 Austria enters the field with an army of 350,000 men.  
 Great enthusiasm against the French.

**Prussia.**

- 1808 Levy of 140,000,000 francs by the French; 100,000 French soldiers quartered on the unhappy Prussians.  
 French garrisons placed in the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, and Dantzic.  
 The king dismisses his incompetent, if not treacherous, ministry.  
 Hardenburg and Stein, Scharnhorst and Gutz, Arnt and Jahn, called to office.  
 Privileges of the nobility and serfdom of the peasantry abolished; economy in every department of the state; self-dependence and patriotism encouraged—the spirit of resistance to French tyranny is rapidly rising.  
 Rise of the Tugendbund.
- Italy.**
- 1808 Correspondence between the pope and Napoleon, Feb.  
 Sicily garrisoned by a Brit. army, Mar. 24.  
 The papal dominions annexed to the kingdom of Italy, May 21.  
 [Napoleon justified this act on the ground that the pope refused to declare war against England.]  
 Joachim Murat, king of Naples, July 15; Joseph Buonaparte having resigned. (See Spain.)
- Spain.**
- 1808 The Spanish army compelled to co-operate with the French; the Spanish forts, towns, and castles, are seized by the imperial (French) generals.  
 Pampeluna and Barcelona surprised by D'Armagnac and Lechi; San Sebastian occupied by the French court, and Figuera captured by a trick.  
 Project of emigrating to Mexico discussed by the royal family.  
 Rumour of the flight of the royal family.  
 Attack upon the house of Godoy.  
 Revolution of Aranjuez, March 17.  
 Godoy formally deprived of all his titles, &c.  
 Charles resigns the crown, March 19.  
 ["This reign was remarkable for the rapid decline of the monarchical power and the corresponding elevation of the character of the people. Notwithstanding every obstacle, the resources, knowledge, and energy of the mass, gained ground."] *Ferdinand VII.* proclaimed king; but the assembling of the Cortes and the ancient usual solemnities for the occasion are not observed.  
 Godoy surrenders to the troops, and is imprisoned.  
 New and inferior ministry; persecution of Urquijo, Conde de Cabarrus, and Jovelanos.  
 Don Carlos proceeds to meet Napoleon at Burgos.  
 The ex-king and queen made prisoners by Murat.  
 Ferdinand persuaded by general Savary and some of the council to go to Bayonne, April 10.  
 Wily and perfidious conduct of Savary.  
 Ferdinand refuses to abdicate, April 16.  
 Unnatural conduct of Charles and the queen mother.  
 Ferdinand compelled to abdicate, May 1.  
 Insurrection in Madrid, and conflict with the French troops under Murat, May 2.

**Spain.**

- 1808 The queen of Etruria and the infants Don Antonio and Don Francisco carried off to Bayonne, May 3.  
 Compulsory abdication of Charles in favour of Napoleon, May 5.  
 Ferdinand compelled to renounce his claims as pr. of Asturias at Bourdeaux, May 12.  
 Removal of all the royal princes of Spain into France—to the palace of Valency.  
 Rise of the Spanish patriots; dreadful commotions and excesses.  
 Junta of Seville; delegates to England.  
 The Canning ministry decides on supporting the patriots; hence  
 League of the Junta with England.  
 Spread of the insurrection against the French invaders.  
 Assassination of the marquis Solano.  
 Popular juntas of Cadiz and Grenada.  
 War to the knife decreed agnst. the French; infuriated conduct of the people; excesses and assassinations disgrace the patriotic movement.  
 "Uncle George," Palafox, marquis da Lazan, bishop of Oreuse, and other distinguished patriots flourish.  
 The Bayonne decree, constituting *Joseph Buonaparte* king of Spain and the Indies.  
 New constitution by Don Miguel José de Azanza; Urquijo and Romanillos secretaries of state.  
 Disastrous conflict with the French at Santander, and defeat at Torquemada.  
 Rout of the Spaniards at Cabezon.  
 Surrender of five ships off Cadiz to Lord Collingwood, June 14.  
 Repulse of the French at Saragossa (first siege), June 15.  
 Defeat of the French at Casa Masana.  
 Victories of the Bruch over the French.  
 Marshal Bessieres defeats the patriots under general Cuesta, at Rio Secco, Jul. 14.  
 Victories of the patriots at Baylen over Dupont, July 19.  
 Surrender of Dupont to Castanos, July 20.  
 Monecy repulsed in Valencia.  
 Joseph Buonaparte enters Madrid, July 21.  
 Madrid recovered by Castanos and Lamas.  
*Ferdinand VII.* again proclaimed, July 30.  
 Retreat of Joseph Buonaparte to Burgos with the crown jewels, August 1.  
 Siege of Saragossa still continued; dreadful assaults on the 3d and 4th of August.  
 New central govt.; Florida Blanca, ministr.  
 Defeat and surrender of the patriots at Logrono, Oct. 29.  
 Napoleon heads his army, Nov. 3.  
 Repulse of Blake at Zornosa; followed by several losses for want of resources.  
 Appearance of the British army in Spain.  
 The patriots defeated at Tudela.  
 Madrid capitulates to Napoleon, Dec. 4.  
 The inquisition, feudal privileges, and monasteries abolished.  
 Losses of the patriots; their cause now seems hopeless.  
 Plans of Napoleon to cut off the Brit. army.  
 Hazardous retreat of Sir John Moore.

**Portugal.**

- 1808 Revolt in Portugal, June 19: first rising in Oporto—Oliveiro thrown into prison; rising in Algarve—retreat of gen. Maran-

**Portugal.**

- sin; restoration of the national arms, &c. at Braga, Coimbra, Leiria, &c.; feast of "Corpus Christi" in Lisbon—alarming panic among the processionists and confusion of Junot; the peasants and others in arms—routed at Castro d' Airo by Loison, June 21; routed again at Alpedrinham, July 4; the Alentejo rises, July 11; also, Beja and other towns.  
 1808 Sir A. Wellesley arrives off Oporto, July 25.  
*The Patriot War* begun, July 26.  
 Defeat by the French at Evora.  
 Manifesto of Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Portuguese from Levaos, August 2.  
 Wellesley reaches Leiria, August 13.  
 Battle of Roliça, August 17; Wellington defeats Laborde.  
 Wellesley arrives at Vimiera, August 19.  
 Battle of Vimiera, August 21; Sir A. Wellesley defeats marshal Junot.  
 The French evacuate Portugal.  
 Sir Arthur Wellesley recommends a forward movement against the French; but his counsel is overruled.  
 Convention of Cintra, August 30.  
 Council of regency; provisional measures.  
 Surrender of the Russian fleet in the Tagus to Sir C. Cotton, Sep. 3.  
**Sweden and Denmark.**  
 1808 Finland invaded by the Russians (Feb. 18), and Swaborg captured.  
 Death of Christian VII., king of Denmark, March 11; his son,  
*Frederick VI.* succeeds, Denmark.  
**Russia.**  
 1808 War declared against Sweden, Feb. 10.  
 Successful expedition against Finland.  
 Armistice of Slobojza with Turkey; the Russians evacuate Moldavia.  
 Warsaw created a duchy—*Frederick Augustus*, king of Saxony, made duke.  
 War declared against England.  
**Turkish Empire.**  
 1808 Murder of Selim by Mustapha's order, before the return of the army.  
*Mahmoud II.* (brother of Mustapha) made sultan by the army.  
 Terrible slaughter in Constantinople for three days; the Janissaries revolt against the regular troops, whom they massacre.  
 Ali Pacha's dominions greatly extended by conquest—Western Greece, Epirus, and half of Albania.  
**Persia and Tartary.**  
 1808 Lord Elphinstone visits Cabul.  
**India and China.**  
 1808 Aggressions of Runjeet Singh upon the possessions of the Sikh chiefs of Sirhind, who apply to the English for protection.  
 Macao taken possession of by rear-adm. Drury; he is compelled to withdraw.  
**America.**  
 1808 Slave trade abolished by Congress.  
 The royal family, and most of the nobility of Portugal, arrive in Brazil.  
 Arrival of the prince regent of Portugal at Bahia; where he stays a month.  
 The *Carla Regia* granted to Bahia.  
 The prince removes to Rio de Janeiro.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
 1808 Arrest of the governor, captain Bligh, for tyranny, by the commander of the New South Wales Corps, Jan. 25.

**Britain.**

- 1809 Sinking of Penguin Island, Cape of Good Hope, January 2.  
 Peace with Turkey, January 5.  
 Death of Sir John Moore. (See Spain.)  
 Colonel Wardle's charges against the duke of York, of countenancing and participating in a system of corruption with Mrs. Clarke, January 27.  
 Drury Lane theatre burnt, Feb. 24.  
 Cayenne and Martinique taken, Feb.  
 The duke of York acquitted, he retires from office, March 17.  
 Bill to prevent the brokerage of offices.  
 Castlereagh accused of parliamentary trafficking.  
 Supply £53,861,978; loan £11,000,000.  
 Lord Cochrane's victory in the Basque Roads, April 11.  
 National Vaccine Establishment, April 21.  
 Captain Manby's mortar experiments for throwing a line to sailors in distress.  
 East India College, Haileybury, finished.  
 Sir William Clarges' life-boat.  
 Senegal and Goree taken, July 7.  
 Capt. Barclay walks 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (42 days and nights), each mile within the hour, July.  
 Chatham's expedition to Walcheren.  
 Covent Garden new theatre built, Sep. 17.  
 Attack of the English under col. Keating, on the Isle of Bourbon; its surrenders, Sep. 23.  
 The O. P. riots—continued till Dec. 10.  
 Pall Mall lighted with gas.  
 Jubilee; the king 50 years old, October 25.  
 Death of the duke of Portland.  
 The Perceval ministry, October 30.  
 Total failure of the expedition to Walcheren, November 25.  
 Duel between Canning and Castlereagh.  
 Treaty of mutual defence with Persia.  
 A zinc mine discovrd. at Craven, Yorksh.  
 Bundy's pin-making patent.  
 Murdoch receives the Rumford medal from the Royal Society (1792.)  
 Clegg's coal-gas at Harris's, Coventry.  
 Mr. Children's galvanic batteries.  
 The Post Office, London, built by Smirke.  
 Covent Garden theatre, London, opened.  
 Bramah's machine for numbering bank notes, set up in Bank of England.  
 Heathcoat's patent for an improved lace weaving machine. (See 1805.)  
 [The father of the bobbin-net manufacture.]  
 Billingsgate market, London, burnt.  
 [Fires at this market in 1718 and 1755.]  
 Auckland Islands discovd. by cap. Bristow.  
 Quarterly Review commenced.  
 Dollars issued in 1809 and 1810, 1,073,051.  
 [The number of dollars in 1797 was 2,325,099; and in 1804 1,419,484.]
- France.**
- 1809 The states of the church invaded, Feb. 2.  
*Fifth coalition against France*—England and Austria, April 6.  
 Battles of Abensburg, April 20; and of Eckmühl, April 22. (See Austria.)  
 The French occupy Vienna, May 3.  
 Napoleon excommunicated, June 10.  
 Armistice with Austria, July 12.  
 Peace with Austria, Oct. 24.  
 The French in Spain, &c.  
 Napoleon divorced from Josephine, Dec.  
 Painful scene on the occasion.

**Austria.**

- 1809 Prince Metternich, chief minister.  
 War with France renewed, April 6; the Austrians "strike the first blow."  
 Battle of Abensberg; the archduke defeated, April 20.  
 Battle of Eckmühl; Napoleon again defeats the archduke, April 22.  
 Vienna captured by the French under Napoleon, May 12, 13—the way having been left open by the archduke.  
 Battle of Aspern; the archduke defeats Napoleon, May 21, 22.  
 Battle of Raab, June 7.  
 Decisive battle of Wagram, July 5, 6.  
 Francis signs an armistice, July 12.  
 Attempt to assassinate Napoleon by a student named Stabs, Sep. 15.  
 Austria, humiliated, concludes the Peace of Vienna, with Napoleon, Oct. 10.  
 Terms:—Cession by Austria, to the confederated princes, of Saltzburg, Berchtoldsgaden, Inn-viertel, half of Hausruck-viertel (to Bavaria); the Illyrian provinces to the kingdom of Italy; West Galicia to the king of Saxony; and a part of East Galicia to Prussia.  
 Francis negotiates an amnesty for the Tyrolese with "the conqueror."  
 [Soon after the troops of Austria, with those of Prussia, Saxony, and the Rhenish confederacy, were seen marching with the French against Russia.]  
 Ramparts of Vienna demolished, Oct. 14.  
 The archduke marches into Bohemia.  
 Insurrection in the Tyrol under Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger.  
 The Tyrolese patriots overpowered by the French under Lefebvre and Beaumont.
- Prussia.**
- 1809 Praiseworthy efforts of the king, aided by the ministers Stein and Hardenburg, to restore confidence and stability in public affairs, continue.  
 The Poles again take Cracow.
- Italy.**
- 1809 Rome united to the French emp. May 13.  
 Deposition of pope Pius VII., who excommunicates Napoleon, June 10.  
 Re-establishment of the inquisition at Rome, July 10.  
 Eruption of Mount Ætna, March 27.  
 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Sep. 4.
- Poland and Hungary.**
- 1809 The archduke Ferdinand invades Poland at the head of 30,000 men, April 15.  
 Battle of Raszyn, near Warsaw, April 19; defeat of Poniatowski, followed by the surrender of Warsaw to the Austrians.  
 Poniatowski (on the suggestion of Dombrowski) enters Galicia, and stirs up the people to insurrection; he marches into Lublin, May 14.  
 Battle of Thorn, May 14; Dombrowski defeats the Austrians.  
 The Poles take Sandomir, May 19.  
 They enter Leopoli, May 28; hence Provisional government instituted at Zamosc.  
 Flight of the archduke from Warsaw (after exacting 400,000 florins from the citizens) with his troops, June 1.  
 The Poles discover to their mortification (by the peace of Vienna, Oct. 14) that Napoleon is not faithful to their interests.

**Spain.**

- 1809 Battle of Corunna; defeat of the French—death of Sir J. Moore, Jan. 16. The English army quits Spain. Noble but unsuccessf. efforts of the patriots. Joseph again enters Madrid. Co-operation of the British fleet under Lord Cochrane at Barcelona, &c. Second siege of Saragossa; dreadful horrors; 54,000 of the besieged perish by "sword, famine, and pestilence." Capitulation of Saragossa, by order of the Junta, Feb. 21; Palefox lying ill of fever at the time. Battle of Medellin; defeat of the patriots. Successes of Soult and Ney. Indomitable spirit of the patriots. Guerilla warfare adopted by the patriots. Noble conduct of Reding; he is defeated. Victories of the French under St. Cyr. The English under Wellesley enter Spain. Passage of the Douro; and repulse of Soult by Sir A. Wellesley, May 12. Vigo taken by the English, May 27. Dissensions among the Spanish generals. Unhappy influence of party spirit. Battle of Talavera; defeat of marshal Victor by Sir A. Wellesley, July 28. Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed by the Junta to the rank of captain-general. England confers upon him the title of Lord Viscount Wellington. The pass of Banos taken by Soult. King Joseph takes the field against Vanegras, and is defeated at Aranjuez. Battle of Almonaud; defeat of Vanegras. Wellington retires into Portugal, on account of the extreme scarcity of provisions in Spain. Tyranny of the French government in Spain: general confiscation; all titles not conferred by the new king abrogated; suppression of all orders of chivalry, except "La Militar de Espana," and "Toison de Oro;" abolition of monkish orders—mendicant and clerical. The Spanish war a heavy drain upon the resources of France; 2,000,000 francs voted for this year. Siege of Girona, Montjuish, and other strongholds; heroic conduct of the Spanish generals—Alvarez, Blake, O'Donnell, Rodolph, Marshall, &c.; repeated repulses of the French, who lose 2,000 men. Extreme sufferings of Girona, now blockaded. Capitulation of Girona; death of Alvarez. Exploits of Renovalde, the Guerilla general. Dissensions among the juntas. Arrangement for convoking the various Cortes at Cadiz. Victories of the French under Sebastian, Mortier, Victor, &c. Retreat of the Spanish generals; Wellington retires to the north side of the Tagus.

**Portugal.**

- 1809 Oporto taken by marshal Soult, March 29. The English army in Portugal under Beresford; Sir A. Wellesley commander-in-chief, April 22.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1809 Gustavus IV., the insane king of Sweden, deposed; his uncle, duke of Sudermania, Charles XIII. succeeds, March 13.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1809 Alteration in the constitution—sovereign power hereditary in the male line—exclusion of the late king's issue—state council and diet. Tornea and Aland Isles taken by Russia. Peace of Jonkoping between Denmark and Sweden. Peace of Fredericksham. (See Russia.) [Cession of about one-third of the Swedish population, and one-fourth of the territory.]
- Russia.**
- 1809 Congress opened by the Russian court at Jassy, to deliberate on peace, in Feb. Russia demands of the Porte the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the removal of the British ambassador from Constantinople. Negotiations broken off. War declared agt. Austria, May 5; hence Russian troops are sent into Galicia. Peace of Fredericksham with Sweden: Finland, East Bohemia, and Aland, ceded to Russia; also, Tarnopol in East Galicia; and to the duchy of Warsaw West Galicia is ceded by Austr., Sep. 17.

**Netherlands.**

- 1809 The operation of the "Continental System" creates excess of misery in Holland, where the people live chiefly by trade. Diminution of the population by conscription, flight, and other causes.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1809 War renewed with Russia, April. Peace of Turkey with England. Republic of Ionian Islands restored, Oct. 1.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1809 Shah Shooja expelled Cabul by Futteh Khan, by whom Mahmood is restored. Futteh Khan vizier to Mahmood. Treaty of mutual defence with England. [When Napoleon's ambition led him to form projects against British India, both France and England courted the friendship and alliance of Futteh Ali.] War of the English against the pirates in the Persian Gulf; 81 vessels destroyed; also towns and villages, Nov.

**India and China.**

- 1809 Runjeet Singh confines the Goorkhas to the left of the Sutlej. Unsuccessful invasion of Berar by the Pindares under Ameer Khan. The Sikhs of Sirhind are taken under British protection; hence Embassy of Mr. Metcalf to Lahore. An English army advances to the Sutlej, under general Ochterloney. Treaty with Runjeet Singh, king of Lahore, signed April 25—both parties entertaining distrust of each other.

**America.**

- 1809 Cayenne taken by the English, Jan. 12. Non-intercourse act with England, Mar. 1. Mr. Erskine's arrangement with the American cabinet. Embargo on British ships repealed, Ju. 10. Seizure of American shipping in France. Mr. Erskine's arrangement disavowed by the English govt., which results in the Renewal of the non-intercourse law against England, August 9. James Madison, 4th president of U. S. Portuguese Guiana wrested fr. the French. The trade of Cuba relieved fr. restrictions.

**Britain.**

- 1810 Resolution of the house for inquiring into the late miscarriages in the Scheldt.  
Treaty of peace with Sweden, Jan. 6.  
City address to his majesty, calling for a "general inquiry into the national misfortunes" abroad and at home, Jan. 9.  
A like address fr. a Berkshire Co. meeting. Powdermills, Faversham, blown up, Jan. 16.  
Lyon Levy, a Jew, throws himself from the top of the London Monument, Jan. 18.  
City meeting in consequence of the rejection or their petition: they declare "that such rejection is an additional proof of the shameful inadequacy of the representation of the people in the Commons' House; and more forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a speedy and substantial reform in that honourable house," &c.  
Thanks to Sir F. Burdett, &c. Jan. 21.  
Freedom of the city is presented to Mr. Wardle, M.P. Jan. 30.  
Bequests of £1,200 and £400 by Mr. Burnett of Aberdeen, announced as prizes for essays on the Being of God, Jan. 31.  
Court-martial on capt. W. Lake, for having put Robert Jeffery, a seaman, ashore on the island of Sombbrero, in Dec. 1807. Lake is dismissed the service.  
Amboyna again taken by English, Feb. 17.  
Lord Chatham, master-general of the ordinance, resigns.  
Petition of the city of London against granting a pension to Wellington, Feb. 23.  
Trial of Mr. Perry, of *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel on the kg.; acquitted, Feb. 24.  
Debate on the Walcheren expedition.  
Discussion on the privileges of the house; committal of J. Gale Jones, president of the "British Forum" club.  
Sir F. Burdett denies the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England.  
St. Maura taken by the English, March 21.  
Tappanool captured by the French, Ap. 3.  
Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett; he is sent to the Tower, April 6.  
The populace attack the escort, who fire, and several lives are lost.  
Addresses fr. both houses on the slave trade.  
Westminster meeting in favour of Sir F. Burdett and John Gale Jones, April 17.  
The arbitrary proceedings of the House of Commons in the above cases agitate the public mind; meetings are held.  
Order in council for the seizure of all such vessels as belong to ports prevented by France from trading with Eng., May 13.  
Attempt to assassinate the duke of Cumberland; suicide of Sellis, May 31.  
Mr. Grenville's collections purchased for the British Museum for £13,727.  
Capt. Dodd, in reply to questions proposed by the duke of Kent, exculpates his royal highness from any participation in bringing forward the recent inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York, June.  
Parliament prorogued; Sir F. Burdett liberated; a grand procession waits for him, but he secretly departs by water, June 21.  
Wm. Cobbett, for condemning the flogging of English soldiers under a guard of Germans, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined £1,000, July 9.

**Britain.**

- 1810 The Ouseleys depart for Persia as British ambassadors, July 12.  
Thunder-storm in London, July 14, 15.  
Agitation for "Repeal" in Dublin, Sep. 1: counsellor O'Connell declares that catholic emancipation was only a secondary consideration (with the catholics) to that of repeal of the union.  
Issue of Bank of England, £23,904,000.  
Hassell's improvements in the aquatinta process; reward, 30 guineas and medal.  
Suicide of Mr. Abr. Goldsmid, Sep. 28.  
Owing to his majesty's illness no new appointment of lord mayor of London is made this year.  
The king of Sweden visits England, Nov.  
Private interment of the princess Amelia, Nov. 14.  
John Gale Jones sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Nov. 26.  
Lord Blaquay's unfortunate expedition to Malaga, Nov. 26.  
Embargo on British vessels in U. States.  
Guadaloupe, W. I.; Isle of Bourbon, and Mauritius, Africa, captured from the Fr.  
The Dutch lose Amboyna, Banda, Ternati, in the Moluccas.  
Mental indisposition of the king, Dec. 10.  
Bill for settling the powers of the regency.  
Great commercial distress—a panic—2,000 bankrupts during the year.  
Sentence on 19 printers of the *Times* for conspiracy: 12 months' imprisonment,—fine, 1s. each, Dec. 11.  
Fall of part of Dover Cliffs, Dec. 16.  
Arrival of Lucien Buonaparte and family at Plymouth, Dec. 18.  
Loss of the Satellite (16 guns) and crew, Dec. 20.  
Sacrilige and robbery at St. Paul's, London, Dec. 24.  
Schmidt's phantasmagoric chronometer patented.  
Witty's improvements in rotative steam engines.  
Gold and silver coined since the restoration—£139,496,880, viz.: Chas. II. £7,524,105; James II. £2,737,637; William III. £10,511,963; Anne £2,691,626; Geo. I. £8,725,921; Geo. II. £11,966,576; Geo. III. and Regency £74,501,586.  
Mr. George Pocock's (of Bristol) patented geographical slates for drawing maps.  
Manly's patented "Expedition plough."  
The first local gas-light and coke company incorporated by act of parliament.  
Dr. Brewster's discoveries in optics.  
[His researches on light continued (interruptedly) for at least 14 years. Between 1810 and 1813 he arrived at some very interesting results, which were announced in his "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," pub. in 1813.]  
Murdock's patented boring machine for forming stove-pipes.  
Experiments in electro-magnetism by most of the philosophers of Europe, from this period.  
Professor Cumming's galvanometer pub.  
Deaths: adm. Lord Collingwood, May; princess Amelia, youngest daughter of the king and queen, Nov. 2; Charles Grignon, engraver.

**France.**

- 1810 Napoleon married to Maria Louisa, Austria. ["From this period, in particular, Napoleon laboured to blend the ancient families with the nobility of his own creation."] Dismissal of Fouché.  
The dey of Algiers proclaims war against France, May 29.  
Fire at Auxone; twenty-one English prisoners liberated and sent home for their heroism at it, by Napoleon, June 21.  
Prince of Schwartzburgh's *fete* in Paris; the hall on fire; 70 persons burnt, July 1.  
Holland declared an integral part of the French empire.  
Abattoirs, or public slaughter-houses, ordered to be erected, by decree of Napoleon. [They were finished in 1818.]  
The polarization of light discovered by M. Arago.  
Lucien Buonaparte visits Engld., Dec. 18.

**Germany.**

- 1810 Spread of the Tugendbund, or secret society for resisting the French, among the northern provinces of Germany.  
Hanover annexed to Westphalia, March 16.  
Louis Buonaparte abdicates, July 1.  
Holland and Westphalia united to France; thus the north of Germany from the Wesel to Lubeck is annexed to Fr., Dec. 13.

**Austria.**

- 1810 Marriage of the archduchess Maria Louisa, the emperor's daughter, to Napoleon, by proxy, April.  
Suppression of the Tyrolese revolt against French domination.  
Capture and base execution of the peasant patriot Hofer, April 5.  
["Brave hearts will swell at the recital of the noble deeds of these poor peasants, when the portentous career of Napoleon will be consigned to universal execration."] Murder of the English envoy, Mr. Bathurst, near Perleburg.

**Prussia.**

- 1810 Re-organization and augmentation of the army in Silesia.  
University of Berlin founded.

**Italy.**

- 1810 Union of the city of Rome to the French republic by a "Senatus Consultum" at Paris, Feb. 12.  
Neapolitan flotilla taken by the English, July 20.  
Murat's attack on Sicily repulsed, Sep. 18.  
Pestilence throughout Italy this year.

**Spain.**

- 1810 Napoleon's army in the peninsula greatly augmented by Italians, Poles, Germans, as well as French; Massena, commander. Granada occupied by the French, Jan. 28.  
Preservation of Cadiz, owing to the forced march of Albuquerque, Feb. 3.  
Cadiz blockaded, Feb. 6—Aug. 25, 1812. [Raised after the battle of Salamanca.]  
Storm at Cadiz from March 6—8.  
King Joseph in Andalusia.  
His wise and moderate measures.  
Fall of Astorga to the French, April 22.  
Various successes of the patriots.  
Lerida reduced; Suchet's infamous attack on the inhabitants, May 14.  
Tortosa besieged; bravery of the besieged and of general Macdonald.

**Spain.**

- 1810 Efforts of the juntas to rouse the people to general action.  
Cuidad Rodrigo, with a garrison of 4,000, surrenders to the French, July 10.  
Battle of Vique; O'Donnell compelled to retreat upon Tarragona.  
Wellington marches from Celorico, Sep. 14.  
Reassembling of the Cortes, Sep. 24.  
Guerilla war is now generally adopted; the "partizan warfare" carried on by gen. Maby in Galicia, Porlier and Muscoco in the Asturias, and O'Donnell and others in Estremadura.  
The allied army occupy the lines of Torres Vedras, in front of Massena, Nov. 1.  
Retreat of Massena, Nov. 15.  
Gardanne harasses his rear.  
Defeat of the Portuguese under Silveria by Claparede.  
Terror inspired among the French by the indomitable El Empeinado.  
3,000 men under gen. Hugo are sent to cut him off.  
Hugo fails in every attempt to conquer El Empeinado; he tries conciliatory measures, and offers him rewards and honours, Dec. 7—refused.  
["To subjugate the peninsula," says gen. Hugo, "it is first necessary to extirpate the guerilla; yet its destruction is a perfect similitude of cutting off the heads of the hydra."] The guerilla chieftain, Espoz y Mina, scourges the French in Navarre.  
The new measures of the Cortes are approved by the foreign residents at Cadiz, as well as by the native inhabitants.
- Portugal.**
- 1810 Surrender of Almeida to Massena, Aug. 27.  
Battle of Busaco; Lord Wellington victorious over Massena, Sep. 27.  
Wellington secures the lines in Torres Vedras, Oct. 9.  
Earthquake in the Azores; a village sinks. Junction of Wellington and the marquis de Romana, Oct. 20.
- Denmark and Sweden.**
- 1810 Peace of Sweden with France; the latter restores Pomerania and Rugen, the former adopts the "Continental System."  
Sudden death of the crown-prince of Sweden, prince Augustenberg, May 29.  
Outbreak in Stockholm at the interment of the crown-pr.; count Ferzen killed, Jun.  
Non-intercourse with England declared by the Swedish government, June 20.  
Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, elected crown-pr. of Sweden, Aug. 21.  
War declared by Sweden against England, under the compulsion of France.  
Iceland, Faroe, and the Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland, under British protection.  
The ex-king of Sweden (Gustavus IV.) goes to England.
- Russia.**
- 1810 Alexander proposes a convention—that "the kingdom of Poland should never be re-established," Jan. 4.  
Defeat at Shumla; victories at Rudshuk, Giurgevo, and Silistria.  
The council and titular orders of Russia remodelled.

**Russia.**

1810 Royal Ukase admitting colonial and other goods into Russia—offensive to Napoleon. Napoleon invites Alexander to a conference at Erfurt.

[Napoleon invited Alexander because it was not yet convenient to attack Austria (the war in the peninsula requiring his best troops), and Alexander came because his time for resisting the French was not yet ripe. The Russian people have acquired a character for simplicity which the opinions of recent travellers in that country do not fully bear out. One writer thus expresses himself:—"It must not for a moment be imagined that simplicity of character is at all connected with the gross ignorance of a Russian; on the contrary, in cunning he surpasses all people. The Greek of Athens, the Jew of Salonica, even the Armenian, so celebrated for his duplicity, must yield the palm of finesse to the bearded Muscovite."]

The Russian army sent against Turkey numbers 115,000 men.

**Netherlands.**

1810 Bremen annexed to France.  
Hanover annexed to Westphalia.  
Abdication of Louis Buonaparte, king of Holland; leaving an increase (to the already overwhelming national debt) of 90,000,000 florins, July 1.  
Holland united to France, July 10.  
Two-thirds of the national debt abolished; conscription laws introduced; heavy and arbitrary taxation, &c.

**Turkish Empire.**

1810 Reverses from the Russians; who take Gurgevo, Rudshuk, and Silistria.

**India and China.**

1810 Amboyna taken from the Dutch.  
The Isles of France, Bourbon, and Mauritius, taken from the French by the Eng.  
Expulsion of Shah Shooja from Afghanistan by his brother.  
Unsuccessful attempt upon Mooltan by Runjeet Singh, Feb.

**America.**

1810 Intercourse with France, and admission of Fr. and Eng. ships into American ports. [A writer in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" has the following:—"In her intercourse with foreign countries North America (U. S.) has always conducted herself in a way that commands our most unqualified praise. Her policy has ever been straightforward and undisguised, and all attempts at cunning and subterfuge have been utterly banished from her diplomatic intercourse."]  
Revolt of the Caraccas against Spain, and beginning of South American revoltn.  
Census of the United States:—whites, 7,230,903; slaves, 1,191,364.  
Commercial treaty betw. Brazil and Eng.  
Father Hidalgo's insurrection in Guanajuato.  
Revolt in Chili against Spain.

*The Independence of Venezuela declared.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1810 Census of Sydney, 6,158; Paramatta, 1,807; Hawkesbury, 2,389; Newcastle, 100;—one-fifth being convicts, 1,100 soldiers.

**British Statistics.****ACRES.**

	Cultivated Lands.	Wastes capable of improvement.	Unprofitable Acres.
England,.....	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400
Wales,.....	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000
Scotland,....	5,265,000	9,950,000	8,523,000
Ireland,.....	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,604
Brit. Islands,	383,690	166,000	569,469

**COALS CONSUMED IN LONDON.**

Years.	Chaldrons.	Population.
1801,.....	859,758	818,129
1802,.....	881,031	831,628
1803,.....	902,324	845,127
1805,.....	944,910	872,125
1806,.....	966,203	887,624
1807,.....	987,496	899,123
1808,.....	1,008,789	912,622
1809,.....	1,030,082	926,121
1810,.....	1,051,375	939,620
1811,.....	1,072,668	953,276

CRIME IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.—"The criminal calendar of London and Middlesex exhibits, for the respective years, from 1811 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1827, an average increase of committals in the latter seven years, equal to 48 per cent. The convictions during an average of the same periods have increased 55 per cent. The population of London and Middlesex has been computed to have increased 19 per cent.; therefore, of the convictions, 36 per cent. remains to be accounted for by other causes than the increase of population. That large increase, afflicting as it is, may be attributed to the large increase of petty offences, and to the greater vigilance of the police, which renders prosecutions more certain. In the Report on the Police of the Metropolis, published in 1828, we find a valuable table of the classes of criminal offences in the years 1811 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1827 respectively. The following are a few of the most important results:—

"1. While the average of convictions from 1821 to 1827 has increased 55 per cent., as compared with the former period, the number of those sentenced to death has increased 4 per cent.; but the population having increased 19 per cent., there is thus a positive diminution of 15 per cent. upon the higher offences, subject to the penalty of death, generally.

"2. For the higher crimes against the person, such as murder, manslaughter, shooting, stabbing, and poisoning, the number of convictions, followed by sentence of death, has decreased 50 per cent.

"3. For some of the most atrocious against property, such as arson and maiming of cattle, the number of convictions, followed by sentence of death, has decreased 50 per cent.

"4. For the offences of coining and forgery, uttering base coin, &c. the number of convictions has decreased 22 per cent., and the number of those sentenced to death has decreased 43 per cent. This particular decrease is principally to be attributed to the withdrawal of small notes of the Bank of England from circulation.

"The great increase of convictions has, therefore, been in the class of frauds and larcenies of all descriptions."—See *Companion to the Almanac* for 1829.

It seems to us to be no unfitting time, now that the Chronology of the Peninsular War is passing under our review, to take a slight retrospective and prospective glance at the Life of the Peninsular Hero—ARTHUR WELLESLEY. On the 1st of May, 1769, Arthur Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, son of Lord Mornington, an Irish nobleman, was born. His elder brother, Richard Colley Wellesley, became gov.-general of India, and was ultimately raised to the peerage, first as Baron Mornington, and lastly as Marquis of Wellesley. Arthur received his early education at Eton, but was subsequently sent to the military academy of Anger to increase his knowledge of the art of war, for which, even at an early age, he had manifested considerable aptitude. He purchased a commission in the 33d regiment of foot—now honoured, from this circumstance, by the title, "Wellington's Own"—and in 1793 was ordered abroad along with the British contingent, which, under the command of Lord Moira, was to join the army of the allies in Flanders. In this campaign, though only holding the rank of captain, he distinguished himself considerably; and here he first beheld the tactics of war exhibited on that gigantic scale with which his own later exploits were destined not only to compete but which they were ultimately to overtop. This expedition eventually ended disastrously, and it was not till 1799 that his regiment was called into active service again. The regiment was sent to reinforce the troops engaged under his brother, governor-general Wellesley, in attempting to subdue the hero of India—Tippoo Saib. The order and discipline of his regiment during debarkation attracted the special notice and commendation of commander-in-chief general Harris. At the siege of Seringapatam captain Wellesley made an accidentally unsuccessful attack upon an outwork of the city, but was next day permitted to attempt the retrieval of his honour, which he nobly accomplished. Some jealousy was at this time occasioned in consequence of his having been appointed governor of Seringapatam, although he had not contributed to the success of the siege, or been engaged in the assault by which it was captured. Notwithstanding the evident partiality thus exhibited to the brother of the Indian governor-general, captain Wellesley soon showed himself not undeserving of the "honour thrust upon him." Seringapatam became a model of discreet government; and when the freebooter, Doondiah Waugh, having collected the *reliques* of Saib's army, began to levy "black mail" upon the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, Wellesley, although with an exceedingly inferior force (about one to five), met him in battle, and signally defeated the Mysore chieftain. He was in consequence promoted to a generalship, and in 1803, war having broken out in the Mahratta territory, he stormed the fortress of Achmednager, and at the village of Assaye achieved one of the most celebrated of his early victories. This event greatly tended to the attainment of a beneficial peace with the Mahrattas, while it was more substantially rewarded by his being made a Knight of the Bath. In 1807 he commanded a division of the army under Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen, although he took no part in the siege operations, but in 1808 he was appointed *pro temp.* commander of an expeditionary force,

whose object was to preserve the territories of the peninsula from the domination of the emperor Napoleon. Opposed by Junot, he entered at once on the conflict, and defeated him near Torres Vedras; but Sir H. Burrard, the actual commander-in-chief, arriving, stopped him in the mid-career of victory, and the convention of Cintra having been concluded by Sir H. Dalrymple, the French evacuated Portugal. Sir John Moore's successful though glorious campaign rendered more energetic measures than heretofore necessary, and Sir Arthur Wellesley received the chief command of the British army in Portugal. He crossed the Tagus under the very guns of the enemy, ejected marshal Soult from Oporto, and sat down to dine on the mess prepared for the retreating marshal. He afterwards entered Spain, and defeated the French at Talavera. In 1810 he made a noble stand at Busaco, and effected an ably managed retreat towards Torres Vedras, which he defended for five months, at which time the French raised the siege and retreated, followed closely by (now) Viscount Wellington, in which retreat Massena was defeated at Fuentes d'Onore. In 1811 occurred the Battle of Albuera, near Badajoz. Then followed the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as well as the victory of Salamanca (1812.) 1813 was a year of continuous successes—the plain of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, the blockade of Pampeluna, and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 the Battles of Orthes and Toulouse closed the peninsular campaign. On Napoleon's return from Elba, 1815, the Duke of Wellington received the command of the allied army of Britain, Hanover, and Belgium. Napoleon soon entered the Netherlands, and at Quatre Bras a desperate action with the French under Ney took place. Napoleon's fate was on "the hazard of the die," and he appeared in person with 80,000 men upon the field of Waterloo. On this field his good fortune forsook him, he was totally defeated, lost half his men, and all his guns. He fled to Paris, but speedily left it to resign himself a prisoner to the nation of his conqueror, and the Peace of Paris followed. To Wellington the command of 150,000 men was intrusted, to keep the frontier fortresses; this command, however, he resigned in 1818, and devoted himself as ardently to statesmanship as he had formerly done to war. His counsels in the senate, and his keen-sighted management of the wars in which this country subsequently engaged—viz., the Indian, the Chinese, and the Caffre wars, as well as the Canadian revolts—were alike invaluable; and sincere grief was felt over all the land, eye, over all Europe, when the news of his death—at Walmer Castle, Sep. 18, 1852—was bruited abroad. He was honoured with a public funeral, and was accompanied to his grave, beside that of our naval hero NELSON, in St. Paul's Church, by her most gracious majesty, the nobility, the parliament, deputies from many nations, and the chiefs of the military departments. A million people looked upon the mournful though gorgeous procession in solemn sadness. He was a man to whom the word DUTY—so far as his idea of it went—had a sacredness and significance *not* too common in our day. He sleeps among the worthies of Britain in the National Pantheon, but his name is a *sound* and a spell to the world.

**Britain.**

- 1811 Commencement of the regency of the prince of Wales, Feb. 5.  
 The prince regent's fete at Carlton House; 2,000 present, Feb. 20.  
 Dispersion of the Dublin catholic committee by the magistracy.  
 Parliamentary discussions respecting the "Catholic Standing Committee;" the conduct of the Irish executive approved.  
 Sir Samuel Romilly's efforts for the amelioration of the criminal code.  
 Inquiry into commercial distress, March 1.  
 Action between the "Little Belt" and the American frigate "President," Mar. 10.  
 Captain Hoste's victory over the French fleet off the Dalmatian coast, March.  
 Nelson's statue in Guildhall opnd, Mar. 27.  
 First stone of Vauxhall bridge laid, May 9.  
 Discussions on the currency, May 6—13.  
 Bill establishing bank notes of equal value to gold, and authorizing them as legal tenders.  
 The duke of York replaced as commander-in-chief, May 25.  
 Drakard, a printer, fined £200 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, for a "libel" on military flogging, May 25.  
 Aggregate meeting of catholics in Dublin; Dr. Sheridan tried and acquitted, July.  
 The Barham, 74 guns, founders off Corsica, July 20.  
 Surrender of Batavia, August 8.  
 Capture of the Dutch settlements in Java by Sir S. Auchmuty.  
 Meeting of catholic delegates; Lord Fingal in the chair, Oct.  
 Sidmouth's Dissenting Ministers limitation bill.  
 Act for exchanging the militias of England and Ireland.  
 Loan, £6,000,000.  
 Prisoners of war, 54,517.  
 First stone of Wellington bridge, London, laid, Oct. 11.  
 "Luddite" riots in Nottingham and other places, Nov. 14, &c.  
 Catholic committee again assemble, Dec.  
 Williams, the murderer of the Mar family, commits suicide, and is staked in his grave, Dec. 8.  
 Serious riots in Edinburgh, Dec. 11.  
 Loss of the St. George, 98 guns, and the Defence, 74 guns, off Cape Rysenstein, Jutland, Dec. 24; also,  
 Loss of the Grasshopper and Hero.  
 Aggregate meeting of catholics in Dublin, Dec. 26.  
 Great improvements in the machinery at the mint.  
 Clegg illuminates Stoneyhurst College and Dolphinhelme with coal-gas.  
 Dickenson's paper-making inventions.  
 Dr. Pond succeeds Dr. Maskeleyne, astronomer royal (1765.)  
 New building for the mint erected, and a new process of coining introduced.  
 The Glasgow and Ardrossan canal opened.  
 Five-shilling bank tokens raised in value to 5s. 6d. (1798.)  
 Adult schools first founded—by the Rev. T. Charles, of Bala, Wales.  
 Mr. Abraham's proposals for alleviating the evils incident to needle grinding.

**Britain.**

- 1811 [So injurious is the effect of needle grinding upon the health of the workmen that few of them (it is said) reach more than the age of forty, from constantly inhaling the dust thrown off from the needle points and from the grindstone.]  
 Death: Robert Raikes, Esq., Gloucester, aged 75; founder of Sunday schools.  
 1812 Riots, frame-breaking, &c. in Nottingham, Yorkshire, and other counties, Jan.  
 Discovery of a treasonable conspiracy in Dublin, for separating Ireland from England by force of arms, Jan.  
 Manila frigate wrecked off the Texel, Jan. 20.  
 Stipends of the Scottish clergy not to be under £150 a-year from henceforth; according to decision of court of teinds, Ja.  
 "Allowances" of the princesses augmented.  
 The regent "reimbursed" for conducting the government of the country.  
 Restrictions on the prince regent cease, Feb. 1.  
 Dissenting *itinerant* preachers refused licenses by the Leeds' magistrates, Feb.  
 Ryder's act, constituting frame-breaking a capital instead of a transportable offence, Feb.  
 Daniel Isaac Eaton convicted of publishing blasphemous publications, March 6.  
 Act for insolvent members of parliament to vacate their seats.  
 "Luddite" riots and incendiarism by unemployed workmen in Leeds, Manchester, and other manufacturing places.  
 Outbreak of the miners of Cornwall.  
 War with U. S. of America.  
 Baron Geramb ordered to quit England, April 6.  
 Sir R. Ker Porter married to the princess Maria Scherbatoff, at Petersburg, Ap.  
 Assassination of Mr. Percival by Bellingham, May 11.  
 Fearful colliery explosion at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 93 lives lost, May 26.  
 Distress in the manufacturing districts.  
 Riots in Manchester, &c.; eight men hanged, June 8. Discontent increases.  
 The prince regent in search of a cabinet:  
 Lord Liverpool's attempt to form one unsuccessful; Lord Wellesley's failure;  
 Lord Moira's fruitless.  
 Earl of Liverpool (supported by parliament) at length becomes premier, Ju. 9.  
 Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, publishes his safety lamps for mines.  
*Continued on p. 582.*
- France.**
- 1811 The empress gives birth to a son, March 20; he is styled "King of Rome."  
 War in Spain (which see).  
 Ecclesiastical council at Paris, June 17.  
 Eight newspapers suppressed at Paris, August 8.  
 Regnier's victory over Ballasteros, at Ximena, Sep. 10.  
 Napoleon refuses to accede to the demands of Russia, and prepares for contest.  
 Census:—48,937,144; of which number 20,000,000 speak French, 6,453,000 Italian, 4,063,000 Dutch or Flemish, 967,000 the Breton, and 108,000 the Basque languages.

**Germany.**

1811 Hamburgh annexed to France, Jan. 1.  
Revival by Napoleon of the title "King of Rome," which he confers upon his infant son, April.

Berzelius' chemical discoveries, &c.

**Prussia.**

1811 Antipathy to French domination increases, especially in Silesia.

University of Breslau founded.

**Italy.**

1811 Birth of the king of Rome, March 20.

Eruption of Vesuvius, June 12.

**Spain.**

1811 The French army in three great divisions: 1st in Portugal, 2d in Andalusia, and 3d in Catalonia.

Tortosa, besieged by Suchet since July, 1810, falls into his hands, Jan. 1.

Andalusia abandoned by Soult to assist Massena—(A fatal error.)

Olivenza falls before Soult, Jan. 22.

Heroic exploits of Ballasteros, &c.

Badajos besieged by the French, Jan. 23.

Mendizabal comes to the relief of the city, but is routed, Feb. 18.

Victory of Ballasteros over the French at Palma, Spain, March 2.

Surrender of Badajos by Imaz, March 11.

Campomayor taken by Mortier, March 22.

New expedition of Spaniards and English opened at Tarifa, March 28; they march towards Barossa.

Battle of Barossa; defeat of Victor, and death of Ruffin; during which battle the skill of gen. Graham and the bravery of col. Ponsonby were exhibited, Mar. 5.

Cautious movements of Lord Wellington.

Wellington drives the enemy from Sabugal del Coa, April 3.

Massena enters Spain fr. Portugal, Ap. 5.

Beresford harasses his rear.

Wellington goes into the Alentego.

Beresford takes Olivenza, April 15.

He next lays siege to Badajos, May.

Battle of Fuentes d' Oñore; Wellington repulses Massena, May 5, 6.

The French cross the Aguada on the 10th.

Battle of Albuera; Soult, who had come to the relief of Badajos, is defeated by Beresford, May 13.

The guerilla chieftains gain several advantages over the enemy: they give them no rest.

Contreras surrenders Tarragona (besieged since May 2) to the French under Suchet, June 28.

Sanguinary affair on the Mount of Montserrat, July 25; Suchet victorious.

Battle of Mulviedro; Suchet repulsed, Oct. 18.

Battle of Saguntum; defeat of Blake by Suchet, Oct. 25.

General Hill surprises Gerard at Aroyo de Molinos, Oct. 28.

**Portugal.**

1811 Retreat of Massena upon Mondego, Mar. 6.

Massena's retreat from Santarem, Mar. 8.

**Denmark.**

1811 Anhalt taken by the English.

Attack of 4,000 Danes on Anhalt repulsed by 150 English, March 14.

Loss of the "Defence," 74 guns, off the coast of Jutland, 6 persons only saved.

**Russia.**

1811 The Russians are driven across the Danube. Peace with England.

**Netherlands.**

1811 Naval and military force of Holland, numbering 18,000 men, in the pay of Napoleon.

**Turkish Empire.**

1811 Mohammed Ali destroys the last of the mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, having had them decoyed into his power.

The Russians driven across the Danube.

Defeat of Rudshuk.

Congress of Bucharest for peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, Dec.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1811 The Persians defeated at Herat by the Affghans; but these are defeated by the Sikhs at Chooch.

Peace with Russia at Goolistan; Persia cedes Shirwan, Daghestan.

**India and China.**

1811 The English governor gives permission to Runjeet Singh to chastise the Nepaules.

The island of Java surrendered by the Dutch to Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Ang.

Dr. Morrison's Chinese grammar and translation of Luke's gospel published.

Birth of the "Siamese Twins," of Chinese parents, near Baukok.

1811 Fire at Serampore Baptist Mission House; loss, £12,000, March 12.

**America.**

1811 Non-intercourse act agt. Britain, Mar. 2.

Encounter between the English sloop of war, "Little Belt," and the American frigate, "President," May 16. (? Mar. 10.)

Gov. Harrison defeats the Indians on the Wabash.

New Grenada declared independent.

Henry I. (Christophe) elected king in Hayti (1806.)

Fire at New York play-house, Dec. 27—120 persons perish, including the governor and his lady.

1812 Henry's secret mission from England to undermine the American confederation discovered, Feb. 25.

Earthquake in South America, March 26; the cities of Caraccas and La Guayra, and thousands of persons, destroyed.

[The earthquake in the Caraccas continued from March to December.]

Emhargo for 90 days on English shipping; commenced April.

War declared against England, June 18.

American army under Hull invade Canada.

Battle of Brownstown; Americans defeated, August 8.

Eruption of the Soufflier mountain, island of St. Vincent, April 30. Followed in May by a devastating eruption of boiling water, &c.

The Americans in Canada under Hull surrender, at Detroit, Aug. 16.

Capture of the "Guerriere" by the American ship "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, August 19—the first American check to British naval supremacy.

The Chesapeake and Delaware blockaded by an English fleet.

Continued on p. 583.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1811 An English force sent to Banjarmasin in the island of Borneo.

**Britain.**

- 1812 *Continued* from p. 580.
- Execution of 12 rioters at Manchestr., Ju. 15. [Four for mill-burning; three for breaking into a house, merely to obtain some food; and one woman for stealing a small quantity of potatoes at Bank Top, Manchester.]
- Orders in council against American shipping conditionally revoked, June 23.
- [Before any notification of this had reached the United States war was proclaimed by congress.]
- Disturbances in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, on account of machinery continue.
- The regent asks the parliament for additional powers to suppress rioters, Ju. 27.
- Act agt. the rioters—of 9 months' duration.
- Prisoners of war in England in June—French, 52,649; Danish, 1,868.
- Peace with Russia, July 18.
- The first stone of the Plymouth break-water lowered, Aug.; Rennie, architect.
- Since the abolition of the slave trade, 2,000 negroes, captured by the British cruisers, have been landed at Goree.
- Sadler's balloon ascent from Liverpool, August 12; and from Dublin, Oct. 1.
- New course of the river North Esk, Kincardineshire, Oct. 26.
- Drury Lane theatre opened, Nov. 10.
- Estimates for the year, £58,000,000.
- Chain cables first used in the British navy.
- Catholic claims advocated by Mr. Canning; Resolution to consider them next session lost by one vote in the Lords.
- Townley statues placed in Brit. Museum.
- Ireland groans under the oppression of English coercive laws and executive tyranny. Hatred to England increases.
- English arms victorious in Spain, &c.
- Lee's patent for dry-dressing cotton.
- Huge animal bones dug up at Stoke Ash.
- Bank notes in circulation, £29,947,600.
- Bank tokens issued since July, 1811, £1,785,473 15s. 6d.
- Mr. Wakefield's exposure of the enormous wealth of the Irish protestant church, and the inconsiderable services rendered the people by the hierarchy of that establishment.
- [Mr. Wakefield found that eleven of the prelates (numbering 4 archbishops, and 18 bishops at this time) were brothers of peers; and he boldly published their names, which had the effect of greatly diminishing this evil.]
- Excommunication of a young woman in Liverpool for slander; her victim having died.
- A copy of Boccaccio's Decameron purchased by Marquis of Blandford for £2,260.
- First successful experiment in steam navigation is made on the Clyde in Scotland, by a boat for the conveyance of passengers; engine, 3 horse pr.; (Bell's *Comet*.)
- Bethlem Hospital, Surrey, built by Mr. Lewis.
- Mendicity Society in London commenced.
- Deaths: Dr. And. Burnaby; John Horne Tooke, Feb. 18, aged 76; Rev. Louis Dutens, royal historiographer.
- Death of Richard Kirwin, the Irish meteorologist, mineralogist, &c.

**France.**

- 1812 Overtures to England rejected, April 14.
- War with Russia; vast preparations.
- National guards greatly increased.
- Napoleon leaves Paris for Russia, May 9.
- Invasion of Russia, June.
- Murder of the French count and countess D'Antraignes at Barnes, Surrey, July 22 by a servant named Laurence.
- Battle of Borodino; French victor. Sep. 5.
- The French enter Moscow, Sep. 14.
- Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, Oct. 19.
- Escape and conspiracy of Malet, Oct. 23.
- Napoleon defeated at Witepsk, Nov. 14.
- Battle of Beressina; defeat of the French, and loss of 20,000 men, Nov. 28.
- Napoleon leaves his army at Smorgoni, Dec. 6. He returns from Russia, Dec. 19.
- [Thus miserably ended Napoleon's invasion of Russia, which cost France the lives of 257,000, and the liberty of 193,000. Bontourlin's calculation of the French losses gives the following result: killed in battle, 125,000; died from hunger, fatigue, &c. 132,000; prisoners (comprehending 48 generals and 3,000 officers), 193,000.]
- Iodine discovered by M. de Courtois of Paris, manufacturer of saltpetre.
- Germany.**
- 1812 30,000 Bavarians join the French in their invasion of Russia.
- [Before the first action on the Dwina, 15,500 Bavarians had fallen a prey to sickness and want of food.]
- Death of Christian Gottlieb Heyne, classical profes. at Göttingen, July, aged 83.
- Austria.**
- 1812 Treaties of alliance concluded with France and Prussia, March 14.
- The Austrian army, under prince Schwarzenberg, join the French in their invasion of Russia.
- Victory over the Russians under Tormasoff.
- Prussia.**
- 1812 Compulsory treaties of alliance with France and Austria, March 14.
- A Prussian army joins the French in their invasion of Russia; they are employed against Riga.
- The Poles abandon all hope of seeing their country restored to its independence by Napoleon.
- Dantzic besieged by the allies (1814.)
- Death: Dr. C. L. Wildenow, "Flora Berlinensis;" also, Dandon, the miser, a schoolmaster of Berlin.
- Italy.**
- 1812 New constitution for Sicily, granted by Ferdinand, under the auspices of Lord Wm. Bentinck, representative of the British government.
- To prevent the renewal of queen Caroline's intrigues with Napoleon she is removed to Vienna.
- Researches of the Abbé Romanelli among the Neapolitan catacombs.
- Poland and Hungary.**
- 1812 By the peace of Vienna (March 14) Napoleon guarantees to Austria the possession of Galicia.
- Wily policy of Alexander towards the Lithuanians, in order to secure their allegiance to Russia.
- Napoleon enters Wilna, June 26.

**Poland and Hungary.**

- 1812 Evasive answer of Napoleon to a deputation of Polish patriots; hence Distrust of Napoleon in Poland; the people view him and his army more as enemies than friends; preference to Alexander. The remains of Napoleon's "grande armée" pass through Wilna, Dec. 9. The Russians enter Wilna, Dec. 10. Immigration into Hungary of 5,000 Servian families, 2,000 Bosnian families, and many more from Moldavia and Wallachia, to escape the horrors of war.

**Spain.**

- 1812 Valencia surrendered to the French under Suchet, Jan. 8, 9; dreadful destruction caused by the shells. Ciudad Rodrigo stormed and taken by Wellington, Jan. 19; for which Portugal makes him duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and England confers on him an earl's title and a pension. Pensicola besieged by Severoli, Jan. 20; it surrenders, Feb. 4. The new constitution is finally settled by the Cortes, March 16. General rising of the people; hope urges them onward. Badajoz stormed by Wellington, April 6. [Open crime of every dye disgraced the victory of the British.] Almaraz taken by general Hill, May 19. Treaty of alliance with Russia, July 8. King Joseph quits Madrid, July 21; but soon after returns. Battle of Salamanca; defeat of the French, July 22; Wellington is honoured with the order of the "Golden Fleece." Burgos entered; its castle besieged. Wellington enters Valladolid, July 30. Genl. Maitland lands at Alicante, Aug. 10. King Joseph evacuates Madrid, Aug. 11. The English under Wellington enter Madrid, August 12. The French raise the siege of Cadiz, Aug. 25; having occupied their lines before it two years and a-half. King Joseph enters Valencia, August 26. Chinchilla surrenders to Drouet, Oct. 3. The siege of the castle of Burgos abandoned by the allies, Oct. 22. Joseph again visits Madrid, Nov. 2; but quits it again on the 7th. Wellington retreats into Portugal, Nov. 19, 20. Joseph enters his capital, Dec. 3. Wellington appointed generalissimo by the Cortes, Dec. 12.

**Portugal.**

- 1812 Massena's evacuation of Almeida, and retreat, May 10. Generosity of Great Britain: £100,000 voted by parlt. for the Portuguese sufferers. Battle of Villa Franca, April 10; Sir Stapleton Cotton defeats marshal Soul.

**Sweden.**

- 1812 Sweden refuses to declare war against Russia, whereupon Napoleon seizes Pomerania and Rugen, Jan. 9. Alliance of Sweden with England, July 12. Forty-nine persons killed at Bergen, Norway, by the falling of a huge stone from a mountain. Great increase of the Norway Maelstrom.

**Russia.**

- 1812 The island of Rugen seized by the French, which precipitates war with Russia. Victory over the Turks at Rudshuk. Alliance with Sweden agt. Fr., March 24. Peace of Bucharest with Turkey. The French army (500,000 men) under Napoleon, cross the Niemen, June 23. Battles of Witepsk and Mohilow. Battle of Smolensko, August 17, 18. Battle of Valontina, August 19. Battle of Borodino, Sep. 7; Kutusoff, the Russian commander, defeated. The French army enters Moscow, Sep. 14. Burning of Moscow, Sep. 15, 16. [7682 houses, 4-5ths of the town, destroyed.] Ineffectual efforts of Napoleon to come to terms with Alexander. Commencement of the Fr. retreat, Oct. 19. [It is estimated that 240,000 of the French and auxiliaries perished in this campaign.] The French are overtaken by a Russian winter, Nov. 6. The French leave Smolensko, Nov. 14, being 40,000 in number. Great floods in Silesia and Poland; about 10,000 lives lost. The French lose half their number in the passage of the Berezina, Nov. 26, 27, 28. Napoleon comes to Malodeczno. He issues his famous 29th decree. Napoleon abandons his army at Smorgoni. The Prussians, under M'Donald, break up from before Riga, Dec. 18, and retreat towards Konigsberg. General D'York (Prussian) surrenders to general Wittgenstein, Dec. 30. The Russian army engaged in Turkey reduced to 65,000 men. 2,322 manufactories in the Russian empire. The number of French cannon which have fallen into the hands of the Russians up to Dec. 25 is 1,131; of which two pillars, one at Moscow, and one at Petersburg, are to be constructed.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1812 The integrity of the Porte is guaranteed by France and Austria, March 14. Treaty of Bucharest; the Pruth acknowledges the boundary between Russia and Turkey. Peace with Russia, May 28.

**India and China.**

- 1812 Imperial edict agnst. Christianity in China. Dethronement of Hamangkubwana II., sultan of Java, by the British, June 13.

**Africa.**

- 1812 A new island near St. Michaels rises, but gradually disappears, Dec.

**America.**

- 1812 *Continued* from p. 581. Battle of Queenstown; gen. Wool (American) victorious, Oct. 12, 13. Capture of the "Frolic", by capt. Jones, commander of the "Wasp" Oct. 18. Capture of the British frigate "Macedonia" by capt. Decatur, of "The United States," Oct. 25. Capture of the British frigate "Java" by Bainbridge, of "The Constitution," Dec. 20. The "Code Henri" published in Hayti. Defeat of gen. Miranda. Venezuela returns to its former political dependence till 1821. Louisiana admitted into the union.

**Britain.**

- 1813 Fourteen "Luddites" executed at York, Jan. 10. [With all the boasted humanity of the British laws, we find them characterized, so late as this period, with an utter contempt for the sanctity of human life.]
- Explosion of the timber-impregnating machine in Woolwich dockyard; 8 persons killed, Jan. 20.
- Experiments in cutting iron at Glasgow commenced, Jan. 27.
- Charter of East India Co. renewed till 1834.
- Church establishment and 20,000 soldiers voted for the service of the E. I. Co.
- Discussions in parliament on the American war.
- First application of the sinking fund to the supplies, March 3.
- Treaty signed with Sweden, March 3.
- Funeral of duchess of Brunswick, Mar. 31.
- Funding exchequer bills; scramble of merchants to have their names set down, April 7.
- [The £12,000,000 required were subscribed very early in the day.]
- City demonstration to congratulate the princess of Wales on her "recent escape from the conspiracy aimed against her honour and life," April 12.
- Balloon ascent by Mr. Cameron at Glasgow, April 17.
- Anne Moore, the fasting woman of Tisbury—an impostor, flourishes.
- Catholic emancipation bill lost by the speaker's vote, April 25.
- First vice-chancellor of England appointed, May 5.
- The *Dædalus* frigate lost off Ceylon, Jul. 2.
- Bishop for Calcutta appointed, July 21.
- Aiken, the pedestrian, walks 108 miles in 24 hours for 200 guineas—from Westminster bridge to Ashford, Kent, July 31.
- The Order of the Garter conferred upon the emperor of Russia, August 9.
- Robert Southey, poet-laureate, Aug. 12.
- Hounslow powder mills blown up, Aug. 21.
- Young Sadler's ascent from Cheltenham, Sep. 7.
- Expenditure of the year, £120,000,000.
- The misunderstanding between the prince regent and his consort brought before parliament; the restrictions on the intercourse of the princess Charlotte and her mother removed.
- Unitarian relief act.
- Drury Lane theatre opened, Oct. 10.
- The prince of Orange embarks at Deal for Holland, Nov. 25.
- Union of the two systems of free-masonry, under the auspices of the dukes of Kent and Sussex (1718.)
- Supplies, £75,000,000; loans, £43,000,000.
- Lord Castlereagh proceeds on a diplomatic mission to France, Dec.
- Howard's patent for sugar refining.
- Thomson's patents for dyeing (and in 1815.)
- Colonel Beaufoy's variation compass.
- Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.
- Deaths: Dr. And. Marshall; gen. Close; Granville Sharp, July 1, aged 79; Dr. George Shaw, nat. hist.; Henry James Pye, poet-laureate; David Hartley; James Wyatt, Esq., architect, Nov.

**France.**

- 1813 The senate place 350,000 men at the disposal of Napoleon, Jan. 11.
- Concordat with the pope, Jan. 23.
- Threatened opposition to the rule of Napoleon from all sides.
- Sixth coalition against France*—Russia and Prussia, March 16; accordingly Prussia declares war against France.
- Napoleon leaves Paris, April 15.
- Battle of Lutzen, Ma. 2; of Bautzen, Ma. 21.
- Victory of Napoleon over the Prussians and Russians at Wurtzschen, May 21.
- Armistice of Pleschnitz.
- Congress of Prague.
- Battle of Dresden, August 27.
- Reverses of the French arms, Aug. 23, 26, Sep. 6, and Oct. 15.
- Napoleon loses the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.
- Downfall of the French continental power, Oct. 21.
- Battle of Haynau; Napoleon vict., Oct. 30.
- Napoleon returns to Paris, Nov. 9.
- France menaced by the English under Wellington, Nov. 14.
- New levy of 300,000 conscripts, Nov.
- The royalists and republicans become bolder—great dissatisfaction of the nation.
- The English invasion under Wellington, from the side of Spain, Dec.
- Treaty of Valencay between Ferdinand and Napoleon, Dec. 8.
- Napoleon dissolves the legislative council, Dec. 31, because of their remonstrance against his military and aggrandizing policy.
- Battle of Vittoria; signal defeat of the French by Wellington.
- [“The Romans retained for many centuries their hatred to royalty and their republican zeal; but the French, after the lapse of only 7 years, resigned their commonwealth to the ambition of a Corsican adventurer.”—*D. C. Coote.*]
- Germany.**
- 1813 Bavaria joins the alliance against France.
- Battle of La Rothiere; Napoleon victorious, Feb. 1.
- Battle of Brienne; Napoleon defeats the allies, Feb. 1, 2.
- War for German independence:—Prince Mecklenburg abjures the “Confederation of the Rhine.”
- Lunenburg follows his patriotic example.
- An anti-Gallic spirit rapidly spreads.
- French and Prussian campaign in Gerny.
- Battle of Lutzen between the Prussians and French, May 2; victory claimed by both sides. The allies retreat across the Elbe.
- Battle of Bautzen, May 5 (? 21, 22); indecisive. The allies again retreat.
- Napoleon enters Silesia.
- Battle of Wurtzen, May 26.
- Hamburgh restored to independnc. May 26.
- Armistice of Pleschnitz for 6 weeks, Jul. 4.
- Meeting at Toplitz: war is arranged by the plenipotentiaries of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, July 27.
- Termination of the armistice, August 10.
- Congress of Prague, July 28—August 11.
- Peace denounced by both parties (French and allies), August 11.
- War re-commenced.

**Germany.**

- 1813 Battle of Gross-Beeren, Aug. 23; Oudinot defeated.
- Battle of Dresden, August 26, 27; defeat of the allies under Schwartzberg by Napoleon; Moreau, however, is mortally wounded, and Vandamme having pursued the allies into Bohemia is made prisoner, and most of his army cut to pieces by Milaradowitch, Aug. 29, 30.
- Battle of Dennewitz; defeat of marshal Ney by Bernadotte, Oct. 8, ? Sep. 6.
- Davoust evacuates Mecklenburg, and falls back on Ratzeburg.
- Loison quits Wismar for Schoneburg.
- The Cossacks sweep round Napoleon's flanks, and do him much injury.
- Platoff's army on the Saale and Molda.
- The Cossacks (a mere handful under Czernischew) advance upon Hesse Cassel; a panic seizes the government; hence
- Flight of Jerome Buonaparte from Cassel, Sep. 30. Two hours afterwards Czernischew enters Cassel; by whom the Kingdom of Westphalia is dissolved; and a Cossack provisional govmt. appointed. Hanover erected into a kingdom, Oct. 12.
- Battle of Leipsic; Napoleon commanded 160,000 French, the allies numbered 240,000; defeat of the French, and loss of more than 40,000 men, Oct. 16, 18, 19.
- Death of the brave Poniatowski.
- Disorderly retreat of the French, on the anniversary of the retreat from Moscow.
- Battle of Haynau, Oct. 30; defeat of the Austro-Bavarians by the disjointed and retreating army of Napoleon.
- Dissolution of the confederation of the Rhine, and revival of a national spirit.
- Restoration of the ancient governments of Hesse, Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick; Bremen is liberated, and Frankfort is restored to Germany.
- Napoleon arrives at Mayence, Nov. 2, with 600,000 men; the greater part of whom soon perish of disease.
- Allied armies at Frankfort, Dec. 1.
- The allies cross the Rhine, Dec. 21.
- Geneva admitted to the Swiss confederatn.
- Rise of the Waag, Vistula, and other rivers; hence
- Inundations in Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland: great injury to property; villages swept away; many thousand lives lost. Fall of a mountain, &c.
- [2,000 Turks perished on an island near Widdin.]
- Death of Christian Martin Wieland, "the Voltaire of Germany"—"the head of that constellation of eminent persons, who of late years have contributed so much to the literary fame of Germany," Jan. 21.
- Duke of Cambridge arrives in Hanover, Dec. 19.
- Austria.**
- 1813 The Austrians under pr. Schwartzberg evacuate Russia, Jan. 7; immediately
- Complaints against Napoleon's violation of his engagements are made by the Austrian court.
- National bankruptcy of Austria.
- Francis of Austria mediates at the congress of Prague between Napoleon and the

**Austria.**

- king of Prussia and Russia: Napoleon refuses to listen to any proposal of concession to be made on his part.
- 1813 Austria declares war agt. France, Aug. 12.
- Prussia.**
- 1813 M'Donald arrives at Konigsberg with the remnant of his shattered army, Jan. 3.
- Prussia takes the initiative, for Germany, in arming against the French.
- The king goes into Silesia to review a large army there collected, under Scharnporst and Gneisenau, Jan. 22.
- Treaty of Kalisch between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 28.
- In Berlin Hardenberg publishes an address to the "Youth of Prussia," Feb.
- The French evacuate Berlin, Mar. 4; and The Cossacks under Czernischew enter it the same day. Wittgenstein's corps arrive shortly after.
- The French viceroy, Eugene de Beauharnois, retreats beyond the Elbe and Saale.
- War declared against France, March 16.
- Order of the Iron Cross instituted, Mar. 17.
- Great excitement in Silesia, &c. against France; militia called out; patriots and volunteers press into the service.
- The Prussians under Tettenbourne occupy Hamburg, March 24.
- Prussian campaign in Germany, under Blucher, Bulow, and Gneisenau. (See Germany.)
- Napoleon invades Silesia; he enters Neumarkt, May 31.
- Breslau surrendered to the French, June.
- Napoleon proposes an armistice from Breslau to the emperor of Russia.
- Treaty of Reichenbach with England.
- Convention with England, June 14; the latter power engaging to supply Prussia with £666,666 in monthly payments.
- Battle of Goldberg; Blucher defeated.
- Battle of the Kutzbach; defeat of M'Donald by Blucher, August 26, 27.
- The French retreat from Silesia, leaving about 17,000 prisoners.
- Advance of Blucher; he encamps at Gortitz in Lusatia, Sep. 2.
- The king of Saxony brought prisoner to Berlin after the battle of Dresden.
- Italy.**
- 1813 Pope's concordat with Napoleon, Jan. 23.
- Prince Eugene Beauharnois' unsuccessful efforts to retain Italy under French yoke. ["Along the coasts, and upon every side, Italy was attacked by the allies; and though at the head of 60,000 men, prince Eugene was wholly incapable of effecting any decided movements."] ]
- Excavations at Pompeii; new discoveries, and interesting antiques dug up.
- Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia.**
- 1813 Dreadful inundations in Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria, owing to an extraordinary rise of 6 or 7 feet in the rivers Waag, Vistula, &c. in Aug. and Sep. [Many thousand lives were lost, and nearly the entire harvest, with a large number of villages and towns, were swept away, &c.; 2,000 Turks on an island near Widdin perished. The mischief was incalculable.]
- Battle of Toplitz, in Bohemia, August 13.

**Spain.**

- 1813 Battle of Mijares; Suchet victor., Mar. 12.  
 Battle of the Vale of Castalla; indecisive; yet Suchet is compelled. to retrt., Mar. 14.  
 King Joseph takes a final farewell of Madrid, March 17.  
 Soult abandons Spain with 6,000 troops in the end of March.  
 Treaty for mutual humanity to prisoners. General actions avoided by the Catalonians on Wellington's advice.  
 Wellington begins his march fr. Freinada, his head-quarters, May 22.  
 He is at Salamanca on the 27th.  
 He passes the Ebro, June 15.  
 The enemy march from Pancorbo towards Vittoria, June 28; hence  
 Battle of Vittoria; Wellington victorious; flight of Joseph Buonaparte, June 21.  
 Immense booty obtained by the allies.  
 The castle and fortifications of Burgos blown up by the French.  
 Retreat of Suchet from Valencia, July 5.  
 Soult supersedes Joseph in commd. Jul. 12.  
 Lord William Bentinck lays siege to Taragona, July 28.  
 Victory of the Pyrenees by Wellington over Soult, August 4.  
 Storming and capture of St. Sebastian by Wellington, August 31.  
 [Horrid conduct of the English and Spanish soldiery towards the inhabitants.]  
 Earthquake at Teneriffe, Sep. 18.  
 Soult is driven from his post at St. Jean de Luz, Oct. 6.  
 The advance army of the allies enter France by crossing the Bidosa, Oct. 7.  
 Wellington crosses the Bidosa river, Oct. 17.  
 Pampeluna surrenders to the allies, Nov.  
 Wellington drives the French from St. Jean de Port, Nov. 10.  
 General march and pursuit of the enemy; Wellington passes the Neve on the 10th and 13th Dec., driving Soult before him.  
 Defensive warfare of Soult.  
*Ferdinand VII. liberated*, Dec. 11.  
 The regency departs from the Isle de Leon for Madrid, Dec. 19.  
 Paraguay, Sth. America, revolts from Sp.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1813 Peace of Orebro betw. Sweden and Engld.

Conference between marshal Bernadotte, the crown prince of Sweden, and the Russian emperor Alexander, at Abo.

Sweden, on condition of obtaining Norway, joins the alliance against France.

One Swedish army in Germany, under Bernadotte; another at Leipsic, against Napoleon.

3,000 copies of the Icelandic Bible forwarded by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for gratuitous distributin in Iceland.

Alarm of fire at the Copenhagen theatre; 16 persons trodden to death, Feb. 15.

Died at Copenhagen, Sep. 24, the rich Jew-banker, Meyer; leaving to the Danish government 13,000,000, and to his heirs 60,000,000 of paper money.

**Russia.**

- 1813 The French invaders and their allies evacuate Russia, Jan. 19.

[500,000 crossed the Niemen in June, 1812,

20,000 only returned. It has been said,—

“It was Napoleon who saved the crescent

**Russia.**

- by advancing upon Moscow. Pressed by the ‘grand army,’ the czar was compelled to relinquish the advanced positions in Turkey which he had so long striven, both by negotiation and war, to maintain,—but not without some equivalent, viz., the mouths of the Danube, (including the fortresses of Ismail, Kilia, Khotin, and Bender), Bessarabia, and part of Moldavia.”—*Desions of Russia.*]
- 1813 [Napoleon did all he could to induce the Porte to continue the war with Russia; but unsuccessfully.]  
 Russia assists in the German war of liberation. (See Germany.)  
 Treaty betw. Sweden and Russia, March 3.  
 Armistice of Poischewitz with Napoleon, which is signed June 4.  
 Convention with England, signed at Reichenbach, June 3 (15); the latter power engaging to supply Russia with £533,331.  
 “Federative” paper money to be issued.  
 Peace of Goolistan with Persia; Russia gains Daghistan, Shirwan, &c.  
 Escape of gen. Vintzengerode and major Narishkin from the French.  
 Honours conferred upon Lord Cathcart and Sir C. Stewart, Sep. 15 (27.)

**Netherlands.**

- 1813 Deplorable state of Holland: the ancient laws subverted by the Code Napoleon; severity of the execution of the conscription laws; oppressive taxation (£3,000,000, or about £1 13s. 4d. from every individual); restriction of commerce; almost total ruin of trade and manufacture; rapid depopulation of the country; the dykes being neglected the sea inundates various and large districts; houses demolished by hundreds in Amsterdam, at the Delt, the Hague, &c., the owners being unable to keep them in repair, or to pay the taxes levied upon them. Woe overspreads the whole land.  
 The Dutch revolt against the French.  
 The burghesses and other inhabitants of Breda shut out the French garrison.  
 Bremen restored to its independence.  
 The French evacuate the Hague, and Belgium is annexed to Holland, Nov.  
 Return of William, the son of the stadtholder, who is declared sovereign of the United Netherlands, Dec. (1795, 1815).  
 Death of Moses Gomez Carvalho at Amsterdam, a Portuguese Jew, aged 107, who had lived to see his fifth generation, July 26.

Great fire at Gottingen, Sep.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1813 Servia overrun by a Turkish army of 100,000 men, under Chourshid Pasha.  
 Two thousand soldiers, on an island near Widdin, drowned by a rise of the Danube, Sep. 14.

The plague rages in Malta.

Caravan from Mecca to Aleppo, numbering 2,000 souls, overwhelmed in the Arabian desert, Aug. 23; 20 persons escape.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1813 Kamvan, son of Mahmood of Cabul, governor of Candahar, is jealous of the vizier Futteh Khan; he poisons the mind of his father against the vizier.

**India and China.**

- 1813 The sultan of Java formally cedes his dominions to Eng. for a pension of £2,500.  
 Dr. Milne arrives at Canton as coadjutor to Dr. Morrison (1807.)  
 Offensive measures of the Canton viceroy against the English factors.  
 The Pindarrie war.  
 English East India trade thrown open, but the China trade is still in the Co.'s hands.  
 Alliance of Shah Shooja and Runjeet Singh; they defeat the Cabul vizeer at Attok.  
 Lord Hastings, gov.-gen. of British India.

**America.**

- 1813 Battle of French-town, Canada, Jan. 22.  
 Battle of Ogdensburg, Feb. 22.  
 The "Hornet" (American ship) captures a British sloop of war, Feb. 25.  
 York in Upper Canada taken by the army of the republic, April 22.  
 York in Upper Canada taken by the army of the republic, April 27.  
 Naval fight between the U. S. frigate "Chesapeake" and the English frigate "Shannon;" the former struck, June 2.  
 The "Growler" and "Eagle," American ships, taken by the English, June 3.  
 Battle of Craney Island, June 21.  
 The legislature of Massachussets remonstrates with congress agt. the war, June.  
 Great rise of the Mississippi in June and July; frightful damage.  
 Battle of East-port in July.  
 Awful hurricane in the Bermudas, July 20.  
 The Argus (Amer.) taken by the Pelican (Brit.)—both sloops, August 14.  
 Repulse of the British in their attack on Fort Stephenson.  
 Perry's victory on Lake Erie; defeat of the British flotilla.  
 Battle of the Thames; the British defeated; Tecumsel killed.  
 British sack and burn Fredericton, Kempton, Havre de Grace, and Georgetown.  
 Battle of Fort Niagara, November 11.  
 Battle of Black-rock, Decem. 3.  
 The Americans defeated on the Niagara frontier, Dec. 30.  
 Louisiana admitted into the Union.  
 Battle of Sachett's Harbour.  
 Bolivar drives the Spaniards fr. Caraccas.  
*Independence of Paraguay* asserted:—  
 Francia and Yegros, consuls; pop. 200,000.  
 Importation of slaves to Buenos Ayres prohibited, and all children born after Jan. 30, 1813, to be declared free.  
 Deaths: gen. Clinton, Orange Co., Feb. 27; Dr. Benjamin Rush, April 26.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1813 First successful attempt to cross the Blue Mountains of New South Wales.  
 [For many years the attempts of the settlers to cross those mountains had been baffled; "not so much by their height, which is inconsiderable, as by the steep rocks which form the highest summits, and because they, probably, had never been passed by the natives."]

**NAPOLÉON BUONAPARTE.**

In this year the fortunes of Napoleon Buonaparte reached their culmination. Amid the contending elements of revolution, regicide, and loyalist insurrections, he set his soul on becom-

ing the soldier-sovereign of Europe. To quick passion and fiery energy he united caution and calculating forethought. Ready in invention, fertile in devising expedients, he seldom failed in the hour of need for want of resources. His rapidity of thought enabled him almost to *improvise* a plan of action, and his fearless audacity seldom failed to disconcert, if not to defeat, his opponents. We may here bring into one view a few of the multitudinous facts in his "strange eventful history."

Napoleon Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio, in Corsica, 5th February, 1768, and received his early education there. In his twelfth year he entered the military school at Brienne, in Champagne, and remained in it till he had completed his sixteenth, at which time he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the artillery. In 1794 he made himself noticeable for talent, bravery, and generosity, at the siege of Toulon. During a few years he lived in Paris, in great poverty, engaged in coquetting with the various revolutionary parties, and learning in the ranks how easy it is to dazzle the eyes of the mobs of mankind by the glitter of daring, and the audacity of talent. He was employed by the Directory to quell the insurrections of Oct., 1795, which he did effectually, and for which he was rewarded by being made commander of the army of Italy. In this army all was want, misery, and disorder; these things he soon rectified, and quickly led his soldiery from their dangerous perch on the maritime Alps to victory in Italy. Having defeated several times the armies of the Piedmontese, he exacted a treaty of peace and the cession of their fortresses, then turning against the Austrians he forced "the terrible bridge of Lodi," in the face of an army 25,000 strong, shut up its commanders in Mantua; and, after numerous attempts, as frequently defeated, to raise the siege, compelled them to capitulate. The archduke Charles and he contested for a while, but ineffectively; victory smiled on the standards of Napoleon, and Austria sued for peace. Then followed the Egyptian expedition and his attempt to enthrone himself in the East, the *coup d'etat* of 1799, and his elevation to the consulate. He crossed the Alps and conquered at Marengo, concluded a peace with Britain, and issued the *Code Napoléonienne*. He sought to invade Britain in 1803, but was unsuccessful, as well Trafalgar testifies. The siege of Ulm, the capture of Vienna, the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, were followed by the defeat of Eylau, then the victory of Friedland and the peace of Tilsit. Then came the peninsular war, with its panorama of armed combatants, the battle of Aspern, the field of Wagram, the peace of Presburg, his elevation to the emperorship; Josephine's divorce, his marriage with Maria Louisa of Austria, the invasion of Russia, the burning of Moscow, the retreat of the Berisina, and the victories of Wellington in Spain. A formidable coalition arose, Europe became insurgent, and Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipzie shed their lurid glories round his tottering power; the invasion of France, the capture of Paris, his imprisonment in Elba, his return, Ligny, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and St. Helena, are the concluding scenes of an unexampled ambition, colossally maintained, yet unsuccessful. The world does not willingly witness the rise of the low-born, the triumph of surpassing skill, the glory of power, unless justice is its foundation, and freedom its design.

**Britain.**

- 1814 Mr. Grattan's Catholic Relief bill fails. Treaty with Naples, January 5. Custom House, London, burnt, Feb. 12. Proposals for peace with America. Treaty of Chaumont, March 1. The "Great Insolvent Act" passed, Mar. Battle of Toulouse; Buonaparte defeated, April 10; hence Embarkation of Louis XVIII. for Calais, April 24. Preliminary treaty with France signed. Disturbances in manufacturing districts. Lord Wellington created a duke, May 1. Suppression of the Catholic Board in Dublin. Visit of the allied sovereigns, June 8. Peace proclaimed in London, June 20. Prince of Wales fête; 2,500 present, Jul. 21. Public appearance of Johanna Southcote, August. Tax on notes and bills increased. Copy-right act amended. London streets first lighted with gas-lights. Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, December 24. Supplies for the year £75,000,000. Loan of £40,000,000. Unredeemed debt £644,168,170. First Savings Bank in Edinburgh. Pitcairn's island visited; it had been colonized by ten of the mutineers of the "Bounty." (See 1789.) The Townley collection of bronzes, coins, gems and drawings, purchased for the British Museum. Owen, R.A., flourishes (b. 1769.) The Kaleidoscope first suggested by Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh. ["In the memory of man no invention, and no work, whether addressed to the imagination or the understanding, ever produced such an effect. A universal mania for the instrument seized all classes, and every person not only felt, but expressed the feeling, that a new pleasure had been added to his existence."] Deaths: Charles Burney Esq. (musical writer), April 12, aged 88; Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A. (painter in 1792 to the king of Poland), leaving a fine collection of paintings which now form the public gallery of Dulwich College.

**France.**

- 1814 The allies crossed the Rhine, Jan. 2. Battle of Brienne; indecisive, Feb. 1. Negotiations at Chatillon, Feb. 4. Battle of Janvilliers; Blucher deftd. Feb. 14. Armistice of Lusigny, Feb. 24. Murat deserts Napoleon for the allies. Battle of Orthes; defeat of Soult by Wellington, Feb. 25, who soon after takes possession of Bourdeaux. Treaty of Chaumont, March 1. Aire taken by gen. Hill, March 2. Capitulation of Soissons to the Prussians, March 3. Battle of Laon, March 9, 10. Battle of Craone; Blucher repulsed by Buonaparte, March 10. Augereau defeated by Bianchi at Macon, March 11. Soult evacuates Toulouse, March 11; Wellington enters it on the 12th.

**France.**

- 1814 Defeat of the French at St. Georges by Bianchi, March 18. Surrender of Lyons. Negotiations at Chatillon, March 18. Rheims taken by Napoleon. Buonaparte falls in the rear at St. Dizier, March 22. Flight of the empress to Blois, March 29. Siege and surrender of Paris, March 30. The allies enter Paris, March 31. Buonaparte departs to Fontainebleau. A provisional government formed, Apr. 1. Decree of forfeiture of the crown passed against Napoleon, April 2. Abdication of Napoleon in favour of his son at Fontainebleau; he bids his army farewell, April 4. Battle of Toulouse; Wellington victorious over Soult, April 10. Unconditional abdication demanded by the allies, April 11. [There were furnished to Napoleon, while he was emperor, 2,300,000 conscripts, of whom 2,200,000 perished in his service.] Napoleon sets out for Elba, April 20. Arrival of Napoleon at Elba, May 3. *Restoration of the Bourbons.* Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3. Treaty of Paris, signed May 30. Constitutional charter, June 4. Elements of discord:—censorship of the press; the claims of the emigrants; the elevation of many of the noblesse; court favour to the priesthood; the exertions of Carnot and Fouché to act upon the republicans, &c. produce great agitation upon the public mind. Lucien Buonaparte created a Roman prince, August. [He patronized the French poet Beranger, and was himself the author of several works, of some merit.] A family in the Garonne poisoned by eating mushrooms which grew at the foot of some poplar trees, Dec. 17.
- Austria.**  
1814 Meeting of congress at Vienna, Nov. 1.
- Prussia.**  
1814 Dantzic surrendered, Jan. 2. Friesland again annexed to Prussia (1806.) Prussian troops in France; victory of Blucher at Brienne, Feb. 1. Blucher defeated at Montmirail, Feb. Battle of Janvilliers; defeat of the Prussians under Blucher—they retreat to Chalons, Feb. 14. Victory of Blucher at Laon, March 9, 10. The king visits England, June 6.
- Italy.**  
1814 Treaty between Joachim Murat of Naples and the English, Jan. 5. Buonaparte no longer king of Italy, Ap. 4. Surrender of Genoa to the English and Sicilian armies, April 18. Napoleon lands at Elba, May 4. Pius VII. restored to his dominions. Restoration of the Jesuits to Rome by the pope, August 7 (1773.) Venice restored to Austria. Restoration to Venice of the Venetian Heres, which Napoleon had fixed on the Place Carousel in 1805. Death of queen of the Two Sicilies, Oct. 11.

**Italy.**

- 1814 Return of Victor Emmanuel from the island of Sardinia to Turin.  
 Francesco returns to Milan.  
 Ferdinand is restored to Tuscany; Pius VII. re-ascends the papal chair; and Parma is transferred to Austria.  
 Genoa annexed to Sardinia, Dec. 26.

**Spain.**

- 1814 Opening of the Cortes in Madrid, Jan. 15.  
 Jaca surrenders to the allies, Feb. 17.  
 Bayonne invested by the English, Feb. 25.  
 Ferdinand liberated, March 7.  
 He reaches Spain (Figueras), March 23.  
 Suchet evacuates France, April 5.  
 The king enters Madrid, May 13.  
 Ferdinand VII. dissolves the Cortes, and abolishes the constitution of 1812, May 14.  
 Absolutism again restored.  
 Lord Wellington visits Madrid, May 25.  
 He recommends moderation; the despotic Ferdinand disregards the advice.  
 Mexico declares herself independent.  
 La Plata, Sth. America, revolts fr. Spain.

**Portugal.**

- 1814 Guiana ceded to France.  
**Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.**  
 1814 Peace of Kiel; Denmark joins the allies, and cedes Norway to Sweden, in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen, Jan. 14.  
 The Norwegians refuse to submit to Sweden, and proclaim prince Christian Frederick of Denmark regent.  
 Frederick proclmd. kg. of Denmk., May 19.  
 Norway blockaded by the English, and invaded by the Swedes.  
 Convention of Moss; Christian Frederick resigns, August 14.  
 The Norwegian diet assents, Oct. 20.  
 Heligoland ceded to England.  
 Treaty of commerce between Denmark, Russia, and Prussia.  
*Union of Sweden and Norway.*  
 Constitution of Norway, Nov. 4.

**Russia.**

- 1814 Russian troops in Paris and Amsterdam.  
 Visit of the emperor to England, &c.  
 Holy Alliance: Russia, Prussia, Austria.

**Netherlands.**

- 1814 The French evacuate Brussels, Jan. 31; and armies of the allies enter next day.  
 Gallant but unsuccessful attempt of col. Graham to take the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom. His party are nearly all cut off or made prisoners, March 8.  
 Prince of Orange, sovereign of the Netherlands, April 5.  
 Treaty between Holland and England: Cape of Good Hope finally ceded to England; also, Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo.  
 Curacao surrendered to the Dutch (1800.)  
 England builds a line of fortresses on the French frontier.  
 Peace between America and England, signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.  
 Hanover created into a kingdom, Oct. 18.  
 The Netherlands erected into a kingdom by the congress of Vienna, Dec. 16.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1814 Malta falls to England.  
 Renewed efforts to organize a regular army in Turkey.  
 The army in Egypt remodelled.

**India.**

- 1814 War with the Ghoorkas of Nepal.  
 Runjeet Singh obtains the "Koh-i-noor diamond" from Shah Shooja.  
 [This great diamond had long adorned the throne of the Moguls.]  
 Runjeet's unessful. attempt on Cashmere.  
 Calcutta erected into a bishop's see.  
 Capture of the king of Kandy by general Brownrigg, Sep. 26.  
 An Arabian philosopher at Bassora transmutes, by means of a white powder, four melted pistol bullets into a piece of gold, of the same weight, and valued at 90 piastres, in the presence of Mr. Colquhoun, acting resident.

**America.**

- 1814 Fort Erie taken by the Americans, July 3.  
 Battle of Chippewa; English defeated, July 5 and 25.  
 Battle of Bridgewater (Amer. and Eng.), July 25.  
 Battle of Fort Erie, August 15.  
 Insurrection of Indians in the south suppressed.  
 A British flotilla ascends the Connecticut, and destroys 25 vessels.  
 City of Washington burned by the British, August 24.  
 Capture of Alexandria on the Chesapeake river.  
 Battle of Bellair, August 30; the British defeated, and gen. Parker killed.  
 British repulsed on Lake Champlain, Sep. 11.  
 British repulsed at Baltimore, Sep. 12.  
 Battle of Fort M'Henny, Oct. 13.  
 Pensacola taken by gen. Jackson, Nov. 20.  
 The Hartford convention oppose the war, Dec. 15.  
 Peace concluded between England and the United States at Ghent, Dec. 24; conquests mutually restored.  
 ["OUR COUNTRY ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.—A hundred years hence, and the population of the United States, if it increases as it has in times past, will be about three hundred and seventy-nine millions. That will be equal to one-third of the present population of the whole globe. Where there is one person now, there will be sixteen then. What a teeming host! And yet there will be room for all. Uncle Sam is rich in lands, and all may have land and employment. But what will be the state of the country then? Will education be far advanced? Will virtue and religion be generally extended? Where will the seat of government be? Washington will be about as far from the centre as Boston would have been from that of the thirteen original States. What will be the state of politics? What will be the honour of the President? But it is useless to ask questions in regard to these matters. Time will bring forth. Our duty is to be good and do good. Thus we may lay the foundation for good in the future."] Power-loom first introduced into America.  
 Final cession of Guayana, &c. (See 1776) to England by Holland.  
*Independence of La Plata* (Argentine repub.)  
 Parado, director; population, 700,000.

**Britain.**

- 1815 Prince Regent augments the number of the order of Knights of the Bath, Jan. 2.  
 Income tax continued for another year.  
 Duel between Daniel O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; the latter mortally wounded, February 1; he died on the 3d.  
 Duke of Dorset killed by a fall from his horse at Powerscourt, in Dublin, Feb. 13.  
 The Corn laws introduced, February 17.  
 The English capture Candy, February 19.  
 Popular demonstrations against the Corn tax; the soldiery fire and many lives are lost in February and March.  
 War again with Napoleon, March.  
 Tumultuous assemblages and riots in London in consequence of the Corn laws; the houses of the most obnoxious members are assailed, especially that of Mr. Robinson, by whom the corn "regulations" were proposed, while the people cry "no corn bill," March.  
 Popular demonstrations against the corn bill in various places throughout the country.  
 Johanna Southcote's will passes the seal of the prerogative court, April 30.  
 First stone of Southwark bridge laid, May 23.  
 Surrender of ships of the line in the Bay of Naples, May 18.  
 Opening of the statue of Geo. III. in the Guildhall, London, June 3.  
 City of London Mansion House rated at £1,500 per annum parish rates, June 10.  
 Sixty boats lost in the Ganges by a sudden storm, June 6.  
 War with the French in Belgium, June and July.  
 Surrender of Napoleon to captain Maitland, July 15.  
 He arrives at Torbay, July 24.  
 Napoleon sails for St. Helena in the Northumberland, capt. Cockburn, Aug. 8.  
 A female tar (an African woman who had served 11 years in the navy), is discovered on being paid off, as seaman Wm. Brown of the Queen Charlotte, August.  
 Remarriage of the duke and duchess of Cumberland, August 29.  
 Suppression of ten-shilling notes.  
 Serious disturbances in Tipperary and other parts of Ireland.  
 The assize of bread abolished.  
 Napoleon lands at St. Helena, Oct 15.  
 Loans for carrying on the war against Napoleon since 1803—£206,300,000.  
 Great distress; numbers emigrate to America from England.  
 Commercial embarrassments; 1,285 bankrupts.  
 Fire at the Mint, October 31.  
 Building of the London Institution commenced, November 4.  
 Baker, pedestrian, walks 1,000 miles in 20 days at Rochester, November.  
 Execution of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlow, for treason at Derby, Nov. 6.  
 The *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* commenced (1845.)  
 The Ionian islands taken under the protection of England, November 5.  
 Civil list augmented to £1,030,000.  
 Supply for the year £100,000,000.

**Britain.**

- 1815 £12,500,000 to be raised on exchequer bills according to act of parliament.  
 Expenditure of the year £116,500,000; grants to Austria, Russia, and Prussia, £5,000,000.  
 Voted to Wellington £200,000 as an additional remuneration.  
 Prize money to the army £940,000.  
 Cost of the French war to the English nation, from 1793 to 1815, £1,427,219,964.  
 Loans since 1803 for the war against Buonaparte £206,300,000.  
 Unredeemed debt £649,074,235.  
 Juries in civil cases first in use in Scotland.  
 Martineau's patented invention for clarifying vegetable substances.  
 Ionian islands under the protection of England, by treaty with Russia.  
 A free-hold farm value £10 granted a serjeant of the Coldstream guards for valorous conduct at Waterloo, by the Rev. Mr. Norcross of Framlingham, Dec.  
 Vast increase in the emigration from Ireland, both to the U. S., and the British settlements of North America.  
 ["The defects in the Irish character are attributable to local, and, let us hope, transitory influences, not to an idiosyncrasy of race, as some would commendously account for them, is very manifest. Look at the change that takes place in them when they leave their own country, and emerge into freedom from the deadly influences that cling round their nativity. A great proportion of the most influential and prosperous citizens of the United States are of Irish birth or extraction. The immigrants from Ireland, who arrive there in thousands every year, soon feel the genial influence of that liberty of thought, action, and belief, which pervades American society; they throw off as if by magic, their squalid habits and cringing dependency. They become a hard-working and prudent people, characterized by great economy and forethought. Above all, they are endowed with the strongest natural affection; for the gratification of filial, fraternal, or paternal love, they exhibit the most extraordinary and self-sacrificing devotion."  
 —M. A. Garvey, L.L.B.]  
 British Nautical Society, and British and Foreign School Society founded.  
 The Phylæan sculptures purchased for the British Museum.  
 Excise duties on Irish glass.  
 Issue of Bank of England £26,823,520.  
 Massacre on Dartmoor of 64 American prisoners.  
 [During a considerable part of this year 1,000 muskets were manufactured daily in Birmingham.  
 The allies received 500,000 muskets.  
 Calling in of the gold coin; coining of the sovereign and half sovereign as substitutes for all the other coins commenced  
 Edmund Bird, R.A., fl. (died 1819).  
 Deaths; Sir Bysche Shelley, aged 83.  
 Lady Hamilton, at Calais, in a state of destitution; Smithson Tenant, chemist.  
 Dr. William Vincent, dean; Dr. Coli Milne, botanist; S. Whitbread, M.P.

**France.**

- 1815 Conspiracy for overthrow of the Bourbons. The sums to be paid Napoleon not remitted by the French government.
- The Trappists solemnly installed at Port Ruigeard, depart. of Mayence, Feb. 21.
- Napoleon returns from Elba, arriving at Cannes with 1,000 followers, March 1.
- At Grenoble 2,000 men, under col. Labedoyère, join Napoleon, March 7.
- The troops desert to Napoleon from all quarters.
- Napoleon comes to Lyons, where he frames several counter decrees, March 13.
- Napoleon's message to the allies, announcing his willingness to adopt the treaty of Paris. The allies declare against him.
- Ney joins Napoleon with his army, Mar. 14.
- New treaty between Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, agt. Napoleon, Mar. 15.
- Gen. Lallemand attempts to seize Louis, but fails.
- Louis XVIII. quits Paris for Ghent, March 19.
- Murat's reverses in Italy.
- The king's army at Melun desert to Napoleon, March 20.
- Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, Mar. 29.
- Popular procession to the Tuileries, Ma. 14.
- New constitution framed by Napoleon, Benjamin Constant, &c., which is sworn to in the Champ de Mars;—ceremony "Champ de Mai!" June 1.
- Meeting of the Chambers, June 4.
- Extensive preparations for war.
- Napoleon departs for his army, June 12.
- Belgium invaded, June 15.
- Battle of Ligny, June 16.
- Battle of Quatre Bras.
- Battle of Genappe.
- Retreat of the English to Waterloo, Ju. 17.
- Battle of Waterloo, June 18, and total rout of the French under Napoleon.
- Napoleon arrives in Paris, June 20.
- The Chamber of Representatives declare against him.
- He abdicates a second time in favour of his infant son, June 22.
- Two frigates got ready to send Napoleon to America.
- Cambray taken by Sir Charles Colville, June 28.
- Napoleon arrives at Rochefort, July 3, with the intention of proceeding to America.
- Convention for the evacuation of Paris, July 3.
- Louis XVIII.'s public entry, July 6.
- Surrender of Napoleon to capt. Maitland, July 15.
- Napoleon at Torbay; he is transhipped on board the Northumberland, which sails for St. Helena, August 8.
- Napoleon arrives at St. Helena, Oct. 15.
- The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia and France, sign *The Holy Alliance* at Paris, Sep. 26.
- [ "Coupling the slavish maxims of the Roman imperial law, and of the Jewish dispensation, with some random texts of Christianity, those kings established a crowned junta, which they blasphemously named the Holy Alliance; and under its assumed sanction they proceeded to parcel out whole territories, and trans-

**France.**

- fer whole populations, without deigning to consult the interests, or collect the wishes of the people themselves."—*Grat-tan.*]
- 1815 Second treaty of Paris, Nov. 20.
- Marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7.
- Escape of M. Lavalette from Paris a few days before the day appointed for his execution for treason, Dec. 20.

**Germany.**

- 1815 New confederation of the German states, June 8; "for the maintenance of internal and external security to Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the German states; all the members to defend the whole of Germany; no partial negotiations; each state to have a representative government (recommended only); religious toleration; a free press and free trade; an annual federative diet to meet at Frankfort, consisting of seventeen voices, under the presidency of Austria.
- Battle of Ligny; Blücher defeated retreats upon Wavre, June 16.
- Battle of Les Quatre Bras; rout of the Prussians, and death of the duke of Brunswick, June 16.
- Battle of Waterloo; total rout of the French army under Napoleon by the allied armies, commanded by Wellington, Ju. 18.

**Austria.**

- 1815 The congress of Vienna closed, May 25; a congress "which admitted the element of constitutional liberty as developed in Great Britain." France re-entered her former limits; the German states, though independent, are united by a federative league; the Austrian monarchy is restored; Prussia returns to her limits of 1805; Hanover becomes a kingdom, &c.
- Holy alliance with Rus. and Prus., Sep. 26.

**Prussia.**

- 1815 Blücher in Belgium—Ligny, &c.
- Congress of Vienna closed, May 25; by which Prussia acquires the Rhenish provinces (1795), half of Saxony, Posen, Dantzic, and Thorn; Swedish Pomerania and Rugen from Denmark in exchange for Luxemburg. Cleves and Berg are substituted for Anspach and Baireuth, still retained by Bavaria.
- Holy alliance with Austria and Russia, Sep. 26.
- Explosion of powder magazine at Dantzic; about 400 persons killed, and nearly 700 houses ruined, Dec. 6.

**Italy.**

- 1815 Murat defeated by the Austrians at the Po, April 9. He retreats from Italy, May 16.
- Surrender of Naples.
- Ferdinand Bourbon restored to Naples, June 17.
- Bologna restored to the pope.
- Murat assassinated, Oct. 15.
- Most of the works of art removed by Napoleon to Paris are being returned, Oct.
- The remains of Murat disinterred and burned by a ruthless mob at Pizzo; the Syndic who remonstrated is killed and his corpse burned, Nov.
- Since the arrival of the Corinthian Horses the people cease not to press in crowds,

**Italy.**

daily, to kiss with enthusiasm those ancient monuments of Venetian glory.

- 1815 An ancient building in Palestrina discovered.

The works of Cornelius Fronti discovered by abbot Angelo Majo in the Ambrosian library of Milan.

**Spain.**

- 1815 Porlier makes an ineffectual attempt to restore the constitution; he is taken and shot, Sep. 19.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1815 Congress of Vienna: Denmark exchanges with Prussia—Swedish Pomerania and Rugen (1814) for Lanenburg and a large sum of money.

New Danish fleet built.

Demolition of the magazines and barracks of Huningen, Nov. and Dec.

**Russia.**

- 1815 *Kingdom of Poland*: united to Russia under one sovereign, consisting of the duchy of Warsaw and other districts; it received a representative constitution, and was guaranteed security of person and property, liberty of the press, and responsibility of ministers, independence of her judges, a national force, and permission to use the national language.

Viceroy of Poland, the grand duke Constantine.

[Russia did not fulfil her engagements to Poland; hence the revolution of 1830.]

Rebuilding of Moscow. (In December the Kremlin was nearly built.)

Casan nearly destroyed by fire, Sep. 5.

Alexander (czar) proclaimed king of Poland, June 21. He enters Warsaw in Nov. Constitution completed, Dec. 21.

**Netherlands.**

- 1815 *The first king of the Netherlands*—William I. (stadtholder) proclaimed king of Holland and Belgium, Feb. 23. He is also created grand duke of Luxemburg.

War between the allies under Wellington, and the French under Napoleon:—

The French re-enter the Netherlands—30,000 men under Napoleon, in March.

Napoleon returns to France.

The French, numbering 150,000 strong, pass the Sambre, June 15.

Blucher and the Prussians are driven back upon the plains of Fleurus.

Battle of Ligny; defeat of the Prussians, June 16.

Battle of Quatre Bras; the French under Ney, the allied army under prince of Orange and Wellington; indecisive.

Retrograde movement of Wellington for the improvement of the position of the allied army, June 17.

*Battle of Waterloo*, June 18; total rout of the French; terrific sacrifice of human life; Wellington victorious; the power of Napoleon annihilated.

Constitution of the Netherlands.

Liberty of the press established.

The bishop of Ghent opposes the proposed measures of religious liberty, August.

Inauguration of William at Brussels, September 21.

Letters of thanks to the people of Brussels, from the king of Prussia, July 19, and

**Netherlands.**

from Wellington, prince of Waterloo, August 13.

- 1815 Great increase in the commerce of Holland since its restoration to independence last year.

Population of the Netherlands, 5,424,502.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1815 The Servians again in revolt; hence Treaty with the Servians, conceding to them civil and religious privileges.

Belzoni comes to Egypt: he submits the plan of an irrigating machine to Mohammed Ali.

**India.**

- 1815 Candy, the capital of Ceylon, taken. War of Runjeet Singh upon the chieftains of the hills.

Escape of Shah Shooja from Lahore; having perceived it to be Runjeet Singh's design to detain him prisoner.

Maranhon cotton, from the Brazils, transported into the East Indies.

**America.**

- 1815 Battle of New Orleans (intelligence of peace not having arrived), Jan. 8; death of Sir Edwd. Pakenham; 2,600 British soldiers killed; gen. Jackson, Amer. commandr.

Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point, surrendered to the British, Feb. 15.

Ratification of the peace of Ghent, Feb. 17.

War declared against Algiers.

Brazil erected into a kingdom;

John VI. king of the united kingdom of Portugal, Algarves, and Brazil.

The Algerine admiral captured by an American squadron; the Dey makes peace on terms advantageous to America, July 4.

Dreadful fire at Port Royal, Jamaica, July 13.

Death of the Indian peace prophet at Onandago castle, August.

Tea plants introduced into Brazil.

Hurricane in Jamaica; awful loss of life (1,000 persons) and property—ships wrecked, houses blown down, &c. Oct. 17.

**Africa.**

- 1815 Great mortality in the Mauritius, June.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1815 Eruption of Mount Tomboro, in the isle of Sambaroa, May 30.

**British Statistics.**

LOSSES OF BRITISH TROOPS IN WAR.—It has been estimated that from 1793 to 1815 there were killed in war 1,160 officers (240 naval, 920 military), and 18,636 petty and non-commissioned officers and men (3,422 naval and 15,214 military.) The number wounded during the same period has been estimated thus—officers 5,350 (665 naval, 4,685 military), petty and non-commissioned officers and men 74,359 (9,720 naval, 64,639 military.) We must add to the number reported as killed a vast proportion of those returned in the lists of wounded, who never recovered, besides a large increase for those who perished in sickness. The *missing*, which also makes a very large item, is not to be lost sight of. In the 14 years, from 1801 to 1814, the British navy, army, and ordnance, cost £630,000,000.

**Britain.**

- 1816 Arrival of Laplanders with game, Feb. 8.  
Departure of Lord Amherst from Portsmouth on an embassy to China, &c.  
Repeal of the property and income tax; ministers defeated, March 19 (1806.)  
Earthquake felt in England, March 20.  
Punishment of the pillory abolished, except for perjury.  
Tuckey's unfortunate expedition, for exploring the river Congo, departs, March.  
Act for retaining Napoleon in Helena, Ap. 9.  
Insurrection of blacks in Barbadoes; nearly 4,000 killed, April 14.  
Alien bill passed.  
Act for augmenting the civil list.  
Princess Charlotte and prince Leopold married, May 2.  
Their annual allowance, £60,000.  
Serious bread riot at Bridport, May 4.  
Erection of a statue of Charles James Fox in Bloomsbury Square, June 19.  
Agricultural riots in various parts of the country; provisions scarce, and dear.  
Riots in London, Glasgow, and the manufacturing districts, on account of the dearth of provisions, machinery, reduction of wages, &c.  
Marshal Soult's mortar is placed in St. James's Park, August 8.  
Lord Exmouth bombards Algiers; treaty with the Dey; Christian slavery abolished, August 27.  
Cast-iron road-way on the Surrey side of Blackfriars' bridge laid, Sep. 19.  
Congress and convention of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 9.  
Spafield's riot; distressed mechanics assemble to petition the regent; gunsmiths' shops rifled; Mr. Platt, of Snow Hill, killed, Dec. 2.  
Oliver the spy plies his vocation.  
Meetings to petition parliament for reform—universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and cheap government, &c.  
The sale of "Cobbett's Register" increased to 50,000 weekly.  
The English and Irish exchequer courts consolidated.  
Povey's patent for making coats without seams.  
The Guelphic order of knighthood introduced by the regent.  
Hague's patent for expelling molasses or syrup from sugar.  
The Elgin marbles deposited in the British Museum at the public expense (£36,000.)  
Board of Agriculture dissolved.  
Duty on soap, 3d. per lb.  
Deaths: Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, Feb. 4; Mrs. Jordan, actress, July 5; Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan, July 9; Ant. Cardon, junior, engraver (born 1773.)
- France.**  
1816 Decree of the allied sovereigns against the family of Buonaparte, excluding them for ever from the throne of France, Jan. 12.  
Baptism of the great bell of Notre Dame in Paris by the name of "Duke of Angoulême."  
Duke de Berri married in Paris, June.  
Gen. Boyer condemned to 20 years' imprisonment, for having surrendered Martinique to Napoleon.

**Germany.**

- 1816 Codification question—"The propriety of making one general code for the whole of Germany," discussed by MM. Thibaut and Savigny, professors of law at Heidelberg and Berlin respectively, the former in favour of such a code, the latter agt. it. Savigny publishes his "Vocation of the Present Age for Legislation."  
1,152 students in university of Gottingen.  
Ernst Schultze (elegies, 1787-1817), F. Schlegel (novels, &c. 1773-1829), E. T. W. Hoffman (tales, d. 1822), Schopenhauer (novels, d. 1838), L. von Arnim (poems, &c. d. 1831), A. G. H. Lafontaine (tales, 1760-1831), and Körner and Tieck, poets, &c. flourish.

**Italy.**

- 1816 Genoa annexed to Sardinia.  
The spirit of the papacy revived; intolerance of the priesthood; discontent.

**Portugal.**

- 1816 John VI. proclaimed king of Portugal.  
[He had been regent since 1792, his mother Maria having become deranged and imbecile. He was now in Brazil, whence he returned in 1821.]

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1816 The Norway titles of nobility abolished by the Thorsting.  
The trade of Iceland thrown open to foreigners on the purchase of a license (1787).  
Prize offered by the Royal Society of Denmark for the best essay on the connection between the Scandinavian religion and Indo-Persian.  
[Gained by Finn Magnussen, author of "The Edda Doctrine and its Origin."]

**Russia.**

- 1816 Locusts in Warsaw in June.  
**Turkish Empire.**  
1816 Belzoni at Thebes; he removes the "Young Memnon," and ships it for England.  
Bombardment of Algiers by the English, under Lord Exmouth, August 27.

**India.**

- 1816 Peace with the Ghoorkas; Kumaon and the mountain passes ceded to the Eng.  
Lord Amherst's unsuccessful mission to China; his lordship having refused to perform the ceremony Ko-tou, lest it should compromise the dignity of Engld.  
Java restored to Holland (1811.)  
Shah Shooja (the ex-king of Cabul) is requested to leave Loodiana by the English government, who increase the annual pension of his family from 18,000 to 50,000 rupees.

Insurrection at Barilla, East Indies, Ap. 21.

**America.**

- 1816 Incorporation of the United States Bank; capital, 35,000,000 dolls.; second charter for 20 years.  
Indiana a state of the Union.  
American Colonization Society founded, December.  
*Buenos Ayres declared independent*, July 19.  
Bolivar defeated by Boves.

**Africa.**

- 1816 Tuckey's expedition to explore the river Zaïre (Congo), South Africa.  
Port Louis in the Mauritius nearly destroyed by fire; 20,000 persons reduced to beggary.

**Britain.**

- 1817 Johanna Southcotianism in Leeds, &c. Prince regent fired at on his return from opening parliament, Jan. 28.  
Regent's proclamation against rioting, unlawful assemblages, &c. Jan. 29.  
Treaty with Spain, Feb. 2.  
The prince of Wales's "green bag," full of seditious papers, presented to parliament, Feb. 2.  
New gold coinage issued, Feb. 3.  
Spa Fields' petition, signed by 24,000—for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, financial reform; and Manchester petition, signed by 30,000 persons, presented by Lord Cochrane, Feb. 6—rejected.  
Also the British petition, 20,000, Feb. 11.  
Six hundred petitions for reform, signed by thousands in all quarters.  
Watson, sen., Preston, Hooper, and Keen, alias Kearns, committed for treason, Feb. 14.  
Riots in Radstock, Paulton, and other places in Somersetshire, from Feb. 27—Mar. 24.  
The prince regent surrenders £50,000 per annum of his "allowance."  
Marquis Camden, teller of exchequer, surrenders £27,300 per annum.  
Charles Manners Sutton, speaker; successor to Mr. Abbott.  
Suspension of Habeas Corpus act, Mar. 4.  
Brougham's disclosures of the frauds in public charities.  
Duel between lieutenants Hindes and Gilbert Conroy, at Plympton, March 8; Hindes killed.  
Great excitement in Manchester, Stockport, &c.; thousands assemble with the intention of proceeding to Lond., Mar. 10.  
Wm. Cobbett sails for America, March 16.  
[Pecuniary embarrassments, owing to the fire of 1809, rendered this step necessary. During the time he remained in America (2½ years) he kept up his "Register," exposing "the sons and daughters of corruption."]  
Seditious meeting act, March 31.  
New Custom House, Lond., opnd. Ap. 12.  
Persecution of Mr. John Wright by the mayor, town-clerk, and magistrates of Liverpool, for preaching unitarian doctrines, April 14.  
Grattan's bill for catholic emancipation lost by a majority of four—245 to 241, May 9. And on the 16th inst.  
Lord Donoughmore's motion for the same purpose is lost in the Lords—142 to 90.  
Sir F. Burdett's motion for parliamentary reform negatived—265 to 77, May 20.  
Suicide of capt. de Achen in Pall Mall, May 23.  
First survey of wreck of the Royal George by means of a diving bell, May 24.  
Gift of £20,000 to Peter's College, Cambridge, May 28.  
Napoleon in St. Helena; Santini, his valet, publishes documents in England, exposing the illiberal treatment of his master, May.  
Trial and acquittal of Watson, Thistlewood, &c. for high treason, June 6.  
Waterloo bridge, Lond., opened, June 18.  
Lord Castlereagh offends the Irish presbyterians.

**Britain.**

- 1817 Launch of the Royal George at Deptford, July 17.  
Vauxhall bridge, London, opened, July 25.  
Lord Amherst returns from China, July 30.  
Logier's (of Dublin) system of musical instruction; introd. by Webbe into London.  
Acquittal of Roger O'Connor, August 5.  
Partial resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, Sep. 22.  
[They were fully resumed in 1821.]  
Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed at Derby for rioting, Nov. 6.  
Death of the princess Charlotte, Nov. 6; a few hours after her delivery of a still-born male child. (Interred Nov. 18.)  
Printing by steam comes into use.  
Steam-boats ply on several rivers.  
Acquittal of Wm. Hone, bookseller (three trials) for libel, Dec. 18, 19, 20.  
Return of the magnetic needle (which had for many years taken a westerly declination) to its northerly direction.  
Lithographic printing introduced into England, by Messrs. Ackerman and Willich, Strand, London.  
Zincography also introduced.  
Daniel Wilson's patent for boiling sugar.  
Fever, in several parts of England and Ireland, greatly reduces the population.  
Sir Montague Roger Burgoine prosecuted by the Rev. Ed. Drake Free, of Sutton, for non-attendance at divine worship—acquitted on the ground of ill-health.  
Scotch colonists at Pillau, on the estate of the Polish count Poe.  
Steam applied for the heating of rooms—at Shute's silk factory, Watford.  
Sir David Brewster's kaleidoscope perfected. [The principal use of this optical instrument is to suggest to artists beautiful forms and patterns.]  
Fr. Jeffrey, critic, &c. (1773-1849); Arch. Alison, essays (1757-1839); Thos. Mitchell, clas. crit. (1783-1845); J. Dalton (d. 1844), and J. F. Daniell (d. 1845), chemists; R. Mudie, scientific miscel. (1777-1842); Chas. Bonnycastle, math. (d. 1840); Thomas Chalmers (d. 1846); Sydney Smith (d. 1845); Ralph Wardlaw (d. 1853); Robert Vaughan, F. A. Cox (d. 1853); Herbert Marsh (1758-1839), theolog. polem., scrip. interpr., &c. flourish. Also, Hannah More (1744-1833), Jane Porter (d. 1849), and Robert Southey (d. 1843), flourish.  
Deaths: Dr. Wm. Saunders, John Philpot Curran.

**France.**

- 1817 Freycinet's voyage round the world till 1820, by order of the government.  
[“During the revolutionary war the French improved the construction and management of their field-pieces, and introduced *flying artillery*, with which they made a great impression.”—Coote.]  
French clergy and income:—3 cardinals, 90,000 francs; 9 archbishops and 41 bishops, 912,198 francs; Chapter St. Denis, 200,000 francs; 109 vic.-gens. and 416 canons, 867,000 francs; 2,885 parish priests, 2,940,000 francs; 26,152 inferior priests, 15,000,000 francs; about 4,000 vicars, 1,840,000 francs; 1,216 dioc. bourses (fel-

**France.**

lowships) and 2,218 demi-bourses, 940,000 francs; 183 Calvinistic pastors, and 174 Lutheran, 485,000 francs.

- 1817 Population, 29,219,465; revenue, 866,000,000 francs; national debt, 3 milliards, 466 million francs (four times its revenue.)—French statistics.

**Germany.**

- 1817 Union of the Reformed and Lutheran churches in Nassau.

Madame Krudner expelled Wurtemberg and other places.

The depredations of the Barbary corsairs call forth memorials from the Hanse Towns to the German diet, for the adoption of measures to repress piracy and protect commerce, June.

Furious hurricane in Martinique, Oct. 21; nearly 1,000 lives lost.

Financial and general distress in Switzerd. Popular cry for financial retrenchments and public control over the expenses in Saxony.

**Austria.**

- 1817 Frightful avalanches in the Grisons in March; villages, &c. destroyed.

Cast-iron tomb-stones at Vienna.

Population, 28,000,000; revenue, 300,000,000 francs; national debt, 900,000,000 francs (3 times its revenue)—French estimate.

**Prussia.**

- 1817 Riots in Breslau; many of the landwehr refuse to take the new oath, Aug.; the commotion suppressed with grt. severity. Berlin theatre destroyed by fire, July 29.

**Italy.**

- 1817 Catania and Syracuse greatly injured by an earthquake, Feb. 22.

The allied powers refuse passports for Lucien Buonaparte and family to remove to North America, March 18.

Papal concordat with Bavaria, June 5.

[Not announced in the allocation of the pope till Nov. 15.]

Piracy off the Sicilian coast, accompanied with acts of the greatest atrocity.

The pope condemns Bible societies.

Sicily divided into Intendancies, Nov.

Tommaso Syrici, improvisatore, flourishes at Rome. Also, Rosa Taddei, improvisatrice, at Naples, and Signore Biondi, an improvisatrice, flourish.

**Spain.**

- 1817 The congress of Vienna acceded to. Dreadful thunder-storm at Treves, Mar. 1.

**Sweden.**

- 1817 Stuhr's "Northern Antiquities" publishd. Abo raised to an archiepiscopate, July 8.

The states of Sweden are henceforward "charged with the responsible care to maintain the currency in its full value," crown declining to do so in future, Dec. 26.

**Russia.**

- 1817 Ukase in favour of Jews converted to the Christian church, April 12.

Ukase forbidding the clergy to speak of the emperor in extravagant praise, Oct. 27.

Union of ministry of public instruction to that of religious affairs, Dec. 27.

The sect of the Duchoboozi (a branch of the Greek church) is removed, by a decree of Alexander, from the Ukraine to the circle of Melitshok in the Tauris.

**Russia.**

- 1817 Rescript of Alexander to the military governor of Cherson, recommending to his superintendence and particular care the heretical sect of the Duchoboozi.

Living authors in Russia, 350; one-eighth of whom are ecclesiastics.

Population (Fr. estimate), 52,000,000; revenue, 350,000,000 francs; debt, 500,000,000 francs (or nearly twice its revenue.)

[\* A few centuries ago the Russian territory formed a fourth part of the present European Russia, and about a seventeenth of the present Russian empire." Ivan III. added to it 10,000 square miles; Vassili, 14,000 square miles; Ivan IV. tripled the extent of his dominions, and Theodor I. further extended them. Alexis added 257,000 square miles; Theodor III. added Nova Zembla; Peter the Great extended his dominions 280,000 square miles; the empress Anne enlarged them to 325,000 square miles; while from the time of Paul to the present time (1817) they have been enlarged to no less than 345,000 geographical square miles—of which 85,000 belong to Europe and 260,000 to Asia.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1817 Belzoni succeeds in finding the entrance to the rock-cut temple of Abousambul in Egypt.

Capture of the chief of the Wahhabites; he is tortured and put to death before the eyes of the sultan at Constantinople.

Plague in Constantinople, &c. Aug.

**India.**

- 1817 Eruptions of Mount Idjing, Batavia, in Jan. and Feb.

Madras public schools commenced, Feb. Alliance of the Mahrattas with the Pindarrees; hence

War of the British with the Mahrattas.

Several victories gained by the English; the progress of their arms is checked by Sudden appearance of the cholera at Jessore, Aug. 28—6,000 die in 10 weeks.

[It prevailed in Bengal in 1762, when 30,000 negroes and 800 Europeans died. It visited Madras in 1774; the Mauritius in 1775; Hurdwar in 1780; Ganjam in 1781; Arcot in 1787.]

The cholera in Calcutta, Sep.

Frightful mortality among the Eng. army.

[In 10 days, in November, 764 officers and 8,500 men died of cholera.]

Increase of protestant missionaries at Malacca.

**America.**

- 1817 James Monroe, 5th president U.S.

The Mississippi received into the Union.

De Witt Clinton's canal fund; act for making a canal betw. N. York and Erie.

Victory of San Martin; the insurgent Chilians rout the Spanish army, Feb. 12.

Republican insurrection in Pernambuco.

Mutual dismantling of the British and American ships on the American lakes.

Steam-boat explosion in Philadel., June 4.

**Africa.**

- 1817 Lancasterian schools establishd. in Senegal.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1817 Eng. settlement at Banjarmasin, Borneo.

River Lachlan, Australia, traced by Oxley.

**Britain.**

- 1818 Celebration of the third centenary of the reformation, January 1.  
 £3,000 subscribed for Mr. Hone in the city of London, January, 7.  
 Fatal duel; Lieut. Bayley shot by Mr. O'Callaghan, near London, January 12.  
 Habeas Corpus act restored, January 28.  
 Ministerial indemnification act for their abuse of power during the suspension of Habeas Corpus act.  
 Sir Samuel Romilly's act for improving the criminal code.  
 Act for building churches £1,000,000 exchequer bills granted.  
 Murder of Mr. Bird and his servant at Greenwich, February 12.  
 Suicide of Sir Richard Croft, M.D., at the lodgings of Rev. Dr. Thackeray, London, whither the deceased had come for the purpose of attending Mrs. Thackeray in her accouchement, Feb. 12.  
 [Several medical gentlemen stated (in evidence on the inquest), that it was their opinion the decease of the princess of Wales had seriously affected the mind of Dr. Croft. See 1817.]  
 Ecclesiastical return in February: benefices, 10,421; sinecures, 38; churches, 10,192; chapels (episcopal), 1,551; glebe-houses, 5,417; glebe-houses out of repair, 2,183—population, 9,940,391; church accommodation, 4,770,975.  
 Hurricane throughout England, March 4.  
 Introduction of the Pestalozian system of instruction.  
 Gen. Hislop depts. the Peishwah, Mar. 23.  
 Two expeditions to discover a N.W. passage unsuccessful.  
 £5,000,000 lent the king of Prussia by the city of London, April 1.  
 Cowper and Applegath's improvements in printing by steam.  
 Lieut. Davis fires at Lord Palmerston in the war office, April 8.  
 Appeal for murder, Ashford against Thornton; wager of battle permitted by the court—declined by the appellant, Apr. 16.  
 Prince Leopold costs—Sykes, Esq. in 1s. damages for shooting on his grounds, April 20.  
 Ratification of a constitution for the Ionian Isles by the prince Regent.  
 German Velocipedes introduced into Eng.  
 Insurrection of the scholars in Westminster School, May 7.  
 Typhus fever rages in Ireland.  
 Heron's motion for repeal of septennial act negatived—116 to 41, May 19.  
 Disturbances in the manufacturing districts.  
 Resolution for universal suffrage and annual parliaments, by Sir F. Burdett, lost by 106 to 2, June 2.  
 Marriage of the duke of Clarence and princess Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, July 13.  
 Duke of Kent married to a princess of Saxe-Coburg, July 13.  
 Resignation of lord chief justice Ellenborough, October 21.  
 Houses first heated by steam passing through pipes.  
 Opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, November 2.

**Britain.**

- 1818 Captain Lyons travels in Africa till 1828.  
 Sir Samuel Romilly commits suicide in a paroxysm of brain fever, November 2.  
 Death of queen Charlotte at Kew, Nov. 17, aged 75.  
 Horrid scene in Edinburgh, on the occasion of the execution of a man named Johnstone, for robbery, Dec. 31; the populace attack the police, cut down the body, and are carrying it away, when it is rescued by the authorities and again suspended.  
 Revenue for the year, £47,260,000.  
 National expenditure, £65,000,000.  
 Regular steam communication by means of the "Rob Roy," 90 tons, 30 horse power, between Glasgow and Belfast first established by Mr. David Napier of Glasgow.  
 ["It is to this gentleman that Great Britain owes the introduction of deep-sea communication by steam-vessels, and the establishment of Post Office steam-packets."—*Scott Russell.*]  
 Forgery prosecutions at Old Bailey, Sep. [Since 1790 no fewer than 14½ executions for forgery had been perpetrated.]  
 Agitation agt. capital convicts for bribery. The Edinburgh and Glasgow union canal. Calcium discovered by Berzelius.  
 Dr. Burney's lib. purchased for Brit. Mus.  
 Sir R. Phillips's new theory of physical philosophy published.  
 The trees in several places blossomed twice or thrice this year.  
 Deaths: Right Hon. Warren Hastings, aged 89; Sir Philip Francis, supposed author of *Junius*.  
**France.**  
 1818 Congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, Feb. 14.  
 Awful catastrophe at Villiers-le-Bel, occasioned by the fall of a church bell, 6,000 lbs. weight, which workmen had been lowering; many lives lost, March 25.  
 Tacit suspension of the concordat of 1817, mutually agreed to by the courts of France and Rome, Nov.  
**Germany.**  
 1818 Representative governments demanded by petitions submitted to the diet, Jan.  
 Union of the Lutheran and Reformed confessions in Bavaria, Nov. 15.  
 Griesbach (d. 1812), G. A. Fast (d. 1841), Buttman (d. 1841), H. J. Klaproth (1784-1835), F. Passow (d. 1833), Gail (d. 1829), Grotfend (d. 1836), and E. Bekker, philologists; Rosenmuller, critic (d. 1835); Thaer, agriculturist (d. 1828); Mohs, mineralogist (d. 1839); F. Accum, chemist (d. 1838); Hegel, metaphysician (d. 1831); C. F. Follen, essayist (d. 1840); Olbers, astronomer (d. 1840); A. W. Schlegel, critic (d. 1845); Hahnemann, physician (d. 1843); Liebig, chemist; and Humboldt, mathematician, &c. flourish.  
 Assassination of the popular dramatist, Kotzebue, by Sandt, a Wurtzburg student, at Mannheim, April 2.  
**Austria.**  
 1818 Prohibition of Polish, Netherland, and some Ger. newspapers, in Austria, Jan.  
 Napoleon's son created duke of Reichstadt, July 22.  
 Plague at Vienna, Nov. and Dec.

**Prussia.**

- 1818 New tariff till 1827.  
Population (French statistics), 11,000,000; revenue, 170,000,000 francs; and debt, 676,000,000 francs (or 4 times its revenue.)  
Two of Luther's descendants placed in the Orphan Institution of Halle by command of the king, Jan.  
Loan of £5,000,000 contracted in London with Mr. N. M. Rothschild by M. Rother, the king's privy councillor of finance, April 1.

**Italy.**

- 1818 Earthquake near Ætna, Feb. 20.  
Plague at Venice, October and November.

**Spain.**

- 1818 The government demand £400,000 from Great Britain, as compensation for the partial abolition of the slave trade, Jan.  
The king appeals to the sovereigns of Europe against his rebellious subjects in South America, June 12.  
Cadiz, Corunna, Santander, and Alicante, declared free ports.  
The king obtains permission from the pope to suspend filling vacant sees for 2 years, and to apply their revenues to public use.  
Decree agt. offensive publications, Nov. 19.  
Painters in Spain—Goya, Lopez, Velasquez, Aparicio, Madrazo, Rivera (historic); Montalvo Sanchez (landscape and marine); Parra, Lacomia (flowers); Rivelles, Galvez, Bravilla, Angel, Antony Tadei (scenery), &c.  
Population, 17,000,000 (besides 13,000,000 in the colonies); revenue, 160,000,000 francs; national debt, 3 milliards francs (19 times its revenue)—French estimate.  
Spanish sculptors—Gines, Agreda, Alvarez, &c.; architects—Perez, Aguado, Moreno, &c.; engravers—Carmona, Esteve, Amulleer, Blanco, &c.; medallists—Sajan, Sepulveda, &c.; Cardano, lithographer.

**Poland.**

- 1818 Vassalage abolished in Courland.  
Congress of the great continental powers at Carlsbad, for the suppression of popular liberty.

**Sweden.**

- 1818 Death of Charles of Sweden, Feb. 5.  
*Charles XIV.* (Bernadotte) Sweden (1810.)  
Cilium discovered by Berzelius.  
Peace of Abo: Sweden cedes the Finnish province of Kymmenegord, with the cities and fortresses of Fredericksham and Wilmanstrand, and the city and fort of Nysslot.

**Russia.**

- 1818 First constitutional diet of the "kingdom of Poland," opened by the king (the emperor Alexander), March 15.  
The Panopticon, near St. Petersburg, burnt, March 28; several lives lost.  
[The architect of this building was the English general Bentham.]  
A constitution promised the Poles.

**Netherlands.**

- 1818 Population (including the colonies), 6,000,000; revenue, 166,000,000 francs; debt, 3 milliards and a-half francs (or 20 times its revenue.)—French estimate.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1818 The fanatic Wahhabees finally subdued.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1818 The Sikhs conquer Cashmere and Mooltan from the Affghans.  
Futteh Khan, vizier of Cabul, murdered by order of Mahmoud; hence revolt against Mahmoud, who escapes to Persia; his brother,  
*Ayub*, ascends the throne of Cabul.  
The power of the Sikhs greatly increases; Runjeet Singh annexes Cashmere, &c.

**India and China.**

- 1818 The revolt of Nagpoor Rajah suppressed; and the rajah himself deposed.  
The cholera reaches Bombay in September; having visited the Dacca, Patna, Dinna-pore, Nudder, Calcutta, Bahar, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Husingabad, Nagpoor, Aurungabad, Panwell, and Poonah, since its outbreak in Jessore in Aug. 1817.  
The cholera in Madras, Oct. 8.  
Mooltan conquered by Runjeet Singh.  
Shah Shooja's expedition against Peshawur, &c. unsuccessful.  
Anglo-Chinese college established by Drs. Morrison and Milne (1813.)  
The Himalaya mountains first declared to be the highest in the world.

**America.**

- 1818 The state of Illinois admitted; U. S. War of the United States with the Seminole Indians.  
First passage of the Atlantic by steam:—the Savannah steam-ship sails from New York to Liverpool.  
Revolutionary outbreaks in Brazil.  
Morillo deſtd. by the Venezuelans, Feb. 10.  
Battle of Sombrero; Bolivar again defeats Morillo, Feb. 17.  
Coronation of Don John VI., king of Brazil (1815.)  
Battle of Maypu; final defeat of the Spaniards by the Chilians; hence  
*Independence of Chili* declared:—*O' Higgins*, director; population, 1,400,000.  
The powder-mills at Brandywine explode; 30 persons killed, March 19.  
The New York state abolish imprisonment for debt, June.  
Exportation of slaves from New Jersey made penal, Nov.  
U. S. navy—6 ships, 11 frigates, 22 sloops.  
Treasury, U. S.: receipts, 16,794,107 dollars 60 cents; disbursements, 16,871,534 dollars 72 cents; leaving a balance (Sep. 30) of 1,950,000 dollars.  
Population of U. S. (French estimate), 12,000,000; revenue, 130,000,000 francs; debt, 463,000,000 francs (or 3 times its revenue.)

**Africa.**

- 1818 Murder of the Dey of Algiers by his own troops, March 1.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1818 The course of the Macquarrie river, Australia, traced by Mr. John Oxley.  
[Mr. Oxley was the first who constructed an Australian map, the materials for which were obtained during his expeditions which he commenced in 1815, by order of government. The discovery of the Blue Mountain chain, which divides the eastern from the western waters, was completed by him.]

**Britain.**

- 1819 Queen Caroline's will proved in Doctors' Commons; personal property under £140,000, Jan. 8.
- Commission of inquiry for checking the circulation of forged notes, Feb. 15.
- Opening of Burlington Arcade, Mar. 20.
- Southwark iron bridge opened, Mar. 23.
- Duke of York's arm broken by a fall in Windsor Castle, April 12.
- £10,000 granted the duke of York for taking care of his father ("custos"), in lieu of the queen, deceased.
- Appropriation of £12,000,000 of the sinking fund to bring the state income equal to the expenditure, April 14.
- Grattan's catholic relief bill lost—213 against 241, April 14.
- Demand of the Bank of England on the government for £10,000,000 debt, May.
- Capt. Franklin's expedition to the shores of the polar sea till 1822.
- Peaceestablishment; 90,000 soldiers, 20,000 navy.
- Birth of princess Victoria (our present queen), only daughter of the duke and duchess of Kent, May 24.
- Riots by non-employed weavers in several places.
- Meetings for parliamentary reform.
- Duke of Marlborough's copy of Boccaccio sold for 875 guineas.
- Engraving on steel introduced by Heath and Perkins of Philadelphia.
- Napoleon's carriage and other relics sold in London at a high price.
- Right of appeal for murder annulled, June.
- Attainder against Lord Edward Fitzgerald's children repealed, July 1.
- A bright comet in the north, July 3.
- Newhall Hill meeting, near Birmingham; Sir C. Wolseley elected "legislatorial attorney and representative," July 12.
- Arrival of the Savannah steam-ship from New York, July 15; being the *First passage across the Atlantic by steam.*
- Great political excitement and discontent throughout the country.
- Conviction of R. Carlile for selling Thos. Paine's "Age of Reason," July 15.
- Reform meeting in Smithfield; 6,000 special constables sworn in to assist the military in preserving the peace, July 21.
- Parry discovers Barrow's Straits, Aug. 2.
- The Sheffield canal completed.
- Bills of indictment against Sir Charles Wolseley and Jos. Harrison, for seditious speeches, at Chester.
- Meeting to petition for reform in St. Peter's field, Manchester (100,000 present); dispersed by yeomanry and hussars—several killed, and hundreds wounded, Aug. 16.
- Riots in Macclesfield, Paisley, &c.
- Cape colony founded by indigent persons, under the superintendence of government.
- Several prosecutions for bribery at elections.
- Election bribery at Grampond; conviction of Sir M. M. Lopez, who is fined £10,000, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Oct.
- Return of Wm. Cobbett from America.
- Prosecutions or Hunt, Burdett, &c.
- Sir Humphrey Davy's paper on the magnetizing influence of galvanism, Nov. 10.
- R. Carlile sentenced to 3 years' imprison-

**Britain.**

- ment, and fined £1,500 for selling Paine's "Age of Reason," Nov. 16.
- 1819 Petitions from city of London, Westminster, &c. against the bills for restricting public liberty.
- The six acts passed, Dec.
- Petition from the Irish residents of St. Giles, London, to government for employment on the Irish bogs, in extent 4,000,000 acres, Dec. 30.
- Severe winter; great distress among the poor throughout the kingdom.
- Perkins's improvements in steel-plate engraving.
- Capt. Parry's voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage (and in 1820), with H.M.S.S. Hecla and Griper.
- Deaths: Dr. J. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) Sydenham Edward; Dr. John Playfair, Edinburgh; Harlow the painter.
- France.**
- 1819 Final abolition of Droit d'Aubaine, Jul. 14.
- Ministry of Mous. de Cazes.
- Prussia.**
- 1819 Congress at Carlsbad.
- Death of marshal Blucher, Sep. 12, aged 77.
- Discontent in Prussia, the king not having fulfilled his promise of 1812 to grant a constitution; hence banishment, &c.
- Italy.**
- 1819 Earthquake throughout Italy; many lives lost.
- Death at Rome of Maria Theresa, Feb. 4.
- Spain.**
- 1819 Death of the queen in childbed, Jan.
- An epidemic fever rages in Spain.
- Execution of above 50 officers, who had been implicated in Lacy's conspiracy.
- Desertion of 20,000 troops in Madrid, destined for service in South America, July.
- Russia.**
- 1819 Establishment of military colonies; the standing army is increased to upwards of 1,000,000 men.
- University of St. Petersburg founded.
- The liberty of the press in Poland nullified by imperial edicts, July 31.
- India and China.**
- 1819 Earthquakes throughout India; district of Kutch swallowed up, and 2,000 persons destroyed.
- Runjeet Singh conquers Cashmere, and annexes it to the dominions of Lahore.
- Dr. Moorcroft's journeys in the Punjab.
- Runjeet Singh bestows the village of Mowran on Dhunna Singh.
- The cholera in Arracan, Siam, Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Penang, &c.
- America.**
- 1819 Alabama received into the Union.
- The Floridas purchased from Spain.
- Porto-Bello re-captured by the Spaniards under general Hare, May 1.
- Perkins's improvement in copper-plate engraving.
- Barrow's Straits discovered by captain Parry, August 2.
- Independence of Colombia*—the states of New Grenada, Quito, and Venezuela, united, Dec. 17; Bolivar, president.
- Act for the suppression of the slave trade; some of the navy of U. S. are to be employed for this purpose.

**Britain.**

- 1820 Death of the duke of Kent, Jan. 23.  
King George III. dies at Windsor, Saturday, Jan. 29, aged 81.  
George IV. (regent) succeeds, Jan. 30.  
Lord Cochrane captures Valdivia, Feb. 12.  
Indictment against the queen, for misconduct abroad, abandoned by the crown lawyers, Feb. 15.  
The queen's name erased from the liturgy.  
Arrest of Cato-Street conspirators, Feb. 23.  
Forged notes in extensive circulation.  
First Eng. colony at Cape of Good Hope.  
"Ribbon-men" in Ireland, March.  
Prosecutions of Burdett, Hunt, &c.  
Disturbances in Yorkshire, Scotland, &c.  
Messrs. Brougham and Denman, queen's attorney and solicitor, April 19.  
The 23d of April to be observed as the king's birth-day, instead of 12th August.  
Execution of Thistlewood, and his associates Brunt, Davison, Ings, and Tidd, (the Cato-Street conspirators,) May 1.  
Numerous petitions from the mercantile and commercial interests for free trade.  
Arrival of queen Caroline, June 6.  
Protest of Mr. Brougham against a secret tribunal for the trial of the queen, Jun. 7.  
Commercial panic in Ireland; twenty banks stop payment, June 21.  
Proposals of Lord Liverpool rejected by the queen, who demands a public trial, Jun. 22.  
Public sympathy in the queen's favour.  
Messrs. Brougham and Denman plead for the queen at the bar of the House of Lords, June 22.  
Secret charges against the queen examined by a secret committee, June 24.  
[Sealed bags containing them had been forwarded.]  
Bill for abolishing naturalization of aliens.  
Liverpool's bill of pains and penalties, Jul. 5.  
Arrival of Majocchi, &c. July 8.  
The Lords refuse to furnish the queen with a list of charges against her, July 24.  
Opening of the Regent's canal, from Paddington to Limehouse, August 1.  
Accusation of the queen opened by Sir R. Gifford, August 19.  
Franklin, alias Fletcher, a spy and hired instigator to sedition, charged at Bond-Street—escapes, Oct. 10.  
Return of Parry from South Seas, Nov. 3.  
Abandonment of the bill of pains and penalties against queen Caroline, Nov. 10.  
Queen goes in state to St. Paul's, Nov. 29.  
Freedom of the city presented to the queen's counsel — Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Dr. Lushington, Dec. 7.  
Expenditure of the year, £70,850,742.  
Astronomical Society of London founded.  
Issue of Bank of England, £27,174,000.  
Population (as estimated by a French writer), 17,000,000 (besides 51 millions of subjects in Asia and America); revenue, 1 milliard 156 million francs; debt, 19 milliards (or 18 times its revenue.)  
Duty paid on 949,000,000 bricks this year.  
Capt. Basil Hall's expedition to the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, till 1822.  
Mr. Barlow's experiments in magnetism.  
Warming by the circulation of hot-water through pipes adopted at the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.

**Britain.**

- 1820 Meteorological observations of Mr. Fox, of Falmouth (temperature of mines.)  
Deaths: Benjamin West, pres. R.A., aged 65; Dr. Isaac Mihner; Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, pres. Royal Society; H. R. H. the duchess of York.  
**France.**  
1820 Assassination of the duke de Berri, Feb. 13.  
Duchess of Berri attempts suicide in Paris, May 12.  
The Parisian Council of Health discover a new fermented liquor called "Claret."  
**Germany.**  
1820 Torture abolished in Hanover.  
Belladonna discovered to be a preservative against scarlet fever by the Faculty at Leipsic, Dec.  
**Austria.**  
1820 The "Quereographe," an instrument for perspective drawing, invented by general M. J. Auracher d'Aurach.  
Death of Fouché, duke of Otranto, at Trieste, Dec. 26.  
**Prussia.**  
1820 Rhenish West India Company, August 1.  
**Italy.**  
1820 Insurrection at Naples under Pepe, Jul. 15.  
The Sicilians revolt; they demand a limitation of the royal prerogatives.  
The Carbonari suppressed in Italy, Sep.  
Introduction of the Lancasterian school system into Italy.  
**Spain.**  
1820 Military revolution in Cadiz, Jan. 1.  
The inhabitants of Cadiz massacred by the soldiery, March 10.  
The Cortes again re-opened.  
1,800 convents suppressed.  
Free export of grain and flour permitted.  
**Portugal.**  
1820 Revolution in Portugal, August 29.  
Constitutional junta formed, Oct. 1.  
**Russia.**  
1820 Expulsion of the Jesuits.  
Billinghausen's voyage of discovery.  
Four papers published in St. Petersburg.  
The northern canal (commenced by Catharine I.) finished.  
**Netherlands.**  
1820 Victory of the Dutch at Sumatra.  
**Turkish Empire.**  
1820 The Mahmood canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile, constructed.  
Excommunication of Ali Pacha.  
**India and China.**  
1820 *Taou-Kwan*, emperor of China.  
Shah Shooja and his brother, the blind Shah Zuma, are settled at Loodiana, under British protection.  
The cholera in China; frightful mortality in Pekin and Canton. Thence it passes to the Spice and Philippine Islands.  
Goldingham's acoustic expts. at Madras.  
Failure of crops in the Bombay presidency.  
**America.**  
1820 Maine admitted as a state of the U.S.  
Number of slaves U.S., 1,538,064.  
Suicide of Henry (Christophe), king of Hayti, Oct. 29 (1811.)  
*The Republic of Hayti*; union of the northern and southern departments.  
*Boyer* elected president.  
Revolt of Peru against Spain.

**Britain.**

- 1821 Addresses to the queen, and petitions in her favour.  
 Petitions. agt. the ministry fr. various places.  
 Mr. Peel refuses the office of president of Board of Control, vacated by Mr. Canning; it is filled by Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, Jan.  
 Shock of earthquake felt in Surrey, Feb. 1.  
 Sentence of two years' imprisonment on Jane Carlile for libel, Feb. 5.  
 Birmingham Society of Arts, Feb. 7.  
 Sir F. Burdett fined £2,000, and to be imprisoned three months, for a letter condemnatory of the "Manchester massacre," Feb. 8.  
 Mr. Hunt fined £200 for selling dried rye, Feb. 9.  
 Plunket's cath. relief bill carried, Feb. 28.  
 Hume's motion for a reduction in the army of 10,000 lost, March 10.  
 Several meetings to raise subscriptions for paying the fines on Burdett and others.  
 Petition of a tradesman, who had in one week taken 25 forged notes, March 27.  
 Reward of £15,000 to the explorer of the Arctic Circle.  
 Napoleon Buonaparte dies at St. Helena, from a cancer in the stomach, May 5.  
 Sovereigns issued by the Bank of England, May 8.  
 Bank restrictions finally removed.  
 Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures realize the sum of £15,000.  
 T. Spring Rice's charges against chief baron O'Grady, June 22.  
 Grant of £6,000 a-year to duke of Clarence, with £1,800 arrears, June 24.  
 The queen's memorial claiming to be crowned queen consort, July 5.  
 The privy council rejects the queen's claims, July 10.  
 Coronation of Geo. IV., July 19.  
 [Queen Caroline attempted to gain admittance to Westminster Abbey, but was denied.]  
 The Bridge-Street association suppressed for extortion, &c. July 21.  
 His majesty's levee; 2,000 present, Jul. 25.  
 Queen Charlotte taken ill, July 30.  
 Death of queen Caroline, August 7.  
 Funeral procession of the queen's remains from London to Harwich; conflicts between the soldiery and populace; two men shot, August 14.  
 Conviction of Rev. Mr. Blacow, for a libellous sermon on the queen, at Lancaster, August 15.  
 Public entry of George IV. into Dublin, August 17.  
 Verdicts of wilful murder against the two life-guards who shot Honey and Francis at the queen's funeral procession.  
 Geo. IV. dismisses Sir R. Wilson from the army, without charge or trial, Sep. 20.  
 [Subscriptions were immediately commenced for the families of the two murdered men, and to indemnify Sir R. Wilson—which realized in Dec.—for the former £150, for the latter £9,000.]  
 Disturbances in Ireland, executions, &c.  
 Mary Anne Carlile fined £500, and to be imprisoned one year, for a "theological" libel, Nov. 15.

**Britain.**

- 1821 St. James's Park first lighted with gas, Dec. 23.  
 Buschman's "Terpodium" introduced.  
 Lester's discovery for drawing off the hydrogen gas from coal mines published.  
 Naphtha lamps—Lord Cochrane's patent.  
 A steam coach to run on common roads constructed in Dublin.  
 Field's new "Madder Lake" introduced.  
 Rev. George Croly, "Angel of the World," "Tragedy of Catiline," &c.; Mrs. Joanna Baillie, "Metrical Legends;" Rev. R. Maturin, "The Universe;" John Dunkin, histor.; Miss Pardoe, "Third Crusade;" Sam. Merriman, "Midwifery," &c. flourish.  
 Society for promoting the Science of Political Economy, headed by Messrs. Ricardo, Malthus, &c.  
 Royal Society of Literature founded.  
 Lady Isabella King's "Female Convention Association" at Bath.  
 Apparatus for walking on water invented by Mr. Kent of Glasgow.  
 The journey from London to Dublin, *via* Holyhead, occupies 45 hours.  
 Mr. Britton's personal survey of the English cathedrals commences in Sep.  
 Riot in the Isle of Man in consequence of the high price of corn, Oct. 5.  
 Capt. Parry's second voyage till 1823 (1819.)  
 Capt. Beechey's expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa (till 1822.)  
 Incorporation of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts; Fr. Johnson, Esq., architect, first president.  
 Griffith's locomotive for common roads.  
 Capt. Sabine's experiments and observations on the dip of the needle.  
 Mr. Barlow's experiments to discover the effects of iron on chronometers.  
 Deaths: John Rennie, civil engineer; Dr. Vicesimus Knox, Sep. 6; Mrs. John Hunter, poetess, Jan. 7, aged 79; Mrs. Piozzi, aged 82; Dr. Gregory, Edinburgh.  
**France.**  
 1821 Disaffection with the ministry; and a desire for change manifested.  
 Khorassan visited by Mr. Frazer.  
 French navy, 76 war vessels, carrying 10,000 seamen and 1,029 guns, stationed in different parts of the world, for the protection of commerce, abolition of the slave traffic, and prevention of contraband trade.  
 Change in the administration; the ultra party lose their influence, August.  
 Death of Napoleon Buonaparte, of cancer in the stomach, at St. Helena, May 5; interred on the 9th.  
 M. Fresnel's general theory of double refraction.  
 Death of Charles Vauloo, painter of snow-pieces, in July, aged 89.  
**Germany.**  
 1821 Population of the Tyrol and Voralberg, 782,082.  
 Treaty between the Austrians and Swiss; "unworthy the nation of the heroes of Morgarten." The latter agree to deliver up the refugees from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.  
 Moritz Retsch, engraver and painter, fl.

**Austria.**

1821 Treaty of Navarra, July 20, between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia; an Austrian corps of 12,000 men is to form a line in the Sardinian states.

**Prussia.**

1821 Concordat with the pope.  
Improved sawing-mill, threshing mill, and newly-invented astronomical watch, by M. Kuhawiewsky of Warsaw.

**Italy.**

1821 Piedmontese insurrection; hence Abdication of Victor Emmanuel; his brother succeeds, viz.:

*Charles Felix*, king of Savoy, March.

Canova's "Theseus" completed.

Pius VII. grants a new constitution to the states of the church.

The Neapolitan *Constitution!*—the king is to choose the national representatives, and promises pensions to those of them who may deserve rewards.

**Spain.**

1821 Frightful ravages of fever; medical assistance is of no use except in preventive remedies; 360 a-day perish.

The club "Fontana d'Oro" at Madrid.

Great excitement throughout the country; gen. Riego and Mina are accused of conspiracy against the government.

**Portugal.**

1821 The court returns from Brazil to Lisbon, July 4.

Insurrection at Lisbon, August 21.

**Russia.**

1821 Patriotic societies spring into existence in several parts of Poland.

The czar instructs baron Strogonoff to propose to the Porte—the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turks, free passage of the Dardanelles, and amnesty to the Greeks.

150,000 Russians advance to the Dneister.

**Netherlands.**

1821 Tax on the grinding of corn—inflicted on Belgium—a grievance.

**Turkish Empire.**

1821 Revolt of Moldavia and Wallachia.

*Commencement of the Greek insurrection*; revolt of the Morea.

The Greek patriarch, at Constantinople, put to death; 10,000 Christians slaughtered at Cyprus; massacre of Christians at Constantinople, Bucharest, &c.

Battle of Dragatschan; Moldavians routed. Ypsilanti, the leader of the Moldavian revolt, subdued, and the revolt quelled.

Ali Pacha driven from Jannina.

Battle of Ampli, and defeat.

Odysseus, the head of the insurgent Greeks, obtains many advantages over Omer Vrione Pacha. Foreigners flock to the aid of the Greeks.—*Philhellenes.*

Guerilla Greek warfare successful.

Baron Strogonoff's remonstrances against the arbitrary imprisonment of the banker Danesi are treated with contempt; the baron quits Constantinople; soon after

The Russian armies advance to the frontiers. (See 1854.)

[“Whether Russia has conducted herself without interested views in her conduct towards the Ottoman Porte is doubtful. Constantinople has long been an object

**Turkish Empire.**

of her ambition. The cause of humanity will have reason to triumph, should the Greeks become free, or only exchange the government of Turkey for that of Russia.”—*New Monthly Magazine*, Aug.]

1821 “The Ottoman Porte receives from all the great powers of Europe most energetic remonstrances on its cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and on the attitude which it seems disposed to assume with regard to Russia, now in strict alliance with Austria, Prussia, England, and France. The Porte denies that the punishment of several Greek ecclesiastics proceeded from a system of persecution against the Christian religion and the Greek nation.”

[“The first year of the war, though marked by atrocities on both sides, was eminently successful on the part of the Greeks.”]

**Persia and Tartary.**

1821 War of Persia with Turkey.

The cholera in Arabia in July; and in Bender-Abassi, Persia, in August; in Shiraz and Isbahan, &c. in September.

**India.**

1821 Cholera in Muscat; it passes into Persia.

Treaty with the Imaum of Senna negotiated by captain Wm. Bruce, Jan. 15.

**America.**

1821 *James Monroe* re-elected president, U. S. Ratification of the sale of Florida to the United States by the kg. of Spain; hence Cession of Florida by the Spanish government to the United States.

Missouri received into the U. S. Union.

Slavery compromise; Liberia purchased.

Critical position of the court of Don John in Brazil; he appoints a commission to draw up a constitution, Feb. 18.

Don Pedro appntd. regent of Brazil, Ap. 22.

Departure of court for Portugal, Ap. 24.

Battle of Caabobo; defeat of the royalists by Bolivar, June 24.

The remains of Major André transferred from America to Westminster, Aug. 10.

Callao surrenders to San Martin, Sep. 21.

Failure of an attempt to crown Don Pedro emperor of Brazil, Oct. 4.

Brazil reduced to a colony by the decrees of the Cortes at Lisbon.

Don Pedro prepares to return.

The Brazilians indignantly refuse submission to the decrees of the Cortes; they solicit the prince to remain.

*Independence of Peru and Guatemala.*

*San Martin*, protector; population about one million and a-half.

Isthmus of Panama asserts independence, Dec. 5.

The Hudson's Bay Fur Company foundd. Revolution in Brazil.

Captain Scoresby kills whales in the polar regions with Congreve rockets.

New Southern lands explored.

Negro conspiracy in Jamaica discovered and suppressed.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1821 First stage coach in Australia—between Sydney and Paramatta, March 8.

It is discovered that the wool of this colony is superior to all other wool.

Population of New South Wales, 20,783.

**Britain.**

- 1822 Resignation of viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department; Mr. Peel succeeds, Jan. 17.  
 Angerstein's pictures purchased for the public for £60,000, Jan. (See 1824.)  
 Post per steam fr. Calais to Dover, Jan. 22.  
 Great distress in Ireland; also serious disturbances in the south and south-west.  
 Numerous executions; 39 sentenced, in Cork.  
 Subscriptions commenced for Irish relief.  
 Testimonials, services of plate, &c. voted to Mr. Joseph Hume by public meetings held in several places, Jan. 31.  
 Martin's act against cruelty to animals.  
 The House of Commons refuse to deliberate on the distresses of the country; Mr. Bronham's motion to that effect rejected, Feb. 11.  
 An injunction refused in favour of the publishers of Byron's "Cain," Feb. 12.  
 Surrender of £30,000 from the civil list by the king, March 12.  
 The "Insurrection Act" (Ireland) passed.  
 Many agricultural and other meetings on parliamentary reform and national distress, March, &c.  
 Duel between Sir Alex. Boswell and James Stuart, Esq.; the former killed, Mar. 26.  
 Canning apptd. gov.-gen. of India, Mar. 27.  
 Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland.  
 Important decision: a coroner's jury decide that publicans are bound to admit those into their houses found in a state of extremity, April 9.  
 The king's levee; 1,300 present, April 11.  
 Motion for reform by Lord John Russell lost, April 25.  
 Mr. Denman appointed common serjeant to the city of London, April 26.  
 Duel between the dukes Bedford and Buckingham, May 2.  
 Bank charter extended to 1844.  
 Gas in St. Paul's cathedral, May 6.  
 Great distress in Ireland; £300,000 subscribed, and £50,000 granted by parliamt., for the relief of the sufferers, May.  
 Revision of the criminal code: Sir James Macintosh's motion for, rejected, Jun. 4.  
 Application of Mrs. Olivia Serres, *alias* princess Olive, rejected, June 19.  
 Bank discount interest reduced to 4 per cent., and the time extended to 96 days, June 20.  
 Irish catholic relief bill lost in the Lords, June 21. (The opponents of *all* reform.)  
 Marriage regulation act, July 1.  
 Statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, July 10.  
 Affair of Percy Joelyyn, the bishop of Clogher; he is suffered to escape, July 20.  
 Movelly, the soldier, is arrested.  
 The "Alien" bill passed, July 30.  
 Green and Griffith's unfortunate balloon ascent at Cheltenham, July 30.  
 Election bribery; Sir James Hulse convicted, August 7.  
 George IV. departs for Scotland, Aug. 11.  
 Castlereagh's suicide at North Cray, Au. 12.  
 George IV. in Edinburgh, &c. Aug. 14-30.  
 Execrations of the populace at the public funeral of marq. Londonderry, Aug. 20.  
 A soldier flogged to death at York.  
 Civic banquet to the king in the hall of the Parliament House, Edinburgh, Aug. 24.

**Britain.**

- 1822 An iron steamer sails fr. London to Paris.  
 Collections in England and Scotland for the Greeks.  
 Agricultural riots in Norfolk and other counties; several thrashing machines broken.  
 County agricultural meetings for reform.  
 Griffith's steam carriage invented.  
 Return of Geo. IV. from Scotland, Sep. 2.  
 Mr. Canning secretary of state, Sep. 17.  
 Welsh bards; the *fourth* Eistedfodh at Brecon, Sep. 25.  
 Day patrols first estab. in London, Oct. 11.  
 Several convictions for libels.  
 Arrest of Dr. Bowring at Calais, Oct. 15.  
 Liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ichester jail (2½ years' imprisonment), Oct. 30.  
 Opening of the Caledonian canal, Oct. 31.  
 Prohibition of the Orange decorations of the statue of William III. in Stephen's Green, Dublin, Oct. 31.  
 Orange outrage on the marquis Wellesley in Dublin, Dec. 14.  
 The "Tread-mill," invented by Mr. W. Cubitt, comes into use.  
 Wollaston on Meteorology in *Phil. Trans*.  
 Gordon's patent locomotive steam carriage.  
 Captain Scoresby's artificial magnets.  
 Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., fl. (d. 1823.)  
 Deaths: Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker; Sir W. Herschel, astronomer; Mrs. Garrick, widow of late David Garrick, aged 99.  
 Dr. Whitaker, antiquarian; Percy Bysshe Shelley; A. W. Devis, landscape painter.  
 1823 The salt tax reduced, Jan. 5.  
 Further subscriptions on behalf of Greeks.  
 Yorkshire reform meeting; requisition for holding it signed by 2,000 freeholders, Jan. 22. Held Feb. 22.  
 Spilbury's patent for tanning.  
 [Knowles's and Dewesbury's patent soon followed—for improvements, &c.]  
 Mr. Foaber obtains the first premium offered by the committee for rebuilding London Bridge, Feb. 20.  
 Several meetings on agricultural distress.  
 Election of col. White, Dublin; fatal to many, Feb.  
*Church Reform*: Mr. Hume's motion negatived in the Ho. of Commons, Mar. 4.  
 Catholic question "shelved" by adjournment, April 17.  
 Hume's motion for reform in Irish church.  
 Peel's currency bill in operation.  
 Lord John Russell's motion for representative reform lost, April 23.  
*Continued on p. 604.*

**France.**

- 1822 Post office communication betw. Calais and Dover by steam-vessels, comnd. Jan. 22.  
 Earthquake at Lyons, Feb. 18.  
 Suppression of general Berton's insurrection, Feb. 26.  
 The French press shackled, March 10.  
 Insurrection at Colmar; suppressed July 9.  
 Berton executed at Pottiers, Sep. 16.  
 Acoustic experiments of Arago, Bouvard, Matthieu, Prony, Humboldt, and Gay Lussac.  
 Death: Rene Just Haüy, mineralogist.  
**Germany.**  
 1822 The king of Würtemberg refuses to place additional restriction on the press, Feb.  
 The Swiss subscribe for furnishing Irish, Jul.

**Austria.**

1822 The Jesuits restored to Austria, Feb.

**Prussia.**

1822 Encke's comet; its orbit, motions, perturbations, &c. detected.

[Seen in England 1795, and in France 1805. Its revolution is performed in 3 years and 15 weeks.]

A diet is granted the grand duchy of Posnania (Poland), which shall meet every second year.

**Italy.**

1822 Eruption of Vesuvius and earthq., Feb. 13. Thirty-one patriots condemned to death at Naples, Sep. 25; and nine at Rubiera in Modena, Oct. 11.

Terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, "the most tremendous since 1794," Oct. 22.

**Poland and Bohemia.**

1822 Freemasons' Lodges in Russia and Poland closed by an imperial Ukase, Jan. Celakowsky's collection of Bohemian ballads and light literature published.

**Spain.**

1822 The king opens the Cortes, March 1. Conflict in Madrid between the royal guards and national militia, July 7. The "Army of the Faith" defeated in several engagements with the constitutionalists, Sep.

Battle in Navarre between the armies of Quesada and Espinosa, Oct. 27.

A corps of "boys" formed in Madrid.

**Portugal.**

1822 The Cortes pay a high compliment to Jeremy Bentham for his patriotic writings, Jan. 17.

Republic of Chili acknowledged, Jan. 25. The Cortes refuse to acknowledge the independence of Brazil; they request the prince royal to return home, Sep. 4.

Revolution in Brazil, Oct. 12. (See Amer.)

**Norway.**

1822 The Norwegian diet protests against the creation of an official nobility.

**Netherlands.**

1822 Transit duties reduced in Holland. Moll, Vanbeck, and Kuytenbrouwer's experiments on sound.

**Turkish Empire.**

1822 Independence of Greece proclaimed, Jan. 27. The Greeks capture Napoli, and expel the Turks from the Morea.

Corinth besieged, Feb.

Jannina possessed by the Turks.

Ali Pacha murdered; his head is sent to Constantinople, Feb.

[Notwithstanding his usurpation and tyranny he protected the Christians from Turkish persecution.]

Victory over the Greeks in gulf of Patras, March 3.

Assassination of Christians at Constantinople, March 25; at Scio (15,000) Ap. 12.

The Greeks take Trikali by storm; they murder both Turks and Jews, March 27.

Bombardment, capture, and most horrible massacre of Scio, April 23; 40,000 Greeks slaughtered and 30,000 made captives.

Athens capitulates to the Greeks, June 22. Several Greeks under British protection put to death at Constantinople.

Loss of the fleet, admiral, &c. off Scio; the Greeks having fired the fleet, July 1.

**Turkish Empire.**

1822 The Greeks defeat the Turks at Larissa; Thermopylae, and Salonica, July 8.

Exposure of 800 Greek virgins in the Asiatic slave markets by the Turks; and murder of 20,000 Christians—slaughtered in the towns and villages, July.

Victory of Greeks at Thermopylae, Aug. 10.

Chourschid Pacha again defeated, Sep. 18. Edict of the sultan for the immediate execution of all Christian prisoners.

Victory attends the Greek arms. Fortress of Corinth taken by Colocotroni, Oct. 2.

Arta surrenders to the Greeks.

They also take Tripolizza, and put the Mohammedans to the sword.

[The second campaign of the Greeks scarcely yielded to the first. Against the successes of the patriots the Turks could place no countervailing advantage but the horrible massacre of Scio.]

Conquest of Nubia by the Turks.

The Greek insurrection pronounced a rebellion by the congress of sovereigns at Verona, Dec. 14.

1823 The Greeks rise superior to the Turks in naval warfare.

Greek national congress at Argos, Ap. 10. "Phillehenes"—foreign Greek sympathizers, arrive in large numbers.

Continued on p. 605.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1822 The cholera in Persia; following (as it invariably did, whether in Asia or Europe) the great commercial lines of intercourse. It passes on to Syria, &c.

**India and China.**

1822 Fire at Canton; 15,000 houses destroyed. The French officers, Allard and Ventura, in the service of Runjeet Singh.

**Africa.**

1822 M. J. Raymond Pacha's journeys in Egypt. The Banana Isles annexed to Sierra Leone, Feb. 8.

Death of Muley Soliman; succeeded by Muley Abderaman (nephew) emperor of Morocco.

**America.**

1822 First cotton factory at Lowell erected. Liberia colonized; Jehudi Ashmun, superintendent.

Excitement in Brazil; Don Pedro announces to the municipality of Janeiro that he would remain in the country.

Independence of Brazil declared.

Don Pedro, emp.; population, 5,130,000.

Departure of the Portuguese troops.

Arrival of a large armament from Portugal to enforce the authority of the Cortes; Don Pedro sends the armament back.

The U. S. government recognise the independence of Columbia, Mexico, and Peru, March 19.

San Martin, protector of Lima, resigns, June 19.

The claims of Russia on the north-west coast denied by the U. S.

Execution of 11 negroes for insurrection, July 5.

Cavern near Black River discovd. July 10.

Iturbide (general) emp. of Mexico, July 20. Conspiracy against Iturbide (denominated usurper) of Mexico detected, August.

**Britain.**

- 1823 *Continued* from p. 602.  
*Witchcraft in Somersetshire*: Eliz. Bryant and two daughters imprisoned for four months, for injuring Ann Burge, aged 69, who, they believed, had bewitched one of their family.  
 Mr. Owen's social system in Ireland; the "Irish Philanthropic Society" formed.  
 Mr. Brougham's motion for admitting a petition from the catholics of Ireland lost.  
 Lord Portsmouth of unsound mind since 1807—the unanimous opinion of his jury, April 28.  
 Institution of the Society of British Artists, May 21.  
 Raw cotton from Egypt first imported.  
 Royal Literary Society's first meetg. Ju. 17.  
 Important improvement in lithography.  
 Petition of 200 ministers, and 2,000 laity, agnst. government prosecutions for blasphemy, July 4.  
 Two votes of £1,000 each by the Common Council of London for Greeks and Spaniards, July 10, 12.  
 Orange outrage at the fair of Maghera, county Derry, July 12.  
 Dublin Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded.  
 Public sympathy with the suffering "Constitutionalists" of Spain; large sums freely and generously subscribed.  
 New marriage act repealed.  
 First tithe-commutation act.  
 Relaxation of the navigation laws.  
 Meeting in London Tavern to consider the social plans propounded by Mr. Owen, August 8.  
 Petty sessions first estab. in Ireland, Aug.  
 Meteorological Soc. of London fdd. Sep. 16.  
 Diorama of London opened, Sep. 29.  
 Return of cap. Parry fr. North seas, Oct. 18.  
 Birmingham great musical festival, at which £10,500 was realized, Oct. 23.  
 Murder of Mr. Weare, near Watford, Herts, Oct. 24. (See Jan. 1824.)  
 Experiments on the air of London by Mr. Howard; he states that its temperature is raised 2 degrees above that of its neighbourhood by artificial sources of heat.  
 Several county and city petitions this year for parliamentary reform.  
 Anti-Slavery Society founded.  
 The library of George III. presented to the British Museum by the king.  
 Shipwrecked Mariners' Assoc., Norwich.  
 Edinburgh Royal Institution founded.  
 Increased emigration from the north of Ireland to Upper Canada.  
 Demolition of queen Caroline's residence—Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith.  
 Experiments on sound by Dr. Gregory at Woolwich.  
 Mr. Barlow's experiments at Woolwich on the needle in different observations, assisted by Mr. Christie.  
 Daniell's essays on meteorology published.  
 Ivory on meteorology, in *Phil. Trans.*  
 Revival of engraving on steel by Mr. C. Warren; he receives a gold medal.  
 [Some of the earliest engravers, particularly Albert Durer, used steel plates for engraving, but they were afterwards wholly rejected for those of copper.]

**Britain.**

- 1823 Lotteries sanctioned by law for the last time.  
*Confession of Faith of the Welsh or Calvinistic Methodists* published.  
 Deaths: Dr. Ed. Jenner; Jos. Nollekins; William Combe, Esq.; David Ricardo, Esq.; Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy;" Dr. Ledwich, Irish antiquary; Dr. Charles Hutton; Mrs. A. Radcliffe.  
 1824 *On* p. 606.
- France.**  
 1823 Invasion of Spain by 100,000 French. Retreat of Ballesteros before the French, August 30.  
 1824 Suicides in Paris this year, 371.  
 Chambers opened March 23; the king declares against a "liberal policy."  
 Revenue, 899,510,383 francs.  
 Chateaubriand dismissed, June 5; M. de Villele takes the portfolio of foreign affairs.  
 Attempts of the government to suppress an obnoxious newspaper unsuccessful.  
 Censorship of the press restored by the king, August 15; eleven days after the close of the session.  
 Remains of James II. of Engld. discovered they are re-interd. with great pomp, Sep. 5.  
 Death of the king, (Louis XVIII.) Sep. 16.  
 Charles X. (brother) succeeds.  
 The king enters Paris in state, Sep. 27.  
 Censorship of the press removed, Sep. 29.  
*Continued* on p. 606.
- Germany.**  
 1823 Acoustic experiments by general Myrbael and Professor Stampfer, Saltzburg.  
 1824 The Frankfort diet limit the privilege of publishing its debates to two Frankfort papers only.  
 The plot of 1823 against the life of the elector of Hesse Cassel, proved to be a state trial by M. de Horn.  
 Great depression of trade in Germany.  
 Approximation of catholic and protestant modes of worship in Germany.  
 Luther's wedding ring, dated June 13, 1525 deposited in the museum of Darmstadt.  
 Attempt of the Bavarian chamber to repress the licentiousness of the priesthood.  
*Continued* on p. 606.
- Austria.**  
 1823 The emperor countenances the invasion of Spain by the French.  
 1824 Prince Metternich prohibits Lord Holland Lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson, Comtesse Bourke and Lady Morgan, from entering the emp. as "suspicious persons," Ju. 14.
- Prussia.**  
 1823 Provincial parliaments established.
- Italy.**  
 1823 Church of St. Paul's, Rome, burnt, Jul. 15.  
 1824 Death of cardinal Gonsalvi, Jan.  
 Death of the grd. duke of Tuscany; hence Leopold II. grand duke of Tuscany, Ju. 18.  
 Death of the widow of "the last of the Stuarts" at Florence, who, it is said, secretly married Alfieri the poet after the Pretender's death in 1788.  
 Death of the ex-king of Savoy.  
 Foggio's experiments on mineralogy.  
 Punishment of count Fred. Gonfalonieri and seven other "conspirators" against the Austrian yoke in Italy.  
 Bible societies condnd. by the pope (1817.)

**Spain.**

- 1823 The ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, recalled from Madrid, Jan. 5.  
Treachery and base infidelity of the king; he abrogates the constitution; while his "sottish ambition of autocracy is pandered to by the French king." (See France.)  
Molina defeats Ballasteros in Granada.  
Defection of Morillo and Ballasteros from the service of the Cortes; they seduce their armies to join the king, August.  
Corunna lost to the Cortes, Sep. 29; Pampeluna and Santona surrender; Cadiz taken by assault; gen. Riego taken and executed, but Mina escapes from Barcelona to England, and O'Donnell to Fr.  
The Cortes banished from Madrid for ever.  
Victor Saez, minister, displaced.  
Surrender of Cadiz to the French, Oct. 3.  
Free export to all agricultural productions.

**Portugal.**

- 1823 Constitution withdrawn by the king, Ju. 5.  
1824 Outbreaks in Lisbon.  
Conspiracy of prince Miguel and the queen, April 29.  
Persecution of freemasons; "die all infamous freemasons," exclaims the prince. The king a prisoner at Bemposta.  
Numerous arrests by order of Miguel.  
The conspiracy is rendered abortive through the interference of France and England; the prince is pardoned by his father, but allowed to travel; the queen is banished, May.  
Excessive heat in Lisbon, July 18-20.  
Shock of earthquake on the 19th.

**Norway.**

- 1823 Popular demands for judicial reform.

**Russia.**

- 1823 Constantine, the heir apparent, resigns his right to the throne.  
[The grand duke Constantine, though possessed of very considerable talents, is, in fact, an untamed tiger; among his favourite recreations may be mentioned—shaving the heads of females who displeased him, tarring and feathering the denuded heads; confining brave men in dungeons beneath common sewers; kicking ladies from his presence; weekly floggings as a slow means of capital punishment, &c.]  
A Russian state prison established in the "kingdom of Poland" by Alexander.  
Memorial of the czar to the allied courts respecting the Greeks; he recommends the establishment of three principalities or hospodarships in Greece, as in Moldavia and Wallachia, Dec.  
["The designing interference of the emperor in the internal affairs of the states of Europe was prominent throughout this year."]
 

Seven Khans of the Kirghis and Calmuc tribes transfer their allegiance from China to Russia.

1824 *On p. 607.*

**Netherlands.**

- 1823 The use of the French language in public acts forbidden—thus forcing upon the Belgians a practice opposed to the national feeling.  
1824 *On p. 607.*

**Turkish Empire.**

1823 *Continued from p. 603.*

- Marco Botzaris victorious, June.  
Arrival of Lord Byron in Greece, August.  
The cholera rages in Syria and all along the borders of the Mediterranean.  
Alliance offensive and defensive concluded between the revolted Greeks and the "sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem," July 23.  
["Without a fortress, or a field, or a foot of ground, or a gun, or a sailor, or a soldier, or a shilling, this once illustrious corporation—which was supposed to be as extinct as the Saxon heptarchy—offered their alliance to the struggling commonwealth of Greece!"]  
[In the third campaign the Greeks gained no remarkable successes, though no ground was lost. "But for the internal divisions of the chiefs, the independence of Greece might have been placed beyond the reach of danger" this year.]  
Abdication of the sultan of Palimban (1820.)

1824 *On p. 607.*

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1823 Peace with Turkey at Erzerum.  
Defeat of the Afghans at Nusheroo by the Sikhs under Runjeet Singh; hence Disorganization of Cabul.

1824 *On p. 607.*

**India.**

- 1823 Peshawur invaded by Runjeet Singh.  
Battle of Noshehra; defeat of the Mahometans; Peshawur a dependency upon Lahore.  
Defeat of the English at Doodpattee by the Burmese, Feb. 21.  
Proclamation of the Eng. gov.-gen. Mar. 5.  
The Brit. army capture Rangoon, Mar. 11.  
[Chedubah fell before brig. M'Creagh, and Negrais was taken by licut. Steadman.]  
Battle of Kemmendine, June 10; British under gen. Campbell rout the Burmese.  
Lord Amherst, gov.-gen. of India, Aug. 1.  
Designs of Runjeet Singh upon Sindh.  
Martaban taken by storm, Oct. 31.  
Mutiny of native infantry at Barakpore, Nov.; gen. Dalzell shoots down 100 of the mutineers and hangs 12.  
Great defeats of the Burmese near Kemmendine, Dec. 5, 6, 15, 16, 17.  
Tea plant discovered in Assam by Mr. Bruce.

1824 *On p. 607.*

**America.**

- 1823 Republican constitution adopted by the nrthrn. province of Peru; capital, Lima.  
Escape of the Portuguese troops from Bahia with all the treasures of the city—80 sail.  
Lord Cochrane captures several vessels.  
The Colombians under Sacre defeat the royalists under Cantarac, Sep. 1.  
Independence of the South American republican states acknowledged, Oct. 30.  
The emperor of Brazil creates Lord Cochrane marquis of Maranhani, Oct. 23.  
Paez takes Porto Cavallo by assant—the last stronghold of the royalists, Nov. 9.  
The American Union resolve to make common cause with any state in North or South America which might be attacked by European alliances in favour of Spain or Portugal.

1824 *On p. 607.*

**Britain.**

- 1824 Prosecution of Mr. Hunt for publishing "The Vision of Judgment," in the "Liberal," Jan. 15.
- Dempster, a juggler, kills himself by swallowing a knife, Jan. 27.
- Conviction of Thurtle and Hunt for the murder of Mr. Weare, Jan.
- Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.
- The Irish insurrection act renewed, Feb.
- [Lord John Russell, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Denman, opposed its renewal.]
- Mr. Williams's exposure of the grievous delays and expenses of the court of chancery, Feb. 29, in the House of Commons.
- ["Experience as a suitor in that court," said the honourable gentleman, "while I can command the remedy of a pistol, I never shall have."]
- Amelioration of the condition of the West India slaves:—piracy and the slave trade declared equally criminal.
- Improvement in the mode of execution, on the proposal of Mr. Sheriff Laurie, London, who conceded the palm of cleverness to the Glasgow hangmen.
- First pile of New London bridge driven, March 15.
- Riots in Manchester; the masters having increased the number of hours' labour from 11 to 12 each day, April 5.
- The "Logging stone" wantonly overturned by "gallant" officers, April 8. [It was replaced Dec. 1.]
- Death of Ld. Byron at Missolonghi, Ap. 19.
- The Bank of England publishes its intention of investing money on mortgages, and the security of public stock, April.
- Skeleton of a mammoth discovered at Ilford, near Bow, Essex.
- Angerstein's pictures exhibited in Pall Mall—forming the foundation of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London, May.
- Unitarian marriage bill; lost, May 4.
- Peel's renewal of the "Alien" act of 1816, May 14—an unpopular measure.
- [Sir James Macintosh produced evidence to show, that it has never been a prerogative of the British crown to expel foreigners, or to refuse them admission.]
- Arrival of the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, May 20.
- [They died of measles in July.]
- Roman Catholic relief bills presented by Lord Lansdowne rejected, May 24.
- Attempt of Mr. G. Lamb to procure for persons accused of felony the privilege of counsel frustrated, May 24.
- [Denman supported Mr. Lamb's motion.]
- Mr. Harris, aeronaut, killed, May 25.
- Gourlay's attack on Brougham, June 11.
- Hugh Pritchard publicly sells his wife, aged 26, for 3s., at Manchester, June.
- Commercial treaty with Denmark, June 16.
- Roman Catholics and dissenters become eligible to situations in revenue, June 17.
- Repeal of the fiscal duties between England and Ireland.
- Onslow's usury bill lost by a manoeuvre.
- Hobhouse's anti-window-tax bill rejected.
- Vote of £57,000 for purchasing Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures for National Gallery in London.

**Britain.**

- 1824 Westminster Review commenced.
- MS. of Lord Byron's memoirs burned by Mrs. Leigh; Mr. Moore immediately repays Mr. Murray 2,000 guineas.
- Irreligious publications; 8 shopmen of Mr. R. Carlile convicted and punished.
- Funeral of Lord Byron in London, July 12.
- Loss of the George the IV., July 18, off the coast of Africa.
- Vegetarian Society formed at Manchester.
- Peace with Algiers, July 22.
- Ormonde estates sold by Robins, Nov. 17.
- Hurricane on coasts, Nov. 19. (See Russia.)
- Mr. H. Fauntleroy, banker, tried for forgery, Oct.; he is executed Nov. 30.
- Shock of earthquake at Portsmouth, Dec. 1.
- Rise of Mechanics' Institutions (Glasg.)
- Society for preventing cruelty to animals founded.
- Formation of the Athenæum Club, Lond.
- The New Post Office, London.
- Suspens. bridge of Abelconway constructed.
- Duty on coals entering London reduced to 6s.
- Catholic rent, £1,052 7s. 6d.
- Greek loan of £800,000 contracted in Eng.
- Valpy's editions of the Delphin Classics.
- Sect of Bryanites appear at Millbrook.
- Capt. Parry's third voyage till 1824 (1819.)
- Galvanism applied to the preservation of the copper sheathing of ships by Sir Humphrey Davy.
- Wright's patent for pin-making.
- Mr. Macintosh's patent for making water proof cloth.
- From the population returns of Ireland, lately published, it appears, that the average population of that country is 365 to the square mile, while that of England is but 210, and of Scotland 86.
- [The country enjoyed much prosperity this year, as well as in 1823. It was stated at the time that "even country gentlemen, the most querulous of all classes, the least accustomed to suffer, and the most incapable of struggling with difficulties when difficulties present themselves, could no longer complain." The average price of wheat, it must be observed, was 62s. per quarter. In 1822 it was only 43s.]
- Deaths: Mrs. Hartley, actress; Rev. John Smith, in prison, "under an illegal sentence of death;" Miss Sophia Lee; Sir Thos. Maitland, at Malta; C. R. Maturin.
- France.**
- 1824 Continued from p. 604.
- Mummies from Egypt, brought by M. Cail-liaud; also an Egyptian sarcophagus.
- Murder of a "witch," in the Drome.
- Death of Louise Adelaide, princess of Conde, March 10. (b. 1757.)
- Germany.**
- 1824 Continued from p. 604.
- The cantons of Switzerland yield up the foreign refugees, on the several demands of Austria, Russia, and France.
- ["Germany, under that single name, dismembered as it is, and has been, is in reality no country at all for any man. It includes a number of people speaking different dialects of the same language, but having in no other respect a community of feeling."]

**Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.**

- 1824 Offer of the king of Sweden and Norway to alter the constitution of Norway, and to introduce new titles of nobility, refused by the Storting.  
Comercial treaty betw. Denmark and Eng.

**Russia.**

- 1824 25,000 persons from the Polish frontiers are forcibly removed to the territory of the Tchernemooski Cossacks in the winter season; thousands perish.  
Hurricane on the coasts of all countries bordering on the Baltic; inundation of St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.  
The czar evaded the arrangement for evacuating of the principalities till towards the close of the year.  
The troops on the left of the Danube withdraw to the right. (See Turkey.)  
University of Abo in Finland numbers 49 professors and 530 students; it has a library of 30,000 volumes.

**Netherlands.**

- 1824 Treaty for the exchange of territory in the Indian Archipelago with Great Britain concluded, March 17.  
War of the Dutch in Celebes and Sumatra.  
Treaty of Holland and Belgium with England; Beencoolen exchanged for Malacca.  
Civil code of laws completed.  
War of opinion in Belgium: the bishop of Ghent heads the opposition against the "heretic king."

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1824 Lord Byron comes to Missolonghi, Jan. 10. He is appointed to the command of an expedition against Lepanto.  
Mehemet Ali revolts, March 2.  
Those Greeks who escaped the massacres at Scio, Psara, &c. take refuge in Syria.  
Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, Ap. 19; being only 36 years and 3 months old.  
Turkish fleet sails, April 23; appears before Ipsara, July 2; victory at Ipsara.  
Ipsara taken and destroyed by the Capitan Pacha, July 3.  
Defeat of the Capitan Pacha, with the loss of three ships, August 6.  
Defeat of Capitan Pacha at Samos, Aug. 16.  
Miaulis obtains many naval victories.  
Naval defeat near Mitylene and Scio by the Greeks; 2 ships burnt, Oct. 6.  
Provisional governm. estab. in Greece; presidents, Panuzzo and Conduriotti, Oct. 12.  
Turks totally evacuate Moldavia, Nov. 23.  
The Divan insists upon the evacuation of the principalities (so long evaded) by the Russians; they retire, Dec.  
Internal dissensions in Greece; revolt of Colocotroni against the provisional govt. The cholera in Judea, Palestine.  
Colonel Stanhope recommends to his quaker friends in England the importance of sending out schoolmasters to spread the Lancasterian school system wherever the Greek conquests extended. He adds, "with the press and the Bible the whole mind of Greece might be put in labour."  
[This year the cause of the Greeks attracted sympathy and confidence from all quarters. "The new enemy who now appeared in the field was more terrible than any former assailant whom the Greeks had encountered."]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1824 Division of the kingdom of Cabul:—  
*Dost Mohammed* reigns in Cabul;  
*Shah Mahmoud* rules in Herat;  
*Futeh Khan* acknowledged in Candahar.  
Earthquakes for 6 days at Shiraz in April; renewed in June.  
[The mountains of Kazroom were levelled, and thousands of lives were lost.]

**India.**

- 1824 War declared against the Burmese, Mar. 5. Rangoon taken by the English, May 5.  
War of the English with Birmah, because of the encroachments of the latter upon the Indian territories of the former.  
Dr. Moorcroft among the Barukzaes of Afghanistan.

**Africa.**

- 1824 War with the Ashantees in South Africa. (Broke out Dec. 25, 1823.)  
Defeat and death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, by the Ashantees, Jan. 21.  
Repulse of 10,000 Ashantees near Cape Coast Castle, by Major Chisholm, May.  
Defeat of the Ashantees by col. Sutherland, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 19th July.  
Ashantees driven fr. Coast Castle, July 22.  
Hurricane in the Isle of France.  
Colonial tyranny: Lord Charles Somerset commands Mr. Greig, a newspaper proprietor at the Cape of Good Hope, to quit the colony, &c.

**America.**

- 1824 *Bolívar* chosen dictator of Peru by congress, who also vote him a township, Feb. 10.  
Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, March 13.  
Visit of Lafayette to the U. S.; he is voted a township by congress, also 200,000 dolls.  
Opening of the Erie canal.  
New Protective Tariff for cotton goods.  
Boundary convention with Russia.  
Republican insurrection in Pernambuco under Carvalho.  
Pernambuco blockaded by Ld. Cochrane.  
Disturbances in Jamaica; insubordination of the slaves; persecution of missionaries by the legislature.  
French Pretender (Louis Charles, duke of Navarre) appears at Washington, May 7.  
Alliance bet. Mexico and Colombia, Ju. 30.  
Iturbide lands nr. Soto-la-Marina, Jul. 16.  
Iturbide taken and shot, July 19.  
Victory of Bolivar over Cantarac near Al Samos, August 6.  
Major Champion shot at St. Vincent by a sentinel named J. Ballasy, Oct.  
Treaty between the United States and Colombia, Oct. 3.  
Battle of Ayacucho; final defeat of the Spaniards by the Peruvians, Dec. 9.  
Survey of the isthmus of Darien by order of the government of Vera Cruz and the federal governments.  
California becomes a province of Mexico.  
Brazilian army: 30,000 regular, 50,000 militia, and a regiment of free negroes.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1824 Messrs. Howell and Hume travel overland from New South Wales to the Port-Philip district, where they form a settlement on the site of the present Geelong.  
Discovery of several rivers by Howell and Hume.

**Britain.**

- 1825 Mr. Canning announces it to be the intention of government to recognise the separate independence of the new states in South America, Jan. 1.  
 Suicide of colonel Stanhope at Earl Mansfield's house, Jan. 7.  
 Parliament assembles, Feb. 3.  
 Warm debates respecting the Irish Catholic Association, arising from Mr. Goulbourn's motion for inquiry, Feb.  
 Amelioration of the penal code commenced by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Brougham.  
 Burdett's motion for catholic emancipation passed in the Commons by a majority of 273 to 238. Motion made in the Lords—lost.  
 Convention with Russia respecting boundaries in north-west of America, Feb. 28.  
 The last contract for lotteries, Feb. 28.  
 Unitarian bill again rejected.  
 Huskisson's agitation for the abrogation of Mr. Hume's act repealing both statute and common law against combination of workmen.  
 Huskisson's bill becomes law, March.  
 Anti-corn law agitation.  
 Destruction of the Kent East Indianan in the Bay of Biscay by fire, March 1.  
 Violent assault on Mr. Judge, editor of the Cheltenham Journal, by colonel Berkeley, March 15.  
 Sumptuous public dinner to Mr. Brougham at Edinburgh, April 5.  
 Four Canadian chiefs appear before the king, April.  
 Treaty of amity, &c. with Colombia, Ap. 18.  
 Suicide of Mr. Tomlinson, engraver, near Paris, May.  
 Sale of Boswell's library finished, June 3.  
 First dinner of the promoters of a new (the London) University, June 4; Mr. Brougham, chairman.  
 Regulation of the coinage, June 14.  
 Equalization of the standards of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.  
 First stone of New London bridge laid, June 15.  
 Menai Strait chain suspension bridge com.  
 Superstition in Suffolk; "ducking" of Isaac Stebbings (a reputed wizard), aged 67, at Wickham-keith, July 9.  
 The "levellers" (a band of house demolishers) in Dublin discovered.  
 Wombwell's barbarous lion-fights at Warwick; 3 guineas a seat demanded, July.  
 Expulsion of Mr. Josephs from the Stock Exchange, for improper conduct in connection with the "Lower Rhine Steam Navigation Company," August.  
 Sadler, junior, aeronaut, falls from his balloon and is killed.  
 Franklin and Lyon's arctic expedition.  
 Buckingham Palace pulled down (1703.)  
 Loss of life at Portsmouth on the occasion of the launch of H. M. ship the Princess Charlotte, Sep. 14.  
 Convention of commerce with the Hanseatic cities signed by Mr. Canning, Sep. 20.  
*Continued on p. 610.*

**France.**

- 1825 Civil list fixed at 25 millions of francs: Villele's other financial measures are also carried, Jan.

**France.**

- 1825 Sanguinary law against sacrilege.  
 Assassination of M. Courier, a well-known enemy to all intolerance, April 10.  
 Loan of 30,000,000 francs to government, by the house of Rothschild, May.  
 Coronation of Charles X., at Rheims May 28.  
 State prosecution of newspaper proprietors  
 The independence of St. Domingo acknowledged, April 17.
- Germany.**  
 1825 Goethe and Blumenbach "arrive at their half century of glory."  
 Severe enactments at Gera, in Saxony, for punishing bankrupts.  
 Assassination of M. Keller at Lucerne Sep. 20.  
 Death of Max. Joseph, Bavaria, Oct. 13.  
 The suspension bridge of Nienburg given away just as a crowd had assembled to illuminate it; 93 persons perish, Dec. 6.
- Austria.**  
 1825 The Austrian bishoprics number 100.
- Italy.**  
 1825 Death of Ferdinand of Naples, Jan. 4.  
*Francis I.* (son) king of Naples.  
 Convention of the king of Naples with the emperor of Austria for the evacuation of the Neapolitan kingdom by the Austrian army.  
 Asylums for assassins at Ostia and three other unhealthy towns.  
 Arrests of "Carbonari" at Rome.  
 Miraculous movements of the Madonna Caserta and other catholic images in Naples, July.  
 Execution in Naples of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt.  
 Attack on Tripoli by three Sardinian vessels, Sep. 28.  
 Execution of Targhini and Montara, two Carbonari, at Rome, Nov. 23.  
 [They scornfully rejected the proffered services of the priests, saying, "We know that there is a God, and know that he is just;—to him will we trust. But we will not add to the power ye possess over the minds of the people by making you the confidants of our thoughts; free we would have lived and free we will die."]
 Flowers and laurel are strewed over their graves by the people.  
 Numerous executions follow.
- Poland and Bohemia.**  
 1825 Ritter von Rittersberg's collection of Bohemian songs published.  
 The publicity of debate in the Polish diet abolished.  
 John Kollar, Bohemian poet, flourishes.  
 This writer, who is a clergyman of Pesth, takes precedence of all modern Bohemian poets.
- Spain.**  
 1825 Zea Bermudez, chief minister.  
 Military insurrection at Seville for obtaining arrears of pay; they cry, "down with the clergy—down with absolute government!" April.  
 Maximilian of Saxony visits Spain, April.  
 Severe acts for repressing disloyalty, followed by general discontent.  
 Jubein, a Franciscan recently deceased, beatified by the pope, May 1.

**Spain.**

- 1825 Numerous arrests of the ultra party at Seville, Cordova, Madrid, &c. August. Insurrectionary movements general. A consultive junta formed by the king for aiding the ministry, Sep. 26. Cabinet dismissed, Oct.; great confusion.

**Portugal.**

- 1825 Ministry of De Almeida, Jan. 14. Brazil recognised as an empire, and assigned to Don Pedro, May 13. Treaty with Brazil, August 29. The king of Portugal takes the title of emperor of Brazil, Nov. 15. Evacuation of Mexico by the Spaniards, Nov. 18.

**Sweden.**

- 1825 Population of Sweden, 2,771,252.

**Russia.**

- 1825 Third diet of the kingdom of Poland assembles at Warsaw, May 13. [The first was in 1818; the second in 1820.] Alexander traverses his dominions:— He visits the Crimea in August. He quits Sebastopol, Nov. 10; and soon after At Taganrog, he is taken ill; where he dies on the 1st December. Nicholas I. (brother) czar of Russia, Dec. 1; the grand-duke Constantine, the elder brother, having refused the crown in 1823. Conspiracy against the emperor, Dec. 26. The military revolted in St. Petersburg; suppressed, Dec. 27; Pestal executed, &c. Insurrection of 2,000 of the Moscow troops, who proclaim Constantine; they are dispersed (200 killed), Dec. 29.

**Netherlands.**

- 1825 Arbitrary measures of the king:—suppression of the college of Alost; government colleges opened; decree enjoining candidates for the priesthood to pass two years at "Philosophical College of Louvain." Extensive inundations in Holland, and consequent public distress, Jan., Feb. The Belgians are exasperated at the laying of additional duties on Flemish linen, &c. by the French government. Financial distresses of the Netherlands East India possessions. The Netherlands East India ports opened to the ships of all nations, July 21. Dutch are at war with the natives of Java, &c.; terrible deſt. at Deenackie, Sep. 2. Population—5,992,666. Population of the Netherlands, 6,013,478.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1825 Arrival of Ibrahim Pacha's fleet at Rhodes, Jan. 1. Santa Maura (Ionian islands) destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 19. Uncertain and critical relations between Russia and Turkey. Insult to the Russian flag at Constantinople; M. Minziacky demands and obtains satisfaction. Insubordination of the Janissaries, Feb. Death of Abd-ul-Hamid, heir-apparent, aged 14 years, April. Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Pacha of Egypt, arrives with a large force (Egyptians), who are disembarked at Modon and Coron. 20,000 Turks, from Anatoli, under Veli Pacha besiege Missolonghi. [An unequal contest.]

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1825 Naval defeat of Capitan Pacha, June 2. Navarino and Tripolizza re-captured by the Turks, May 18. The protection of England solicited by the provisional government of Greece. Attack of the Turks upon Missolonghi repulsed with great loss to the assailants, August 1.

**Greece.**

- 1825 Submission of Colocotroni, Jan. 11. Ibrahim Pacha effects a landing between Coron and Modon, Feb. 26. Defeat by Egyptians near Forgi, Ap. 19. Three Egyptian brigs, one corvette, and six transports, burned in the port of Modon by Miaulis, May 12. Surrender of Navarino to Ibrahim Pacha, May 18. Liberation of Colocotroni, May 22. Defeat by Ibrahim Pacha, June 1. Naval victory over Capitan Pacha between Cape Oro and Isle of Andros, June 2. Calamata lost to Ibrahim Pacha. Tripolizza falls before Ibrahim, June 23. Defeat of Colocotroni by Ibrahim Pacha near Tricorpha, July 5. The provisional government of Greece resolve to seek protection of Engl., Jul. 24. The Ottoman squadron driven from the vicinity of Missolonghi, Aug. 4.

**India.**

- 1825 Victory of lieut. Godwin over the Burmese at the Lyng river, Feb. 6. [The actions of this year were numerous but on a small scale; their results were not generally decisive.] Death of Sir David Ochterlony at Meerat, July 14 (service 47 years.) Arracan conquered, and Rangoon and Prome taken by the British; they threaten Ava. Cessation of hostilities agreed to, Oct. 17. Defeats of the Burmese near Prome, by gen. Campbell, Dec. 1, 2, 5. Revolt of Bhurtpore suppressed by Lord Combermere. Siege of Bhurtpore commenced, Dec. 23. Treaty of the English with Siam. Bencoolen and all the British settlements in Sumatra exchanged by the English for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India.

**Africa.**

- 1825 Earthquake at Algiers: Blida destroyed; 15,000 perish, March 2. Convention with the African sovereigns for the transfer of Sierra Leone, Sep. 24.

**America.**

- 1825 *J. Quincy Adams*, 6th president U. S. Banking system opposed. Bolivar resigns the dictatorship of Peru, Feb. 10; he proceeds to Upper Peru. *Republic of Mexico: Vidonia*, president. The Spaniards leave Mexico. Treaty between Mexico and Great Britain. *Republic of Central America: Arce*, president; population, 2,000,000. Treaty between the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata and Great Britain concluded at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2. *Republic of Bolivia*:—consisting of Upper Peru; *Bolivar*, dictator. *Continued on p. 612.*

**Britain.**

- 1825 *Continued* from p. 608.  
 Proclamation enforcing the foreign enlistment act (against the Greeks), and prohibiting the exportation of military stores, &c. Sep. 30.  
 This year is celebrated for the formation of a large number of railway and other coys.  
 Court-martial on capt. Parry and Hoppner respecting the loss of the "Fury," Oct.; they are honourably acquitted.  
 Correspondence between M. Rodios (sec. to Grk. prov. gov.) and Mr. Canning, from August to December.  
 "Bubble Companies" in Eng. and Ireld.  
 Act for putting down the Catholic Association of Ireland, Dec. 5.  
 Commercial panic in London, Dec. 8.  
 One-pound and two-pound Bank of Eng. notes issued (for a limited time), Dec. 16.  
 New Catholic Association formed, Dec.  
 Badnall's silk-throwing and silk-winding patent machine.  
 Wright's patent crane invented.  
 Royal Society of Literature founded.  
 Brewster's meteorological observations at Leith (also in 1826).  
 Finlayson's wood pavement in London.  
 Wm. Cobbett, politics, social economy, &c. (d. 1835); Charles Lamb (1775-1834); Lord Byron (1788-1824); P. B. Shelley (d. 1822), poems, flourish.  
 Deaths: Dr. Alexander Tilloch, originator of the Philos. Magazine in June, 1817; H. Fuseli, M.A., R.A.; Dr. Abr. Rees; Mrs. Barbauld.  
 1826 Assimilation of the Irish to the English currency, Jan. 1.  
 Treaty of navigation with France, Jan. 26.  
 Parliament assembles, Feb. 2.  
 First charter for Lond. University, Feb. 11.  
 Discussions on the "Small Note" issue.  
 Restrictions on the bank charter, Feb. 17.  
 Alien registration act passed (7 Geo. IV.)  
 Arrival of the "Enterprize" steam vessel — the first that has navigated to the Cape of Good Hope, after 57 days' sail, Feb.  
 Anti-slavery agitation in and out of the house; numerous petitions are presented; also petitions against the corn laws.  
 Petition for "aid" from the merchants of the city of London, Feb. 23.  
 Abduction of Miss Turner from Manchester by Edw. Gibbon Wakefield, Mar. 7. [In 1827 the marriage (a Greta-green one) was annulled by parliament; and Wakefield was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in Newgate.]  
 Exhibition of one of the king of Ava's state carriages in London.  
 Fire at the South Sea House, Lon., Ap. 11.  
 Discovery of queen Elizabeth's translation of "Boetius de Consolatione," &c. by Mr. Lemon.  
 Confidence in the mercantile affairs restrd.  
 Visit of the "son of the Satellite of the Holy Alliance," prince Metternich.  
 The magistrates of Edinburgh seek to deprive the professors in the university of the power of framing bye-laws, &c.  
 ["We should like to know," says a writer of the time, "how fig-sellers and sloop-dealers are to decide such matters as the discipline and course of studies for a college."]

**Britain.**

- 1826 Astorga library in Edinburgh (8,000 vols.)  
 Mr. Hume denounces (in parliament) the court of Chancery as a curse to the country, April.  
 Itinerating lending libraries (originated by Mr. S. Brown, East Lothian), begin to extend.  
 University College, London, fndd., Ap. 30.  
 Treaty of navigation with Sweden, May 19.  
 Importation of foreign silks, subject to duty, from June 5.  
 Thames tunnel begun; and the Birmingham and Liverpool canal commenced.  
 Lotteries suppressed by act of parl. Oct. 18.  
 Election of a new parliament, July 25. [It assembled Nov. 15.]  
 Convention with the U. S. of America for indemnities to American subjects injured by the recent war, Nov. 13.  
 Treaty with Brazil agt. slave trade, Nov. 23.  
 Departure of the first draft of auxiliary troops for Portugal, Dec. 17.  
 Disgraceful disclosures respecting recently-formed Joint-stock Companies.  
 Col. L. Stanhope protests before a special court at the East India House against the waste of 1 million guineas a-month on the Burmese war, while the mechanics of England were in a state of starvation.  
 British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Co. formd. English capitalists in the county Antrim.  
 ["Capital and enterprise are alone required to bring to light the vast resources of Ireland."]  
 Project for reclaiming Morecambe Bay.  
 Typhus fever rages in Dublin.  
 Distress throughout the kingdom.  
 The population of London is given as the third in a list of the one hundred most populous cities in the world, published in the Cassel Almanac, viz. — Jeddo, 1,680,000; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,274,000.  
 The nutritive properties of oil cake first made generally known.  
 Tully's achromatic telescope—"the largest and most perfect yet made in England."  
 Robertson's new "Float" at Glasgow.  
 Plunkett's Irish church rate act.  
 ["A fruitless labour, and unworthy of the fame of its author."—*G. L. Smyth.*]  
 Buckingham Palace rebuilt (£700,000.)  
 Since 1816 English capitalists have lent to foreign governments £104,000,000. Recently £10,000,000 were raised in London for Russia.  
 ["A great army will also obtain credit as well as a great mercantile firm. Everything depends, in these cases, on the idea of stability. If *power* be well ascertained, and at all likely to endure, the *sordid*, the timorous, and the base, will always administer to its purposes, and bow to it."—*Sir De Lucy Evans.*]  
 Faraday's and Dalton's observations on meteorology, in *Phil. Trans.*  
 Wesleyan liturgies in use.  
 The Liverpool and Manchester Railway commenced.  
 Deaths: Dr. D. Bogue; Dr. Dobree; Lindley Murray; Carl Maria Von Weber, in London; Flaxman, the sculptor; Wm. Gifford; bishop R. Heber.

**France.**

- 1826 Attempt to restore (by a change in the law of property) the old system of feudal primogeniture; public dissatisfaction. Feb. Disturbances occasioned by the preaching of the Jesuits at Rouen, &c., May. Conviction of M. Soulé, for publishing in the "Nain," articles "outrageous to religious morality," June 29. New comet discovered by the director of the Marseilles observatory, July 25. Books published since 1814, 33,774. The liturgy of the reformed churches revised and enlarged by rev. J. M. F. Roux, presiding pastor at Uzes. Forgeries increase, owing to the discoveries in chemical science. The king, at the close of the jubilee services, dedicates his kingdom to the Holy Virgin, and presents her statue in silver to the cathedral of Notre Dame. The French *ultras* are indignant at the "Portuguese monster," (charter) hatched in that country by the English. Death of Talma, at Paris, Oct. 19.

**Germany.**

- 1826 Three hundred and ninety-one booksellers meet at Leipzig book fair this Easter. 50,303 books published since 1814. Death: J. H. Voss, poet and philologist, the translator of Homer and Shakespeare, at Heidelberg.

**Prussia.**

- 1826 English commerce admitted on the same footing as that of other nations, May 20.

**Italy.**

- 1826 Death of Piazzini, astron. at Naples, July 22.

**Spain.**

- 1826 Earthquake in Granada. Guerilla parties infest the mountains. Wretched state of the country. A protestant burnt to death at Valencia. Insurrectionary outbreaks in various places; 25 soldiers shot at Valencia, Feb. 26. English fleet arrive in the Tagus, Aug. 28. Exiles under Valdes and Mina enter Spain. Government declare their determination not to assist the Portuguese revolters, Nov. 28.

**Portugal.**

- 1826 Death of John VI. Feb. 18. ["The elements of political strife and domestic discord had collected round the death-bed of the monarch; so that it was impossible to foresee what form of order would arise out of the chaos."] *Don Pedro* (now in Brazil) proclaimed. The infant *Isabella* regent. He confirms the regency, April 26. Charter granted by *Don Pedro*, April 23. Abdication of *Don Pedro*, May 2. ["The eldest son of the late king, *Don Pedro*, preferring the throne of Brazil as that of an independent kingdom, cedes (May 2) the crown of Portugal to his daughter, only seven years old—*Maria II.* (da Gloria), queen of Portugal. Popular outbreaks at Braganza, Estremos, Chaves, Villaviciosa, and other places—the charter being disliked, July 9. March of the insurgents towards Spain. *Don Miguel* swears to the Portuguese constitution at Vienna, Oct. 4. Insurrection of the marquis of Chaves against the new constitution, Oct. 6.

**Portugal.**

- 1826 Betrothment (by procurator at Vienna) of *Don Miguel* with *Donna Maria*, Oct. 29. The Cortes opened by the regent, Oct. 30. The assistance of England solicited, Dec. 3. *Lamego* taken by the insurgents. Victory of *Villa Flor* over the insurgents, Dec. 10. British troops set out for Portugal, Dec. 17. March of the insurgents from *Lamego* towards *Coimbra*, Dec. 22. English troops land in *Lisbon*, Dec. 25.

**Denmark.**

- 1826 Celebration of the 10th centenary of the introduction of Christianity into Denmark, May 14. Efforts of the Danish government to extend education; schools of "mutual instruction," Normal training schools, &c. estab.

**Russia.**

- 1826 Visit of the duke of Wellington to St. Petersburg, Feb. Manifesto of the emperor against new-fangled notions of liberty and civilization. Five conspirators hanged; many others are banished to the Siberian mines at Moscow. Coronation of *Nicholas* at Moscow, Sep. 3. War declared against Persia, Sep. 28. Population estimated at 50,000,000. Area of territory, about 6,000,000 square miles. The differences between Russia and the Porte have at length been adjusted. *Moldavia* and *Wallachia* are to be evacuated by the Turks, and Turkish Commissaries are to proceed to St. Petersburg to settle the question of the evacuated fortresses by Russia, agreeably to the treaty of Bucharest. The Greeks, it appears, are to be abandoned to their fate by the cold-blooded policy of their fellow-Christians, agreeably with their subservience to the Holy Alliance principles, and avowed enmity to freedom.

**Netherlands.**

- 1826 Popular discontent in Belgium against the rule of *William* the "heretic." Successful experiment in home colonization for the diminution of paupers. [In 1814 there were 700,000 paupers to a population of 5,000,000; in 1823 there were 31,000 paupers and 800 poor-houses.] Much sickness owing to the inundations of the previous year, and the great heats of the present summer, Sep. and Oct. Looms in East Flanders—31,697 for flax, 6,124 for cotton, 639 for mixed stuffs.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1826 Naval victory of the Greeks over the Turks, Jan. 28. The English admiral, *Sir Harry Neale*, warns *Ibrahim Pacha* that to attempt the extermination of the inhabitants of the *Morea* (as had been determined on), or to carry them off as slaves to Egypt, would involve himself in war with the English fleet, Feb. *Missolonghi* taken by assault of *Ibrahim Pacha*, April 23. The Turkish troops evacuate *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*, May 19. The sultan announces his resolution to form a "new victorious army"—(assakari *dshedidei-manssuroje*), May 29. Battle near *Salonica*, June 1.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1826 Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 15, because of the Nizam Djedid, or new system of military discipline (European) introduced by orders of the sultan.  
The new troops organized, and the Janissaries slaughtered, June 15.  
[The numbers killed on the 15th, and those executed afterwards, have been variously estimated: some placing the number as high as 25,000, others at 15,000; some at 10,000, and some so low as 3,000.]  
Firman abolishing the Janissaries, Ju. 16.  
Victory of the Mainotes over Ibrahim Pacha, August 8, 9.  
Fall of Athens before Redschid Pacha, August 15.  
Fire in Constantinople; 6,000 houses burnt, August 30.

**Greece.**

- 1826 Dispersion of the Turkish fleets, and Missolonghi re-victualled, Jan. 28.  
Missolonghi taken by Ibrahim, April 23.  
Meeting of the National Assembly at Epidaurus; they resolve to request the English ambassador to negotiate with the Porte for the privilege of self-government in lieu of an annual tribute.  
Defeat by Ibrahim Pacha on the heights commanding the road of Calavista, May 7.  
The Greeks land near Salonichi; battle with Omer Pasha, June 1.  
Victory of the Mainotes over Ibrahim, August 8, 9.  
Arrival of Lord Cochrane at Messina, Aug. 12.  
The National Assembly meets at Poros, Aug. 14.  
Fall of Athens to the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, August 15.  
Failure of the attempt of Favier and Kainakaki to relieve the Greek garrison of the Acropolis, August 20.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1826 War with Russia threatened; the Persian army is assembled near Ardebil, July 18.  
War of Persia with Russia; the army headed by Abbas Mirza.

**India and China.**

- 1826 Bhurtapore stormed and taken by the English under Lord Combermere, Jan. 18.  
Victory of Sir A. Campbell over the Burmese near Malloun, Jan. 20.  
Peace of Yadaboo between the Burmese and the English E. I. Co., Feb. 24; the former agree to pay £1,000,000, and to surrender much territory.  
Treaty between the king of Siam and the English E. I. Co., May 15.  
Sickness of Runjeet Singh; Dr. Murray, an English surgeon, attends him.  
Peace between the English and the Burmese; the latter cedes Arracan, Merqué, Tavoy, Tannaserim, and engages to pay £1,500,000.

**Africa.**

- 1826 Beauclerk's journey to Morocco.  
The Ashantees defeated, August 7.

**America.**

- 1825 Continued from p. 609.  
The southern states (U. S.) resolve to maintain slavery at the risk of life, &c.  
Standing army of the U. S., 5,779.

**America.**

- 1825 Brazil: several executions in Feb. and March, on account of the insurrection at Pernambuco.  
[“The administration of the emperor of Brazil was violent and tyrannical, and opposed both to the forms and spirit of a free constitution.”]  
Bolivar again dictator of Peru, March 10.  
France confirms the independence of St. Domingo for a money payment, Ap. 17.  
Rivera's revolt in Brazil, April 27.  
Ratification of the Mexican treaty with Great Britain, April 29.  
Attempts on the life of the emperor of Brazil in May.  
The Bolivian Republic proclaimed, Aug. 6.  
Destructive fires at Miramichi; immense loss of life, Oct. 7.  
Treaty with Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, Oct. 18.  
1826 War between Buenos Ayres and Brazil commenced, Jan. 3.  
Capitulation and surrender of Callao, Jan. 22, 23; after which the Spaniards abandoned Peru.  
420,000 children under instruction in the common schools, U. S.  
Bolivar returns to Lima in Jan.  
Titles suppressed in Mexico, May 2.  
Earthquake at Grenada, May 15.  
Congress at Lima; the famous *Bolivian Code* presented, May 25.  
Congress of deputies at Panama, June 22.  
Subscription of “the Black Slaves for the relief of their famishing brethren, the white slaves, in England,” at Kingston, Jamaica, in June.  
Treaty with the Greeks; they cede their lands in Georgia to the U. S. government—one tribe excepted.  
Deaths: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ex-presidents, United States—the same day—July 4; exactly 50 years after the declaration of American independence.  
Inveiglement and barbarous treatment of nearly 3,000 Irish and Germans by the Brazilians.  
War between Brazil and Buenos Ayres till 1828, respecting Banda Oriental.  
Don Pedro (on becoming heir) renounces the throne of Portugal to his daughter, Donna Maria.  
Chili constituted a confederate state, Jul. 11.  
Bolivar made president for life, August 19.  
Bolivar chosen dictator of Guatemala, Aug. 20.  
Return of Bolivar to Bogota, Nov.  
Bolivar assumes the dictatorship, Nov. 23.  
Bolivian Code adopted in Bolivia, Dec. 9.  
The Bolivian Code adopted at Lima.  
Brazilian navy: 96 ships, including 1 ship of the line and 4 frigates.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1826 Three newspapers in New South Wales:—“Sydney Gazette,” “Howe's Express,” and “Australian.”  
[50 years before this there were not so many published in all Scotland.]  
Tobacco grown in New South Wales.  
The Austral-British youth (according to local clerical authority) is remarkable for “hatred of licentiousness, and eagerness to accept instruction.”

One curious fact stated in the Chronology of Britain for this year is, that "since 1816 English capitalists have lent to foreign governments a sum not less than £104,000,000. Recently £10,000,000 were raised in London for Russia." Although this is certainly not the place for disquisitions on Political Economy, we are tempted to pause for a little in our way, to consider the important topic which this fact suggests, viz., the Cosmopolitanism of Capital.

The serious and alarming facts of our own day, the loans which Russia attempted to negotiate, and the war which at the time it was waging, and preparing to wage more forcefully against ourselves and our allies, ought to give an importance and interest to this matter, which it might not perhaps receive on its own abstract merits. Money-capital, labour-capital, and thought-capital, are the sinews of prosperity, societary, national, and individual. The union of the whole three in due harmony and efficiency is capable of producing the highest possible degree of personal, national, and social elevation; hence it would seem that the true interest of a nation is to secure to itself not only the greatest quantity of these various sorts of capital, but also the most equitable distribution of them, and the greatest power of producing a voluntary concentration of all these for the prosecution of its designs. Of the several laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, or of the grand problems contained in the very important query—what constitutes the Wealth of Nations?—it is not here needful to speak; but it does appear necessary to inquire how far capital ought to be regarded as a responsible trust, held not only for the good of the individual possessors thereof, but for the benefit of nations and of men. The three sorts of capital abovementioned are continually negotiating loans with each other, and hence arise many of those complicated, though interesting, relations which they respectively maintain towards each other, and towards society at large. This power of being lent—this exchangeability—is a most prominent element in their usefulness, at the same time that it is the very property through which the greatest abuses are perpetrated. This chiefly arises from some specialities in the materials of wealth, if they may be so called, themselves. Money-capital is permanent, cumulative, and easily conveyable from place to place; labour-capital is limited, uncertain as life, and not easily removeable; thought-capital is held on even a frailer tenure. Hence, although money-capital is in essence and reality the least valuable, it has been elevated by its accidents into the chief place, and labour and thought have become its bondmen. It is true, as the poet says, that—

"The value of a thought can not be told,"

but the thinker must live, and unless his thought can be made exchangeable for money-capital, it avails nought but to the great spirit and the busy heart in which it was begotten. So also the poet is right, when he speaks of—

"The might that stumbers in a peasant's arm."

but unless that might is awakened and sustained by money-capital, it, like the other, avails not. It is still more true that mere money-capital, considered in itself, is "trash;" but then it hath got "the start of this majestic world, and bears the palm alone;" it has become the purchaser of laborious thought and thoughtful labour, "both strength of limb and policy of mind." Wealth

has now quietly slipped into the seat of power, and is the arbiter alike of war and commerce. The ease with which it can be mobilized makes it additionally valuable, while, from the fact of its universal exchangeability, secures to that power in whose coffers it is plentifully stored, the arms and ammunition, as well as the granaries and wardrobes of the world. To lend capital to a foreign nation—except under definite guarantees as to its being honourably and beneficially employed—is in our opinion not only unsafe but unwise. It is to erect factories to compete with us, to subsidize inventors to outstrip us, to fortify available points of coastland to threaten our commerce, to pay armies to fight against us, to give the *prestige* of wealth to our enemies and subtract it from ourselves. Here we find £10,000,000 lent to Russia. Who can tell how much of that money was employed in extending her aggressions upon the territories of her neighbours, in strengthening herself in anticipation of our resistance to her unjust encroachments, in maintaining and drilling those armies against whom we have now to fight, and in uprearing those battlements in the besiegement of which we are now engaged? It is true that this capital produces a certain return named *interest*, which gives capitalists a supposed interest in becoming lenders. But surely that is a short-sighted, purblind avarice, which props a foreign tyranny up by millions of money at a small *per centage*, and thus, in effect, enables it to originate a war, to support which the capitalist requires to pay a heavy income and property tax, excessive poor-rates, subscribe largely to patriotic and Crimean funds, increase the debt of his own nation, heighten its taxes, impede its commerce, cripple its industry, and involve thousands of his fellow-creatures in poverty, ruin, and death. What *per centage* gained on loans will cover this immense and *real* expenditure? The capitalist may perchance gain, but his nation assuredly loses.

How different would have been the result had this capital been used in promoting commerce, giving labour to the unemployed, raising the standard of remuneration, providing the means of home or foreign colonization for the poor, extending or perpetuating the educational agencies of the nation, diminishing the necessity for work-house accommodation, or encouraging the inventive genius of the labouring classes in producing new elements of wealth and additional means of leisure, improvement, and happiness to the world! The savings and the profits together would, we feel convinced, have amply repaid the capitalist the interest of his money, while the sum of human happiness would have been incalculably increased, and the miseries of which we are now partaking so largely would, in all probability, have been avoided.

The true cosmopolitanism of capital is yet far from being properly understood. To steady the thrones of despots, to lend them the means of aggression, to enable them to establish themselves in strength, and entrench themselves in dangerous array along the commerce-routes of nations, to bestow on them the power of conquest and invasion, is wrong; but to encourage the well-being of man, by mitigating the evils of his lot—especially the lot of those who toil—to establish commerce, extend education, develop the energies and resources of a nation, and to diffuse a knowledge of morals and religion, is right—*this* is the true cosmopolitanism of capital.

**Britain.**

- 1827 Death of the duke of York, Jan. 5.  
Wellington succeeds as comdr.-in-chief.  
The evidence of Richard Carlile refused at the Old Bailey, London, Jan. 13.  
Meeting of parliament, Feb. 8.  
Shock of earthquake at Carnarvon, Feb. 10.  
Grant of £9,000 a-year *additional* to the income of the duke of Clarence.  
Paralysis of Lord Liverpool, Feb. 17.  
Prosecution of Richard Lalor Sheil for uttering seditious language, Feb. 20.  
Mr. Peel continues his "unostentatious improvements of the criminal law, out of office as in office."  
[He obtained leave to bring in a bill for its amendment on Feb. 22.]  
Canning's resolutions on the corn laws, March 1; Peel opposes them. A bill is brought in; passes the Commons, Ap. 12.  
Burdett's motion for catholic relief lost by a majority of 276 against 272, March 6.  
The Wakefield abduction case;—trial and conviction of Edward Gibbon Wakefield for carrying off Miss Turner, March 28.  
Mr. John Orchard, jun., of Exeter, hanged for forgery, March.  
Capt. Parry's unsuccessful Arctic expedition in the Hecla, March 25—Oct. 6.  
Canning, first lord of the treasury, Ap. 10.  
Resignatn. of Wellington and Peel, Ap. 11.  
Duke of Clarence, lord high admir., Ap. 17.  
Sir J. Copley created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed lord chancellor, April 20.  
New peers: Lord Plunkett, Lord Goderich, and Lord Tenterden.  
Shakspearian jubilee at Stratford, Ap. 23.  
Foundation-stone of the London University laid by the duke of Sussex, April 30.  
Mr. Canning, chanc. of exchequer, Ap. 30.  
Zoological Gardens of London opened, Ap. 30.  
First stone of St. Katharine's Docks, London, laid, May 3.  
Mr. Canning coalesces with the whigs, and Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Brougham side with the ministry, May.  
The ministry withdraw the corn bill from the House of Lords.  
Accident at the Thames tunnel, May 18.  
Murder of Maria Marten by William Corder, May 18.  
[Corder was executed August 11, 1828.]  
Riots in Norwich by weavers, June 8.  
Benefit of Clergy repealed, June (1274.)  
Unitarian marriage act passed, June 26.  
The Bank of England discounts bills at 4 per cent., July 5.  
Act for improving the criminal code.  
The Russian Mediterranean fleet call at Portsmouth, July 9.  
Cruelty to animals act extended.  
Cocking, the aeronaut, killed, July 24; his parachute having collapsed.  
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge founded.  
London Coliseum built, Regent's Park.  
Death of George Canning, Aug. 8 (b. 1770), at Chiswick, in the same house in which Mr. Fox had died.  
The Goderich administration, Aug. 17.  
The duke of Wellington is again commander-in-chief.  
Launch of the George the IV., a first-rate, 120 guns, at Chatham, September 11.

**Britain.**

- 1827 Arrival of captain Parry and Dr. Richardson at Liverpool, from N. York, Sep. 26.  
Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20. (See Turkey.)  
Trial for blasphemy; conviction of the Rev. Robert Taylor, Oct. 24.  
First telegraphic communication from Holyhead to Liverpool—128 miles in 15 minutes, November 5.  
Mr. Davis Gilbert, president of the Royal Society, Nov. 30.  
Thirteen new baronets created, Dec. 19.  
Don Miguel arrives in London, Dec. 30.  
Crawford's embassy to the court of Ava.  
Slate billiard-tables first introduced.  
Agricultural seminary at Temple-Moyle, near Londonderry, Ireland, founded.  
The Gloster and Berkeley canal finished.  
Ledsam and Jones's patent (Birmingham) for making nails by machinery.  
Gurney's second patent (first in 1825) for working a steam carriage on a common road—made like a stage-coach.  
Deaths: Dr. John Mason Good; Dr. Jones, lexicographer; W. Mitford, hist.; Dr. Kitchener; Dr. Tomline; Robert Pollock, &c.

**France.**

- 1827 Shock of earthquake at Mortagne, Jan. 2.  
New jury act, Jan.  
The chamber of Peers decide against the re-admission of the Jesuits.  
Anti-slave-trade act.  
Attempts of the ministry to further shackle the press defeated by the opposition, "loud and universal," out of doors.  
[All parties united against the proposed law; it attacked industry and property, as well as liberty.]  
Paris national guard disbanded, April 30.  
Censorship of the press established.  
New comet discoy. by M. Gambard, June 20.  
The chamber of deputies dissolved, and 76 new peers created, Nov. 5.  
Villèle resigns office, Dec.  
Charles X's museum open. at Paris, Dec. 15.  
Omnibuses introduced into Paris.

**Germany.**

- 1827 Briel overwhelmed by an avalanche.  
Capital punishment abolished in Switzerland.  
Quarrel of the duke of Brunswick with the king of England, whom he accuses of having mismanaged his education, &c.  
Count Munster replies, whereupon the duke sends a challenge to the count, through the hands of a horse-dealer in London.  
Law against duelling enacted in Bavaria.  
Death of Frederick Augustus of Saxony, May 5.

**Prussia.**

- 1827 The provincial estates organized.  
["Frederick William is now, by inter-marriage, related to Nicholas in the same degree that the emperor Francis was to Napoleon, but with infinitely greater inducements to a collision of views."] ]

**Italy.**

- 1827 Destructive inundations in Naples, June.

**Spain.**

- 1827 Army of "Observation" on the frontiers of Portugal; new invasion of that country by Chaves, Silveira, and Magessi, in Feb.  
Disarming of the rebels; Mages and Cavellas commanded to quit Spain.

**Spain.**

- 1827 Rising of the Carlists in Catalonia, Apr. 1; Tortosa attacked, &c. Amnesty proclaimed, April 30. M. Recacho dismissed; the police department suppressed, and its powers transferred to the head of the Camarilla. The state of the country grows desperate; Carlists become daily more formidable. The army of observation is sent against the rebels in Catalonia; the king goes to Tarragona; defeat of the Carlists, &c.; numerous executions follow. Dispute with Rome respecting the appointment of South American bishops. Reforms are made in most departments of the executive.

**Portugal.**

- 1827 More British troops arrive, Jan. Defeat of the rebels at Couches, Jan. 9. Opening of the cortes in Lisbon. The rebels rally; 8,000 of them enter the province of the Minho. Braga seized by the insurgents, Feb. 2. Battle of Barca, Feb. 5; D'Angeda and Villa Flor deft. the rebels, who fly beyond the frontiers, where they are disarmed. The insurgents enter Tras os Montes, Feb. 16; but are again driven into Spain by the army of the regency, Feb. 22. [The British troops which had arrived in Dec. 1826, and Jan. 1827, still at Lisbon.] Proclamation intended to check the disloyal conduct of the priests, March 1. Mutiny of troops in the garrison of Elvas for arrears of pay, April 29. The decrees of Don Pedro received from Brazil are not carried out.

**Sweden and Norway.**

- 1827 Great fire at Abo in Finland; 780 houses and the university, with its library of 40,000 volumes, destroyed.] Dissatisfaction of the Swedes with the govt. ["The personal character of the king of Sweden mainly preserves him upon the throne of that country."] The great American sea-serpent seen by 5 Norwegian sailors, August 24; reward of 100 dollars for its capture (a hoax). Census of Norway, 1,052,132. Death of the mathematician Niels Henri Abel, of Christiansand (born in 1802.) [His treatises on the impossibility of the solution of the equation of the fifth degree, and on elliptic functions, are much esteemed.]

**Russia.**

- 1827 Treaty with Turkey respecting Greece. Battle of Navarino; annihilation of the Turkish fleet. (See Turkey.) Defeat of the Russians by the Persians, June 20; they are compelled to raise the siege of Erivan, June. Battle of Djeven Boulak, July 26; Paskevitch defeats Abbas Mirza. The Russians take Abbas Abad. Battle of Etelmieazine, Aug. 2; sanguinary contest; the Russians retreat. Tauris occupied by the Russians, Oct. 13. Siege of Erivan renewed; surrendrs. Oct. 19. New conscription; the Jews are required to serve, for the first time, in the army, "as a means of promoting civilization among them."

**Russia.**

- 1827 Abo, in Finland, destroyed by fire, Aug. 4-7, including the buildings and library of the university (1824): out of a population of 14,000, no fewer than 11,000 are left without the shelter of a house. Ukase for the conscription of a reinforcement of 100,000 men.

**Netherlands.**

- 1827 Concordat with the pope; William abandons the college of Louvain, surrenders the right of nominating bishops, &c.—universal surprise in Belgium. The insurrection of the natives of Java not yet suppressed.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1827 Negotiations opened in London for the settlement of the Greek question—by the courts of England, Russia, and France, April. Treaty of England, France, and Russia, on behalf of Greece, July 6. Lord Cochrane arrives in Greece. Admiral Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino, Sep. 29. The English and French admirals inform the Ottoman admiral in Navarino that they have been ordered to prevent any hostile movement by sea against Greece, and they, therefore, besought him not to attempt any, Sep. Armistice between the allied fleets and those of the Turks and Egyptians. Ibrahim Pacha violates the armistice. The allied squadrons enter the bay of Navarino, Oct. 29. Horrid butcheries of Ibrahim on land. The allied admirals demand his un molested return to his own country; Ibrahim refuses; hence Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet of 30 ships destroyed by the combined fleets, Oct. 20.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1827 Loss of Erivan and Tauris. New volcano formed at Bakon, Dec. 25.

**India.**

- 1827 Lord Amherst's visit to Simlah. Captain Wade, English agent at Lahore. Misunderstanding between the English and Runjeet Singh respecting the supremacy of districts south of the Sutlej. Fruitless attack of the insurgent Syed Ahmed Shah, agnst. the Sikhs of Akora. Shah Shooja's design for recovering his throne of Cabul by the aid of Runjeet Singh; the English warn him that if he attempts and fails their pension to him will not be renewed.

**Africa.**

- 1827 Death of captain Clapperton at Sockatoo, Africa, April 27.

**America.**

- 1827 Prosperous state of the finances of the U. S.;—7,007,039 dollars appropriated to the reduction of the national debt; and 3,944,359 dollars for interest. *Protective Commercial Policy of the U. S.:* convention at Harrisburgh; memorial to congress for "protection to the manufacturing industry of the Union," Jul. 30. A large brig is sent over the Niagara Fall, (an experiment); she is broken to pieces, Sep. 8.

**Britain.**

- 1828 Second irruption at the Thames tunnel; six workmen drowned, Jan. 12.  
The Wellington administration, Jan. 25.  
Parliament meets, Jan. 29.  
The British Catholic Association petition for a repeal of the test act, Jan.  
Attack of Sir Thomas Staines upon Carabusa, Jan. 31.  
Don Miguel leaves England, Feb. 9.  
£1,000 realized at a ball in the Guildhall, London, for Spanish and Italian refugees, Feb. 13.  
Lord Hill commander of the forces, the duke of Wellington having resigned, Feb. 15.  
Fall of the New Brunswick theatre, Well Close Square, London; 10 persons killed, Feb. 28.  
51 persons drowned at Manchester on the occasion of the launch of a vessel at the Wharf, Feb. 29.  
Marquess of Anglesea, lord-lieut. of Ireland, March 1 (appointed Feb. 27).  
Baptized Jews made eligible to the freedom of the city of London, March 4.  
[A "standing order" since 1785 had forbidden them the privilege.]  
The criminal code, &c.; Brougham's motion of inquiry into the state of the law. Commission of inquiry appointed, Mar. 21.  
Repeal of the test act, April 28.  
Dissenters' affirmation act.  
The shipping regulation bill opposed by Sir H. Parnell, because it would increase the charge of emigration from 40s. to £6 or £7. It passes into a law. Much agitation of the shipowners against the act.  
Mutiny act, March 21.  
Lord John Russell's motion for the repeal of the test act of Charles II.  
[Peel, Palmerston, and Huskisson opposed it.]  
The test act repealed, April 28.  
License of dice makers regulated, May 9.  
Branch banks established.  
The country bankers oppose the proposal to establish branches of the Bank of England, May.  
The British troops return from Madrid.  
Resignation of Lords Dudley and Palmerston, and Messrs. Huskisson, Grant, and Lamb, May 30.  
The new London corn exchange opened, June 24.  
Convention with Spain; the latter agrees to pay £200,000 in satisfaction of the claims of British merchants, June 26.  
Suicide of Mr. Montgomery, July 4, on the morning appointed for his execution for forgery.  
Mr. Long Wellesley Pole deprived by Lord Eldon, in the court of chancery, of the guardianship of his children.  
["The right of the state to interpose to rescue children from influences believed to be detrimental to their moral and intellectual character, was thus formally recognised and proclaimed." See also, case, Shelley v. Westbrooke, Jacob's "Reports," p. 267.]  
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, July 5.  
Repeal of the act on the discovery of longitude at sea, July 15.

**Britain.**

- 1828 Sliding scale duties on corn, July 15.  
Disinterment of the body of John Hampden, July 21, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his death (June 24, 1643).  
Re-assembling of the Catholic Association, July 26.  
Distress and consequent riots in Ireland.  
Lord high admirals resigned by the duke of Clarence, Aug. 12.  
Peel's digest of the criminal laws passed.  
Unpopularity of the Wellington administration.  
"Cumberland" orange clubs instituted in Ireland, Aug. 28.  
Committal of the hon. Augustus Yelverton, in Dublin, for treasonable speeches, Aug.  
Great church and state meeting on Peneden heath, in Kent, Oct. 24; the "no popery" cry renewed.  
First Brunswick club at Maidstone, Sp. 18.  
London university opened; professor Bell reads the introductory lecture, Oct. 1.  
Three native merchants of Bombay take shares in the London university.  
Opening of St. Katharine docks, London, Oct. 25.  
Joseph Hunton executed in London for forgery, Dec. 8.  
The queen of Portugal is received at Windsor Castle by the king, Dec. 22.  
Stevens' steam paddles introduced.  
Ports open to foreign grain at a nominal duty—the price having reached its maximum height.  
4,900,000 uncultivated acres in Ireland at this time.  
Swan River colony founded.  
Association of Civil Engineers instituted.  
The accordion first introduced into Engl.  
Davis's patent method of boiling sugar.  
W. Etty elected R.A. in the room of the late Mr. Flaxman.  
500 schools in the Highlands of Scotland, affording education to 25,000 children.  
Capt. Roek's letters to George IV. pub.  
800,000 children under education in Irel.  
Swedish liturgy first published.  
Strachan's patent for manufacturing alum.  
Abolition of the Irish Linen board.  
Telford's proposed improvements in the London Water-works.  
The Orangemen of the north of Ireland act insultingly towards their catholic fellow-subjects.  
["The unarmed processions of the catholics have been put an end to by the exertions of the Catholic Association, in consequence of a proclamation of the lord-lieutenant; and the people were never more peaceable, though every means has been employed to arouse them to violations of the law by the enraged Orangemen. This party holds meetings openly. Its adherents parade with arms in their hands, and threaten and insult their catholic fellow-subjects with impunity. It is the partiality of government which is so injurious."]  
Deaths: Margt. Nicholson, May 17; hon. Mrs. Damer; Dugald Stewart; Sir Jas. Edwd. Smith, F.R.S.; lieutenant-col. Dixon Denham, at Sierra Leone; earl of Liverpool; Dr. Wollaston.

**France.**

1828 Guimet's discovery of making artificial ultramarine.

Captain Dufferrey's observations show that the Magnetic Equator is not fixed, &c., that it has no regular motion.

The late ministry narrowly escape impeachment for peculation and treason.

Expedition of 15,000 men to Greece.

Educational statistics; means of instruction required for 5,500,000 children: actual provision for only 1,500,000; hence, 4,000,000 children are without school accommodation.

Conviction of Beranger, the poet, for "bringing the king and religion into contempt;" he is fined 10,000 francs.

Death of Dr. Gall at Paris, Sep. 22.

Discovery by capt. Dillon of the fate of La Perouse—cast away on two islands of the New Hebrides (1788.)

**Germany.**

1828 Battles of Varna, Aug. 5 and 21, and Oct. 1; the Turks finally defeated.

**Austria.**

1828 Paganini is exculpated from the charge of murder by the authorities of Vienna after a thorough investigation instituted at the request of the musician himself.

**Spain.**

1828 The insurgents in Catalonia still cause much uneasiness, Jan.

Battle at Logrono near Burgos; the royal troops defeated.

The French evacuate Cadiz, Sep. 21.

Ecclesiastical censorship of the press ordered by the bishop of Valencia.

Population (M. Balbi's estimate) numbers little short of 14,000,000; M. Laborde reckons it at from 11 to 12 millions.

Revenue this year about £5,988,410; expenses of government £5,255,639.

["It is impossible to determine what degree of credit is to be given to the above financial official estimates. Taxation in Spain embraces every fault which can possibly vitiate a revenue system: it is grossly unequal and arbitrary, and from the highest functionaries downwards there is the most flagrant corruption and abuse."]

**Portugal.**

1828 Intrigues of foreign emissaries; dreadful state of the country.

Usurpation of Don Miguel, uncle of the reigning sovereign, June 26; he soon fills the prisons with victims—many of whom are British subjects.

Civil war in Portugal till 1833.

Trial of Sir John M. Doyle and Mr. Young; they are fined.

Quarrel between Miguel and his mother.

**Denmark.**

1828 2,371 Lancastrian schools in Denmark. [In 1823 there were only 507.]

**Russia.**

1828 Peace of Turkmanshai with Persia, in Feb.; acquisition of Erivan and Nakidschewan.

War with Turkey; declared April 26.

The emperor heads his army in May.

The Russians cross the Pruth.

Count Panin, governor of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Azof surrenders, through the treachery of its commandant, after a 4 months' siege.

**Russia.**

1828 Victorious progress of the Russian arms; Kars (an important post) is carried, and the troops appear before Shumla.

Population—62,592,000, comprising 12 distinct nations. The Slavonians alone number (in seven grades) 54,000,000.

**Netherlands.**

1828 Opposition of M. de Potter to the regal government; he is arrested, convicted, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

War of the public press against William.

Dismissal of Mr. Van Maanen, the chief minister of Belgian affairs.

**Turkish Empire.**

1828 Expulsion from Turkey of 132 French, 120 Eng., and 85 Russian residents, Jan. 5.

Victory over the Russians at Shumla.

War with Russia, April 26.

Varna taken by the Russians, with a loss

of 21,000 men.

Emperor of Russia heads his army, May 20.

Brehilow capitulates to the Russians, Ju. 19.

Anappa surrendered, June 23.

The heights of Shumla taken by the

Russians, July 20.

Nicholas appears before Varna, Aug. 5.

Battle of Akhalzic, Aug. 24.

The Bosphorus closed by the Turks, Sep. 8.

The Dardanelles blockaded, Oct. 1.

Varna surrendered, Oct. 15.

The Morea evacuated by the Turks, Oct. 30.

A French army of 15,000 men replaces

them—provisionally.

Russians raise the siege of Silistria, Nov. 10.

A Russian squadron under Gleig blockades the Bosphorus, Dec. 31.

The Porte declares its intention to resist to the utmost the pretensions of Russia, and to break the treaty of Akerman.

**Greece.**

1828 Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, Jan. 18.

The Greek grand council of state (the Panhelion) established, Feb. 2.

Greece and the adjacent islands divided into departments, April 26.

A national bank founded, Feb. 14.

Convention for the evacuation of the Morea and freedom of Greek captives, Aug. 6.

Coin of three denominations—"Ægis" (copper), "Minerva" (silver), and "Five

Phoenix Piece" (also silver), issued.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1828 Armenia overrun by the Russians.

**India and China.**

1828 Lord Wm. Bentinck, gov.-gen. of India, July 4.

Edict against the use of opium in Canton; the trade continues.

**America.**

1828 1,204,960 dollars paid as indemnity for deported slaves, &c. by the British govrnt. Modification of the Tariff, May 13.

Noah Webster's Dictionary first published.

*Republic of Uruguay.*

*Rondeau*, dictator; population, 175,000.

Insurrection of Padilla in Colombia, Ap. 9.

National convention of Colombia; Bolivar, dictator, at Bogota.

Conspiracy of Santa Anna agnst. the life of Bolivar, Sep. 25.

Nearly 7,000 post-offices in the U. S.

[In 1790 there were only 75.]

**Britain.**

- 1829 Agitation in Liverpool and other towns against the East India monopoly, Jan., Feb., March, &c.  
 York Minster burnt—set on fire by Jonathan Martin, Feb. 2.  
 [Martin was convicted March 31, and sent to a lunatic asylum.]  
 Execution of *Burke*, the notorious murderer, at Edinburgh, Feb. (1831.)  
 [He sold his victims (whose bodies presented no marks of violence) for dissection.]  
 Peel resigns his seat for Oxford, Feb. 4.  
 [Sir Robert Inglis was elected in his place, Feb. 28.]  
 Meeting of parliament, Feb. 5.  
 The Catholic Association votes its own dissolution, Feb. 12.  
 Earl Dalhousie appointed to the command in India, Feb. 25.  
 Dangerous association suppression act passed, March 5.  
 Duke of Northumberland, Irish viceroy, March 6.  
 Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21.  
 Marine and military mutiny acts, Mar. 23.  
 Act for the government of W. Australia.  
 Catholic emancipation act, April 13.  
 ["The long-delayed, but ever memorable act of Roman Catholic emancipation."] General distress throughout Engld.; hence Riots in the manufacturing districts; and Riots in Spitalfields, London, April, May.  
 Captain Ross's arctic expedition (till 1833), May 23.  
 Imprisonment for debt for less than £20 on Mense process abolished in Ireld., Ju. 4.  
 Friendly Societies act passed, June 19.  
 Attack on Mr. Gurney's steam carriage on its trial journey to Bath, July 28.  
 King's College, London, founded.  
 [The govt. granted a site for 1,000 years.]  
 The London Athenæum Club-house erected, where Carlton Palace formerly stood.  
 New Post Office, London, opened, Sep. 23.  
 The new (present) system of police introduced by the Cheshire magistracy.  
 The metropolitan police corps first established, Sep. 29.  
 The evidence of quakers and Moravians by affirmation in criminal cases first made legal (1838.)  
 Demolition of Exeter 'Change.  
 Political panic in London, Nov. 5.  
 [The London lord mayor's show was not held this year.]  
 Thos. Maynard executed for forgery, Dec. 31.  
 [The last infliction of capital punishment at the Old Bailey, London, for the crime of forgery.]  
 Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, discovers a new disease—rather common to literary persons, "a relaxed weariedness," &c. He cures it by leeching.  
 Surgeon Jerrard's "Revolvable Bed."  
 Professor Airy's experiments on the pendulum in the Cornish mines.  
 Deaths: George Dawe, R.A., soon after his return from Russia, where, it is said, he realized £100,000; Sir Humphrey Davy; Barry St. Leger; Shield, the composer; Speaker Abbott.

1830 *On p. 620.***France.**

- 1829 The duke de Laval Montmorency declines the invitation to form a ministry.  
 Assassination of Mons. M. C. de Lafayette by A. M. Plagniol, who commits suicide on the spot.  
 Prosecution of persons found selling prints of *John Hampden*, young Napoleon, &c.  
 Universal cry for a "constitution," while the king is bent on restoring ultraism.  
 Fearful hurricane in the Isle of Bourbon, Feb.  
 Garacine introduced as a substitute for madder in dyeing, by Lagier and Thomas of Avignon.  
 1830 The Chambers (and the public also) exhibit strong signs of hostility towards the administration of prince Polignac.  
 The Chambers dissolved; new election.  
 The inhabitants of Paris (not one-thirteenth of the population of the whole country) pay nearly one-tenth of the taxation.  
 Expedition against Algiers; "to divert the people's attention from home affairs."  
 The result of the elections proves inimical to the king's ministers—270 liberals returned against 150 royalists.  
 Suppression of the charter: the liberty of the press suspended.  
 Chamber of Deputies again dissolved.  
 Expedition against Algiers successful; it is taken by a land force, July 5.  
*Continued on p. 620.*

**Austria.**

- 1829 The poems of the king of Bavaria in 2 vols. prohibited in Austria.

**Prussia.**

- 1829 Dreadful inundation at Dantzic, from the bursting of the dykes at the Vistula; destruction of 10,000 head of cattle, 4,000 houses, and many human beings, Ap. 9.  
 1830 Representative government demanded by the people.

**Spain.**

- 1829 Cadiz declared a free port.

**Portugal.**

- 1830 Death of the dowager queen of Portugal.  
 ["She was a cruel, dissolute bigot; yet she is represented, like our Old Bailey jeons, as having died with the rites of religion, and with exemplary devotion."] Change of ministry; Saldanha Palmella, bishop of Viseu, in office.  
 Miguel declares his intention of resuming the regency; attempts to corrupt the garrison; desertions; courts-martial, &c. June.  
*Continued on p. 621.*

**Denmark.**

- 1829 2,700 Lancerian schools in Denmark.

**Russia.**

- 1829 The Russians cross the Balkan under general Diebitsch, July 26; hence Peace of Adrianople, Sep. 14; the Porte guarantees the free navigation of the Black Sea and Dardanelles.  
*Nicholas* (emperor of Russia) is crowned king of Poland at Warsaw, May 24.  
 Experiments of col. Rancourt on the Neva, for the purpose of providing against the overflowing of its waters, which at times had proved so calamitous.  
 Population of Poland—4,088,280, exclusive of the army.

**Russia.**

1830 Revolt in the Caucasus against the Russian yoke.

Insurrection in Warsaw, Nov. 29; begun by 600 young students; flight of the grand duke Constantine with two regiments to Praga; the troops are disarmed; 41 colonels and majors killed; massacre of soldiers who refused to give up their arms; women fight in the ranks, &c.

Besides the Polish troops, 30,000 of the citizens are under arms.

*Continued on p. 621.*

**Netherlands.**

1829 Counter journals established by the royal party in Belgium—war of the press increases in rancour and violence.

Insurrection in Java under Diepo Negoro. The Moutre (grinding tax) abolished in Belgium, Dec.

1830 Great discontent in Belgium; a general desire for a separation from Holland; the states refuse to grant the supplies.

Conspiracy of Potter; he is now banished. Revolution in Belgium—commenced by a riot in Brussels, August 25 (1813.)

Charles Rogier and Vandermeere, &c. head the insurgents.

Entrance of William into Brussels, Sep. 1. King William driven from Brussels.

An army under prince Frederick enters Brussels, but is again expelled.

Troubles in the Netherlands: the Belgians refuse to be treated as provincials of the Dutch nation; the Burgher guard organized in Brussels, &c. Sep.

Belgium National Congress of 200 deputies. A provisional government appointed.

*Continued on p. 621.*

**Turkish Empire.**

1829 Surrender of Missolonghi by Turks, May 17. Fall of Erzeroum; the Russians under Paskevitch capture it.

Sittings of the Greek National Assembly at Argos commenced, July 23.

Defeat by the Russians at Kirk-klesseh.

Fall of Adrianople to the Russians, who march towards Constantinople.

Peace between Turkey and Russia, Sep. 14; Moldavia and Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia, and 7,000 ducats paid by the Porte.

A newspaper (the first) printed in Egypt.

1830 The independence of Greece acknowledged by Turkey, April 25.

Adrianople restored by Russia.

Attack on Algiers by the French, July 4; they capture and occupy it.

Insurrection in Albania.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1829 Death of Mahmoud (the ex-king of Cabul) at Herat (1824.)

Kamran rules in Herat under the auspices of Persia.

Peace of Persia with Russia.

Erzeroum surrendered to the Russians.

1830 Civil war in Persia; Abbas Mirza (on behalf of his father) agt. his revolted bro.

**India and China.**

1829 Order for the discontinuance of Sutte sacrifices issued by Lord William Bentinck.

Disagreement between the English and Chinese at Canton.

1830 *On p. 621.*

**America.**

1829 *Andrew Jackson* (gen.) 7th president U. S.

[Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina, 15th March, 1768. His father, a settler of Scottish descent, died early, and he was left to the care of, and to care for, his widowed mother. When a mere boy he bore arms in the war of independence. He afterwards studied law, as well as war; and occupied at the same time the offices of major-gen. in the U. S. army, and judge in the supreme court of Tennessee. He signalized himself, in 1815, by the defence of New Orleans, where he proclaimed martial law. He was subsequently subjected to fine for injuries then done to private parties. After filling several public offices he became, in 1824, a candidate for the presidency. At that time no candidate had the requisite number of votes, and the representatives chose Adams. In December, 1828, however, he was elected by a large majority. He was highly favourable to the slave interest and to territorial aggrandizement. He vetoed the renewal of the bank charter, in opposition to the Congress. Presidency ended 1837, died 8th June, 1845.]

Chesapeake and Delaware canal opd. Jul. 4. Independence of Venezuela as a separate republic.

Gen. Paez, president; population, 900,000. Republic of Bolivia.

Santa Cruz, president; pop. about 1,400,000. Decree for the expulsion of the Spaniards from Mexico.

Close of the civil war in Buenos Ayres. Peace between Colombia and Peru.

Revolt of the Colombian general Cordova agt. Bolivar, president of the republic of Peru; he is defeated and killed, Oct. 17.

1830 U. S. treaty with Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Black Sea.

British vessels from the West India Islands admitted into the U. S. ports.

Census of the Union: free men, 12,856,171; number of slaves, 2,010,436.

Population of Ecuador about 600,000.

[Value of diamonds found in Brazil since 1730 to this is estimated at £3,000,000.]

*Continued on p. 621.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1829 Captain Sturt's first exploring expedition. Swan River settlement.

1830 Capt. Sturt's second exploring expedition.

[“Australia is radically and fundamentally the occupancy of a single stock; the greatest sign of difference between its numerous tribes being that of language.

. . . . The blacker and ruder population of Timor represents the great-great ancestors of the Australians, and it was from Timor that Australia was apparently peopled. I feel but little doubt on that subject. Timor itself is connected with the Malayan peninsula by a line of dark-coloured, rude, and fragmentary populations, to be found in Ombay and Floris at the present moment, and inferred to have existed in Java and Sumatra before the development of the peculiar and encroaching civilization of the Mahometan Malays.”—*Latham's Man and his Migrations*, p. 124.]

**Britain.**

- 1830 Business of the Irish customs transferred from Dublin to London, Jan. 6.  
 Meetings for the reform of the criminal laws in London and elsewhere.  
 R. Landersails for Africa from Portsmouth, in the *Alert*, Jan. 11.  
 Royal patent for the exclusive printing of Bibles, Jan. 21, to extend to 1860.  
 M. A. Shee, pres. Royal Academy, Jan. 25.  
 Parliament opens, Feb. 4.  
 Prosecution of Mr. Alexander, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," for "libels" on the duke of Wellington, Feb. 10.  
 New Eng. opera house, Lon., burnt, Feb. 16.  
 The "Society of the Friends of Ireland," suppressed by proclamation, April 24.  
 Great metropolitan reform meeting, March; a "Political Union" determined upon; Mr. O'Connell in the chair.  
 4 per cent. bank annuities, reduced May 3.  
 Bill for Jewish emancipation, lost May 17.  
 Food riot at Limerick: loss of life, June 15.  
 George IV. dies at Windsor, June 26.  
 [The disease of the king was satisfactorily discovered by his late majesty's physicians after his death. King's age 68.]  
 William IV. (brother) succeeds.  
 Civil list settled at £510,000.  
 Annual revenue, about £50,056,966.  
 Forgeries (amendment) act, July 23.  
 Parliament dissolved, July 24.  
 Opening of Manchester and Liverpool railway, Sep. 15; Mr. Huskisson, M.P. killed.  
 Incendiary fires throughout England.  
 Act for draining bogs in Ireland.  
 Duty paid on 1,100,000,000 bricks,  
 Duty on coals entering London abolished.  
 [Dr. Buckland states that "he has always looked upon the waste of coals arising from the regulations established at the coal mines as a *national calamity*; and it appeared to him, that we were wasting unnecessarily, that which it was the duty of the nation to preserve for the use of posterity." Mr. Bailey is of opinion that the Durham coal mines will be exhausted in 200 years. But adding all the sources of coal together, it is reasonably concluded, that an abundant supply for 2000 years may be calculated upon.]  
 The duke of Brunswick takes refuge in England, "the late sovereign of which he so outrageously insulted," for giving a constitution to his people.  
 O'Connell's renewed agitation; he now demands "Repeal of the Union," Oct.  
 825,804 slaves in the English colonies.  
 Population of Gr. Britain, about 23,000,000.  
 Mr. George Pooke's patented globes for geographical and astronomical purposes.  
 Earl Stanhope's calculating machinery.  
 Pritchard's diamond microscopes.  
 Disputes at Canton between the English factors and the Chinese.  
 Opposition to tithes in Ireland.  
 General demands for reform.  
 Public meetings in London, against the expense of the new police.  
 Parliament opened by the king, Nov. 2.  
 Wellington is opposed to "progress;" he declares that reform is not needed.  
 Defeat of the ministry on the civil list; they go out of office, Nov. 16.

**Britain.**

- 1830 The Grey administration, Nov. 22.  
 The principle of reducing the taxes is begun to be carried out by Lord Althorp, the chancellor of the exchequer.  
 Sist, a lunatic, contemplates the assassination of the duke of Wellington, Dec. 8.  
 Circulation of Bank of Engd., £20,620,000.  
 Trevor's resolution against Cobbet's Register, Dec. 24; withdrawn.  
 The admiralty court of Scotland abolished.  
 Regency bill contingent on the accession of the next heir while a minor, Dec. 23.  
 Marquis Anglesea, Irish viceroy, Dec. 23.  
 Steam communication with India; Mr. Waghorn returns to London Dec. 12, and describes the journey as practicable,—to reach Bombay, *via* Egypt and the Red Sea, in 45 days.  
 The crucifix and other religious emblems, said to be popish, begin to be introduced into many Anglican churches.  
 Deaths: Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.; John Parke, musician; Wm. Hazlitt.

**France.**

- 1830 Continued from p. 618.  
 The French govt. resolve to retain Algiers.  
 New law for elections; only Deputies of Departments are allowed to sit in the new Chamber, July 25.  
 The type and presses of the *Temps National*, &c. are seized and *destroyed*; 350 literary persons thrown out of employment.  
 Duke of Ragusa commands the troops.  
 Protest of the Deputies, &c. against the ordinance of July 25.  
 Exchange is shut; workshops are closed; ordinances are treated with contempt, &c.  
 The *Revolution* commences, July 27; great effusion of blood—the national guards (now re-united for the struggle) against the regular troops; fighting continues without intermission till the 30th; 3,000 are killed; flight of the tyrannical and cowardly Charles to England; the duke of Orleans with the title of *Louis Philippe I.*, king of the French, is raised to the throne.  
 A provisional government appointed.  
 Lafayette is again at the head of the national guards.  
 The Chambers again opened.  
 Clausel succeeds Bourmont in Algiers.  
 Trial of the ex-ministers, Nov. 15-21.  
 Polignac, Peyrouet, &c., condemned to imprisonment for life.  
 "Electoral law" extending the franchise to 200,000 persons promulgated, Dec. 30.  
 Lafayette resigns his command; M. Odillon Barrot, and M. Dupont de l'Eure also retire.

**Germany.**

- 1830 Revolutn. at Brunswick; duke escapes to Eng. The king of Saxony abdicates, Sep. 9, in favour of his nephew.  
 Revolution in Belgium, Aug. 25.  
 [Lord Blantyre was killed by accident during this revolution, Sep.]  
 Commotion throughout Switzerland; a revolutionary council formed at Soleure.  
 Troubles in Saxony.  
 C. O. Muller (d. 1840), F. Rotteck (d. 1849), J. L. C. Heeren (d. 1842), Scholl (d. 1833), and A. Von Humboldt, historians, fl.

**Italy.**

- 1830 The king of Sardinia increases the Piedmontese army to 120,000.  
*Ferdinand II.* king of Naples, Nov. 8.  
 Eruption of Mount *Ætna*; several villages destroyed.  
 Venice declared a free port.

**Portugal.**

- 1830 *Continued from p. 618.*  
 Saldanha out of office, July 24.  
 Popular demonstrations in favour of Saldanha in Lisbon and Oporto.  
 The new ministry persecute the press.  
 Appointment of Don Miguel as regent by a decree of the empire, dated July 3; received at Lisbon in Sep.  
 Stoppage of the Bank of Lisbon.  
 Attempt to assassinate Miguel at the palace of Ajada, Dec. 15.

**Russia.**

- 1830 *Continued from p. 619.*  
 A "provisional government" appointed; Nicholas acknowledged only on condition of a thorough separation of the two states.  
 Nicholas demands an unconditional surrender; overthrow of the provisional government, &c.  
 "National Council" at Warsaw; prince Adam Czartoryski, president.

**Netherlands.**

- 1830 *Continued from p. 619.*  
 Belgium declared independent of Holland by the provisional government, Oct. 4:—the house of Nassau is for ever excluded from the throne; a republic is proposed but rejected by the Chambers; a limited monarchy is decided upon.  
 Decree excluding the Orange family from the throne of Belgium.  
 Antwerp evacuated by the Prince of Orange is taken by the Belgians; the Dutch cannonade the town from the citadel, Oct. 27.  
 William appeals to the five great powers; they entertain the appeal, hence  
 An armistice agreed to.  
*Independence of Belgium acknowledged by the allied powers, and announced by Van der Weyer, Dec. 26.*

**Greece.**

- 1830 *Greece an independent kingdom.*  
 ["The Greek revolution began at a period of general revolutionary agitation in the south of Europe. The year 1830 may be called the peculiar era of insurrections—the '*annus mirabilis*' of political changes. The standard of popular revolt against real or alleged abuses of government had been raised from the pillars of Hercules, and beyond them to the eastern shores of Sicily and Calabria; and in 1831 waved over the four kingdoms of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas. *But the Greeks stood in a relation to their Turkish masters very different from that of any other European people to their Christian rulers, and their revolt is therefore to be justified on different grounds.*"]  
 The throne of Greece declined by prince Leopold, May 21.  
 "There is not a landed proprietor in Greece worth £500 a-year."  
 Troubles and dissensions in Greece.

**India and China.**

- 1830 Chinese "labourers" introduced into Van Diemen's Land—an experiment.  
 Major Burney arrives at Ava, on a diplomatic mission, August 25.  
 Awful sickness, scarcity, and war with the natives at Swan River colony; 400 (out of 1,500) remove to other settlements; much dissatisfaction with Mr. Peel; ruinous condition of affairs at Freemantle, Clarence, and Perth.

**America.**

- 1830 *Continued from p. 619.*  
 Convention at Bogota for framing a new constitution for Colombia, rendered necessary by the dissolution of the union of 1819.  
 Resignation of Bolivar, as president of the republic of Colombia, April 11.  
*Joaquim Mosquera* chosen dictator of Colombia.  
 Independence of Venezuela declared.  
 770 newspapers in the U. S., having a circulation of 64,400,000.  
 Steam coach for common roads constructed at Cincinnati.  
 Re-opening of the U. S. trade with the possessions of Great Britain.  
 The author of "*Junius's Letters*" is discovered (?) by an American author to be no other than Horne Tooke. (1)  
 Execution of general Victoria at Puebla, Sep. 11; he died declaring that his death would be avenged speedily.  
 Poisoning of several white persons in Bermuda by the negroes, Nov.  
 "The Watchman and Jamaica Free Press" conducted by men of colour at Jamaica.  
 300,000 slaves, 340,000 free negroes (most of them capable of reading and writing, and possessing very extensive property), with 13,000 whites, form the population of Jamaica.  
 Dispute regarding the exclusive right of fishing.  
 [The chamber of commerce at St. John's, Newfoundland, send a vessel under the command of capt. Sweetland, to contest the right of exclusive fishing on the west coast of Newfoundland, claimed, under the treaty of Utrecht, by the French. He is warned off by the French, and yields. This fact is communicated to the British government, but no steps are taken to resist the French claim, which Lord Shelburne denies and Mr. Pitt admits. Great indignation is excited in consequence among the advocates of British supremacy.]  
 Sir James Kempt is succeeded in the governorship of Canada by Lord Aylmer.  
 Produce of the cod-fishery, Newfoundland, this year, 760,177 quintals.  
 [A quintal is equivalent to a cwt.]  
 Produce of the seal-fishery, 12,371 tuns of oil, 559,342 seal-skins.  
 Number of immigrants to Canada in this year, 28,000.  
 From England and Wales, ... 6,799  
 — Scotland, ..... 2,450  
 — Ireland, ..... 18,300  
 Other parts of the world, ..... 451  
 Total, ..... 28,000

**Britain.**

- 1831 Comet discovered by Mr. John Herepath, at Crawford, Jan. 7.  
 Mr. Carlile tried for a libel, convicted, fined £200, and to be imprisoned 2 years, Jan. 10.  
 Arrest of Messrs. O'Connell, Reynolds, Barrett, Steele, and Lawless, on a charge of conspiracy to evade the laws, Jan. 18.  
 Assembling of parliament, Feb. 3.  
 Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers plead guilty to a charge of violating a proclamation, Feb. 12.  
 The Reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, into the commons, March 1.  
 The offices of postmaster-general of England and Ireland united, March 11.  
 Ministers defeated on the Reform bill, March 21; by a majority of one.  
 Ministers defeated on general Gascoyne's amendment, April 20.  
 Serious disturbances in Ireland; vice-royal proclamations, &c.  
 Riots in the forest of Dean, June 8; the peasantry destroy 50 miles of fence and wall.  
 Rev. Robt. Taylor convicted of blasphemy, heavily fined and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, July 6.  
 William Cobbet tried for a seditious libel; the jury did not agree, July 7.  
 New parliament assembles, June 14.  
 £60,000 subscribed for Irish relief.  
 35 persons killed at Newtownbarry, Ireland, by a body of yeomanry, June 18.  
 London bridge opened by the king, Aug. 1. [Its erection cost £506,000.]  
 Act of provision for the queen, August 2.  
 Waterspout burst on Clidugh, Mount Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 4.  
 Loss of the Rothesay Castle, August 17.  
 County Lord-lieutenants first appointed in Ireland, August 23.  
 Coronation of the king and queen, Sep. 9.  
 The Lords reject the "Reform bill," Oct. 7, by a majority of 41. Hence riots at Derby and Nottingham; lives lost, Oct. 8.  
 Irish arms bill passed October 15.  
 Public works, Ireland; £500,000 exchequer bills to be issued, by act, Oct. 15.  
 The "unknown tongues" at Mr. Irving's chapel, London, first uttered, Oct. 16.  
 Act to establish a court of bankruptcy, Oct. 20. Bankruptcy laws enacted.  
 [Laws respecting bankrupts, were passed in Eng. in 1543, 1560, 1602, 1706, 1780, 1812.]  
 The cholera morbus in England; its first appearance at Sunderland, Oct. 26.  
 The Bristol riots occasioned by the visit of the recorder, Sir Chas. Wetherell, Oct. 29.  
 New ministerial reform bill introduced into the commons by Lord J. Russell, Dec. 12.  
 Execution of *Bishop* and *Williams*, the murderers, Dec. 5, who had pursued the same course of crime, and for the same purposes as Burke (1829.)  
 Drake's patent process of tanning.  
 Deaths: Mrs. Siddons, actress; W. Roscoe, historian.

**France.**

- 1831 Budget presented by M. Lafitte amounts to 1,167,000,000 francs.  
 Chatet, a priest, introduces the vulgar tongue into the church service.  
 Disturbances at Rodez, Collioure, Nimes, &c., Feb.

**France.**

- 1831 Riot in the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois Paris, Feb. 14.  
 Sack of the palace of the archbishop of Paris, Feb. 15.  
 Reform in criminal law, Feb. 26.  
 Report of the committee of National Rewards (appointed Sep. 2, 1830, to investigate the claims of those wounded, and the relatives of those slain in the Revolution), from which it appears that the citizens killed in that affair numbered 788, while 4,500 were wounded; of the troops 75 were killed, 300 wounded.  
 New electoral law by which the voters were more than doubled.  
 M. Casimir Perier sueds. M. Lafitte, Mar. Trial of MM. Trélat, Cavaignac, Guizard &c., March; acquitted.  
 Police ordonnance agt. pub. banquet, May War with Portugal; the forcing of the passage of the Tagus, July 11.  
 Police ordonnance forbidding assemblies in streets or highways, &c., July 13.  
 Tumult in Paris; Désirabode stabbed by the national guards, July 14.  
 King's speech at the Palais Royal, July 23.  
 The *fusils Gisquet* case, July.  
 Law forbidding the assembling of the national guard unless by civil authority, July 31.  
 Tumultuous discussions on the address in reply to the king's speech, Aug. 9.  
 Insurrectionary attempts in Paris, Sep. 16.  
 Treaty of the twenty-four articles, Oct. 15.  
 Thirty-six new peers created, Nov. 19.  
 The Saint Simonians formed into a school.  
 Insurrection in Lyons, Nov.  
 [The motto in this *éméute* was "Vivre en travaillant, ou mourir en combattant"— "To live by working or die by fighting."  
 Marshal Soult arrives in Lyons from Paris with troops; calm somewhat re-established.]
- Germany.**
- 1831 Prince Leopold elected king of the Belgians, June 4.  
 William II. elector of Hesse, resigned voluntarily.
- Austria.**
- 1831 Austria inclines to aid in the re-constitution of Poland.  
 Diplomacy fails.  
 The repression of the insurrections in Parma, Modena, and Bologna, inspires confidence in the government; hence Austria declares her intention of interfering in the affairs of Italy.
- Prussia.**
- 1831 The cholera in Dantzic and Berlin, having reached the former place May 28.  
 The king aids Russia in the suppression of the Polish revolt.
- Italy.**
- 1831 Insurrection in Central Italy, Feb.  
 Menotti shot, Feb. 3.  
 Countess Rosa, daughter of count Carlo Testi, accused of participating in the rebellion of February; sentenced to three years' imprisonment in a fortress of state, for having embroidered a silken standard with the 3 colours of the Italian kingdom. [The first instance, it is believed, of female handiwork being accounted high treason.]

**Italy.**

- 1831 Charles Felix (Carlo Felice) dies; hence *Charles Albert* (nephew of Charles Felix), king of Savoy.  
A volcano bursts out in the island of Ferro, Sep. 13.  
Volcanic island suddenly formed in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, Sep.

**Poland.**

- 1831 Battle of Zelichow, between the Poles and Russians; the latter defeated with a loss of 12,000 men, April 6.  
Battle of Wurz, Russians deftd, Mar. 31.  
Battle of Wilna, in Poland, June 12.  
Warsaw taken, September 8, and Cracow occupied by 10,000 Russians.  
*Independence of Poland finally extinguished.*

**Spain.**

- 1831 The apostolic party supreme.  
The tyranny of the government, and the disposition to rebel progress with equal steps.

**Portugal.**

- 1831 The ex-emperor of Brazil arrives at Falmouth, England, June 9; he assumes the title of duke of Braganza, and soon begins to form plans for the recovery of Portugal from Don Miguel.  
Insurrection at Lisbon, August 21.

**Denmark.**

- 1831 Change in the Danish constitution; representative councils for Denmark, Sleswig, and Holstein, granted.

**Russia.**

- 1831 Throne of Poland declared vacant, Jan. 25.  
Victory of the Poles at Growchow, Feb. 20; retreat of the Russians.  
Decree of Nicholas, declaring the estates of the principal revolters confiscated; the lower orders are to be sent to Siberia.  
Battle of Wurz; the Poles under Skrzynecki defeat the Russians under Diebitsch, March 31.  
Victory of the Poles at Zelichow, April 6.  
Victory of the Poles at Seidlitz, April 10.  
Expedition of Diverniski into Volhynia.  
Indecisive, though sanguinary, battle at Ostrolenka, May 26.  
Death of Diebitsch, Russian gen., June 10.  
Battle of Wilna; Poles defeated, June 19.  
Death of grand duke Constantine, June 27.  
Defeat of the Poles at Winsk, July 14.  
Decisive battle of Warsaw, Sep. 7 and 8; the Poles utterly routed; hence  
Capitulation of Warsaw, Sep. 8.  
Poland lies prostrate before Russia.  
Citadel of Warsaw founded.  
Concentration of 70,000 Russian troops in Poland; now governed by martial law.  
Suppression of the Polish language; and commencement of the efforts of Russia to obliterate from Poland every characteristic which distinguished it from the ruling state.  
Banishment of over 5,000 families to Siberia.  
The fortifications of Azof rebuilt under the superintendence of several eminent European engineers.

**Netherlands.**

- 1831 The duke de Nemours elected king of Belgium; he declines the honour, as his father refuses his consent, Feb. 3.  
M. Surlet de Chokier elected regent, Feb. 24.  
*Leopold*, prince of Saxe-Coburg, the first king of Belgium, is elected, July 12.

**Netherlands.**

- 1831 Leopold enters Brussels, July 19.  
War recommenced by the king of the Netherlands against Belgium, in defiance of the five powers, Aug. 3.  
A French army of 50,000 men are sent to the aid of Leopold.  
Armistice, Oct.  
Conference of the ministers of the five great powers in London; and  
Acceptance of the 24 articles of pacification, Nov. 15.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1831 Revolt of Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt; he invades Syria.  
First newspaper in Turkey this year.  
Insurrection in Albania suppressed.  
The cholera in Turkey.  
Those Christians who had been made slaves in consequence of the Greek revolution are liberated by the sultan.

**Greece.**

- 1831 Assassination of count d'Istria, president.  
The two assassins immured in brick walls reaching to their chins; in this position they are sustained by food till death at length relieved them.  
Miaulis burns the Greek fleet at Poros, to save it from the Russians.

**India and China.**

- 1831 Defeat and death of Syed Ahmed Shah at Cashmere.  
Lord William Bentinck visits Simlah.  
Interview of Lord Bentinck and Runjeet Singh at Rooper. The latter is anxious to know the designs of the Eng. regarding Sinde, which the gov.-gen. conceals.  
Scheme of navigating the Indus; suspicions of Runjeet Singh respecting the ulterior designs of the English government.  
Lieut. Burnes's navigation of the Indus.  
Further disagreement between the English and Chinese at Canton.  
Eng. ships of war arrive at Canton fr. India.

**America.**

- 1831 Great agitation on the free trade policy and the "American" or Protective system in the United States.  
The north-eastern boundary question; award of the king of the Netherlands rejected by England and America.  
Treaty of commerce with Mexico.  
Death of the ex-president Monroe, U. S., July 4.  
Revolution in Brazil: the troops fraternize with the people; *Don Pedro abdicates* in favour of his son, only 5 years old, Ap. 6.  
Don Pedro and family return to Portugal.  
Embassy of congratulation from the United States government on account of the bloodless revolution effected in Brazil.  
*Independence of Ecuador.*  
*Rocafuerta*, president; pop. about 600,000.  
Dreadful hurricane in Barbadoes; thousands of lives lost and immense property, August 10.  
Death of Bolivar at San Pedro, Dec. 17, aged 47.  
Insurrection of negro slaves in Jamaica; the island placed under martial law, Dec. 22.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1831 Major Mitchell's explorations in south and eastern Australia; the rivers Peel and Darling discovered.

**Britain.**

- 1832 First appearance of cholera at Edinburgh, Feb. 6.  
 The cholera in London, Feb. 14.  
 Cholera prevention act, Feb. 20.  
 Third reading of the Reform bill carried in comms. Feb. 22, by a majority of 109.  
 The cholera appears in Dublin, March 3.  
 Launch of the Vernon frigate (the largest ever built in Eng.) at Woolwich, May 1.  
 Unmutilated-reform-bill meeting at Birmingham, May 7.  
 Defeat of ministers on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponing the disfranchisement clauses.  
 The Lords' opposition to the Reform bill leads to a dissolution of the ministry:—  
 Resignation of Earl Grey, May 9.  
 Meetings expressive of confidence in the ministry.  
 Wellington fails in forming a ministry.  
 Public meetings throughout the country in favour of reform.  
 The Grey ministry restored, May 18.  
 The king grants them power to create a new batch of peers.  
 Assize of bread first in Ireland, by act of parliament, May 23.  
 Assault on duke of Wellington, June 18.  
 Collins's assault on the king at Ascot races, June 15.  
 Freedom of the city of London voted to Lords Grey and Althorp, July 11.  
 £15,000 voted for a National Picture Gallery on a motion by Mr. Spring Rice, July 23.  
 Alexander Somerville flogged by order of major Wyndham, for expressing political opinions.  
 Executn. of four of the Bristol rioters (1831.)  
 Reform bills for England, Scotland, and Ireland, are eventually passed—English June 7, Scotch July 17, and Irish Aug. 7.  
 Laws regulating schools of anatomy, Au. 1.  
 Custom-house, Dublin, burnt, August 9.  
 Title-composition (Ireland) act, Aug. 16.  
 Attwood and Cobbet's discussion on the best means of relieving the public distress, August 29.  
 Tithe affrays in Ireland; lives lost, Sep.  
 Sir Thomas Denman appointed lord chief justice, Nov. 6.  
 Parliament dissolved, Dec. 3.  
 Surrey Zoological Gardens opened; also Dublin Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park.  
 St. James's Bazaar, London, built by Mr. Crockford.  
 Morse fully develops and applies the power of electro-magnetism for telegraphic purposes.  
 Deaths: Dr. Bell, Crabbe the poet, Clementi the composer, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Walter Scott, Sep. 21; Thomas Hardy, Lord Tenterden.
- France.**
- 1832 Great distress; frequent riots and plots.  
 Gisquet, prefect of police, Paris, orders the construction of gutters before each house at the expense of the householder, as a means of supporting the indigent, without meddling with the national finances.  
 This measure was resisted; but the Court of Cassation interprets the law of Aug., 1790, in its favour.

**France.**

- 1832 Sixty-six cases of cholera in Paris, March 30; from this time  
 The cholera rages throughout France; in Paris alone 18,000 perish in a few months.  
 [Scarcely had the cholera appeared in Paris, before news arrived from all the towns and villages in the neighbourhood, even to the distance of 200 miles, of the same disease being amongst them. In one month more people were cut off by the cholera in Paris, than by the "plague" of London.]  
 Riot: Paris declared in a state of siege, Ju. 5.  
 Death of prince Napoleon Francis Alexander Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, only son of the Napoleon Buonaparte and Maria Louisa, at Schœnbrunn, July 22.  
 The court of Cassation declare the ordinance of siege illegal.  
 Leopold, king of Belgium, marries a daughter of Louis Philippe, Aug. 9.  
 Arrest of the duchess de Berri at Nantes, Oct.  
 Some unknown person fired at Louis Philippe on his way to open the session of the Chamber of Deputies—escaped, Nov. 19.  
 Deaths: Cuvier, Perier, May 15; general Lamarque, June 1.

**Germany.**

- 1832 Deaths: Schinkel, archit.; Goethe, poet, &c.

**Austria.**

- 1832 Reinell attempts to assassinate the king of Hungary, Aug. 9.  
 A deputation of Zillerdale converts from popery present a petition to his imperial majesty, Francis, requesting permission to connect themselves with a protestant church; subsequently refused.

**Italy.**

- 1832 Ancona made a free port, April.  
 Eruption of Mount Ætna; the town of Broute destroyed, &c.

**Poland.**

- 1832 Ukase of the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that Poland is hereafter to be regarded as an integral part of the Russian empire, Feb. 26.

**Spain.**

- 1832 Revocation of the decree abolishing the Salic law, and declaring Ferdinand's daughter Isabella heiress of the crown, Sep. 18.  
 Illness of Ferdinand VII.; the queen appointed regent till his recovery; hence Ministry changed, Oct. 25.  
 Ferdinand attacked with lethargy, is reported dead, and an announcement that effect made by Monsieur D'Onbich to the emperor of Russia.  
 Recovery of the king; the revocation (Sep. 18) revoked, Oct. 31.  
 Prevalence of alarming court intrigues.  
 Formation of the Christina party.

**Portugal.**

- 1832 Don Pedro's expedition, Feb. 9.  
 Don Pedro arrives in Portugal.  
 Don Pedro proclaims himself regent for his daughter, Donna Maria, at Terceira, April 2.  
 Don Pedro storms and captures Oporto.  
 Don Miguel's party attack Oporto, but are defeated by the army of Don Pedro, great loss on both sides, Sep. 19.

**Sweden.**

1832 Opening of the Gotha canal, Sweden.

**Russia.**

1832 Popular (cholera) insurrection in Petersburg. Imperial ukase, constituting Poland an integral part of the Russian empire. Feb. 26. Abolition of 187 convents in Russia, Jul. 31.

**Netherlands.**

1832 Marriage of Leopold and Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French, Aug. 9.

War between Holland and France.

Antwerp invested by the French under marshal Gérard, Oct. 29.

Antwerp besieged by a combined French and English fleet, Nov. 13.

Antwerp surrendered, Dec. 24.

Return of the French army, Dec. 27.

**Turkish Empire.**

1832 Milosh recognised as hereditary prince of Servia, and the country ceded to the native inhabitants by paying an annual tribute of 2,300,000 piastres, about £43,125, permitting the residence of a pasha and 150 Turks at Belgrade, as a sign of the sultan's supremacy.

Riot in Damascus; Mohammed Selim having ordered the streets to be cleaned, a riot ensued against the European innovation.

Acres taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mohammed Pacha, May 27.

Turks defeated at Homs; followed by the loss of Aleppo, Damascus, and Beyrout.

Ibrahim Pacha victorious at Konieh, Dec. 21; the Turks lose 30,000 men.

Antioch taken by Ibrahim Pacha.

**Greece.**

1832 *Otho*, elector of Munich, second son of Louis Charles, king of Bavaria, chosen as king.

["The autocrat was the first to sanction the choice, for though he had strenuously opposed the nomination of Leopold, from a dread of English influence, he foresaw that so long as he held the truncheon over the Germanic diet, he could have no apprehension from Bavaria."] Civil list, £96,353. Population, 790,000.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1832 Persia manifests an intention of annexing Herat to her empire; Britain dissuades but Russia encourages her.

**India and China.**

1832 Runjeet Singh consents to the opening of the Indus to British commerce: although he declared that their commerce interfered with his views and plans of government.

["In spite of every government endeavour, and of the adventitious aid of large consuming armies, the expectation of creating an active and valuable commerce by the Indus has not yet been fulfilled."] Dost Mohammed warns the Sindhians against allowing an English factory to be established at Shikapur; yet he asks for English friendship.

Importation and sale of opium forbidden by authority in China, Feb. 9.

Hindu plays rendered into English.

["The drama of the Hindus were, like those of the Greeks, commonly represented at solemn religious festivals, of which they were supposed to constitute

**India and China.**

a portion. The drama of the Hindus is viewed as the most interesting portion of their literature, and the most generally agreeable to European taste. The most celebrated authors are Kalidasa and Bhavabuti. Respecting the origin of the Indian drama, nothing satisfactory is known; the accounts of the native commentators, who carry it back to the mythological period, being decidedly fabulous. The oldest pieces extant are supposed to be of the first century of the Christian era, or a little earlier; and they are too refined and elaborate to be regarded as first essays in the art. Sir Wm. Jones has furnished a valuable specimen in his translation of *Sakuntala*, or 'The Fatal Ring;' and Professor Wilson has translated the principal of their dramatic compositions in his 'Theatre of the Hindoos.']

**Africa.**

1832 Commercial treaty concluded, through the agency of major Harris, between Great Britain and the king of Shoa, July.

**America.**

1832 First purchase of land from the Indians of Iowa.

War of the U. S. with the Indians; Winnebagoes, Sac, and Fox Indians; Black Hawk defeated and captured.

Protecting tariff renewed and increased, June 2.

Claims of American merchants on France settled, by the latter country agreeing to pay 25,000,000 in six annual instalments.

The U. S. government agree to pay for French claims 1,500,000 francs.

Cholera in New York.

The Potomai frigate inflicts severe punishment upon the Malay pirates of Sumatra.

Opposition of South Carolina to the tariff. New tariff laws, July 14.

The U. S. bank question; the president vetoes the motion for renewing its charter.

The House of Representatives are against the renewal; the Senate for it.

Failure of 96 local banks; great commercial panic.

Cholera in the United States and Canada. New silver mines discovered in Chili.

*Independence of New Granada.*

Santa Anna, president; popul., 3,108,000.

Another estimate makes it only 1,300,000.

Nullification of the acts of congress by the South Carolinian legislature, Dec. 19.

Changes in the government of Brazil.

Brazil slave-trade abolished.

"The country in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres was so parched that clouds of dust obscured the noonday sun, and flocks of sheep were smothered in some parts, just as caravans are occasionally lost in the moving sands of the Arabian desert. When, after a long drought, rain fell, the first half-hour the drops came down in the form of liquid mud, actually discolouring the white houses of the city."—*London Review*, No. 1.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1832 Wool exported 1,515,156 lbs., value £73,559.

Oil and whalebone exported valued at £146,018.

**Britain.**

- 1833 Great fire, Liverpool, £300,000 worth of property destroyed, Jan. 1.  
Opening of parliament, Jan. 29.  
Ship *Hibernia* burnt; 150 lives lost, Feb. 5.  
The affirmation of quakers returned to parliament admitted by the House, Feb. 14; Mr. Pease takes his seat.  
The Rev. Mr. Irving condemned as a heretic by the Scottish presbytery of Annan, March 13.  
[He was excluded from the General Assembly, May 2, 1832.]  
Act for suppressing disturbances in Ireland, April 2.  
"Irish Volunteers' Association" suppressed, April 12.  
Day of thanksgiving for the mitigation or removal of the cholera, April 14.  
Agitation for the repeal of the window tax.  
Duel between Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter mortally wounded, May 10.  
Conviction of Lord Teynham for conspiracy to defraud, May 11.  
Coldbath fields public meeting dispersed, May 13; Cully, a policeman, killed.  
Dinner to Daniel O'Connell at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, May 16.  
Inquest on Robert Cully, May 21; verdict—"justifiable homicide;" grt. session.  
Verdict quashed by court of King's Bench, and £100 offered for apprehension of the murderers, May 30.  
Dramatic authors' protection act, June 10.  
Advertisement duty reduced from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. for England, and from 2s. 6d. to 1s. for Ireland, June 28.  
Petitions in favour of Jewish emancipation, for the removal of Smithfield market, &c.  
The *Miguelite* fleet defeated off St. Vincent by Napier, July.  
Hungerford market, Lond., opened, Jul. 3.  
Shock of an earthquake at Nottingham, July 13.  
Part of the Dublin Custom-house burnt, August 9.  
Irish Church temporalities acts, Aug. 14.  
[According to Lord Althorp's statement, made on Feb. 14, the protestant establishment of Catholic Ireland numbered 4 archbishops and 18 bishops, deriving a gross revenue of £150,000; the deans and chapters drew £23,600 (of which the necessary expenditure exhausted no less than £21,400); the other benefices (1401 in all) derived an income of £600,000.]  
Abolition of 2 abprics. and 10 bishoprics.  
Assessed taxes act, Aug. 14.  
Loan of £1,000,000 to Irish clergy.  
[Loan remitted in 1838.]  
Quakers', Moravians', and Separatists' affirmation acts, Aug. 28.  
British shipping encourgmnt. act, Aug. 28.  
The commercial part of the East India Company's charter revoked, Aug. 28.  
Act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, August 28; £20,000 voted to the planters.  
Renewal of the charter of the Bank of England, August 29—to 1854.  
Establishment of a day mail to France.  
Committee appointed by parliament for the revision of the penal code.

**Britain.**

- 1833 Limitation of the hours of labour of minors in cotton mills to 10 hours p. day, Aug. 29.  
Loss of the *Amphitrite* convict ship; only 3 out of 131 saved, Aug. 31.  
Marquis Wellesley, Irish viceroy, Sep. 26.  
Return of captain Ross (to Hull) from the arctic expedition undertaken by him in 1829, after hope of him was almost abandoned, Oct. 18.  
The "Penny Magazine," issued by the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, begun.  
[From this time the rapid increase of periodical literature has been amazing.]  
Departure of Sir John Herschel on an astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 18.  
Number of power-loom in England and Scotland—100,000.  
Number of hand-loom—250,000.  
["A very good *hand weaver*, 25 or 30 years of age, will weave 2 pieces of 9-8th shirting per week, each 24 yards long, containing 100 shots of weft in one inch, the reed of the cloth being a 44 Bolton count, and the warp and weft 40 hanks to the pound. In 1823 a *steam-loom weaver*, 15 years of age, attending two looms, could weave 7 similar pieces in a week. In 1826 a *steam-loom weaver*, 15 years of age, attending two looms, could weave 12 similar pieces in a week; some could weave 15 pieces. In 1833 a *steam-loom weaver*, from 15 to 20 years of age, assisted by a girl about 12 years of age, attending to four looms, can weave EIGHTEEN SIMILAR PIECES in a week; some can weave TWENTY PIECES."—*Baines*. Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the number of power-loom, it is extraordinary that the number of hand-loom are not diminished, but seem rather to have increased.]  
Invention of Mr. Grant for making biscuits by machinery.  
*Confession of the Faith of English Independents*—published by Congreg. Union.  
Duty on soap reduced to 1½d. per pound.  
Deaths: Mr. Sotheby; Hannah More; Kean the actor; Charles Dibdin, poet; Biddles the miser, leaving £1,000,000 sterling—(he had lived on 6d. a day); O'Keete the dramatist; Rev. Rowland Hill; Dr. Babington; Sir John Malcolm; W. Wilberforce; Sir John Stevenson, musician.  
**France.**  
1833 The extermination of the natives of Algiers, to provide room for European colonists, proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, March 9.  
Bergeron and Benoit tried for attempting to assassinate Louis Philippe; acquitted March 18.  
The duchess de Berri sent off to Palermo, June 9.  
Court of Delegates abolished, Aug. 14.  
**Austria.**  
1833 Protests against the treaty between Turkey and Russia.  
[Jealous lest the mouths of the Danube might be sealed up by the increase of the Russian power.]

**Italy.**

1833 The "*Young Italy*" insurrections. Conspiracy of Savoy, excited by Mazzini.

**Prussia.**

1833 The Zollverein established, March 22.

**Spain.**

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; hence *Isabella II.* (daughter, born Oct. 10, 1830) queen of Spain, Sep. 29. The civil wars which have lately rent and impoverished Spain, date from this time. Christina, the queen-mother, regent.

**Portugal.**

1833 Capture of Mount Cavalho, April 9. Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of five ships, captured off Cape St. Vincent by admiral Napier, July 2. Evacuation of Lisbon by the duke of Cadavalo, July 23. Donna Maria restored and re-proclaimed queen, July 23. The queen declared of age, Sep. 15.

**Denmark.**

1833 Denmark was exempted from the cholera, but was scourged by an epidemic ague, which seemed to be as contagious and as destructive of life. The deaths on an average of the seven preceding years being 24,875, while this year they amounted to 37,181.

**Russia.**

1833 Treaty with Turkey. Cracow occupied by Russia and Austria.

**Netherlands.**

1833 Princess Louisa Marie, queen of Belgium, gives birth to a prince. The king and queen of Belgium visit Paris. An exhibition of national works of art opened at Brussels. Leopold subscribes for the Polish refugees. Convention of Zouhoven, at which the conditions of the navigation of the Meuse are signed between the Dutch and Belgians, Nov. 18.

**Turkish Empire.**

1833 Ibrahim Pacha approaches towards Constantinople with a large army, inspired by previous successes; hence the sultan asks the assistance of Russia, and a Russian force enters Constantinople, April 3. Treaty of Constantinople. England, France, and Austria protest against the treaty with Russia. Ibrahim withdraws his troops. Convention of Kutayah, May 4. [This convention put an end, for a time, to the hostilities of the sultan and his too powerful subject.] The Russians aid the Turks; but at length the Porte is compelled to make Peace with Mohamed Ali; acknowledging his independence and ceding Adama and Syria. Treaty with Russia offensive and defensive; the Porte engages to close the Dardanelles agt. foreign vessels when required, Jul. 8.

**Greece.**

1833 *Otho I.* (a minor), younger son of the king of Bavaria, king of Greece, Jan. 25. Council of regency appointed.

{ "The government is a constitutional monarchy, with two legislative houses—a senate and house of representatives." }

**Greece.**

1833 A body of Bavarian troops arrive at Naulia in Feb.

The French army evacuate Greece.

Conspiracy of Colocotroni detected, Oct. 27.

**India and China.**

1833 Shah Shoojah's expedition against Scindia enters Skikarpoor unopposed.

The tea trade to China and the India trade thrown open to Eng. commerce, Aug. 28.

A native magistracy first introduced in the British possessions.

Inundation at Canton; 10,000 houses and more than 1,000 persons swept away, Oct.

**Africa.**

1833 Barbarous outrages practised by the French in Algiers.

A school of medicine established at Cairo by M. Clot Bey.

Resistance to France still manifested.

Proposal to exterminate the Algerians made in the Chamber of Deputies, Fr., Mar. 9.

Macomo, one of the Caffre chiefs, having been expelled from his encampment on the Kat River in 1829, and been allowed to take up a position on the Chumie River, is again unjustly expelled, remonstrates, and rebels.

[This is the origin of the Caffre war.]

**America.**

1833 *Andrew Jackson* (gen.) re-elected president, March 4.

The U. S. deposits removed from the bank. Girard College in Philadelphia, and

The university of New York, commenced.

*Santa Anna*, president of Mexico.

The House of Assembly (Canada) pass a bill of supply, in which they, for the first

time, affirm the power of the possession of the public purse, by affixing to the

grants of salaries to the officials of the state, certain *provisos* for the better security

of the state, the general tenor of which was, that no paid official should

hold a seat in the deliberative assemblies, while the salaries of judges were made

conditional upon their holding no other office under the crown. The assembly

of this year also proposed to alter the constitution of 1791, by making the legislative

council *elective*. The legislative council reject these bills, and Mr. Stanley,

British secretary of state, gave orders that the state officials should be paid out

of the revenue not yet surrendered to the disposal of the colony by Lord Goderich.

Discontentment increases in Canada.

Riot of the military at Montreal, Sep. 19. Population of British North American

colonies, 1,300,000.

First cargo of ice to Calcutta, despatched by Frederic Tudor (1805).

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1833 The *Lady Munro*, from Calcutta to Sydney, wrecked; 90 on board, 20 saved, Jan. 9.

Act subdividing Australia into West and South Australia and Van Diemen's

Land, passed in the British parliament.

The total value of imports to New South Wales amounted to £713,972, and the

total value of exports, consisting chiefly of provisions, wool, horses, cattle, horns, hides, wood, &c. amounted in all to

£394,801. Revenue £205,535.

**Britain.**

- 1834 Shock of earthquake at Chichester, Jan. 23. Great meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, against the corn-laws, colonel Thompson in the chair, Jan. 30. Captain Wathen (15th hussars) tried by court-martial at Cork, and acquitted, Feb. 1; col. Lord Brudenell removed from the command by his majesty. Proprietors of the "True Sun" convicted of two seditious libels, Feb. 6. Trades' Unions cause disturbances. Artists' College proposed, Feb. 15. Statistical Society of Lond. formed, Mar. 15. Strike of 3,000 weavers at Leeds, Mar. 18. Wellington chancellor of Oxford, Mar. 30. Sentence of transportation against six Dorsetshire labourers, for being members of illegal societies, viz. Trades' Union, Apr. 17. Procession of 30,000 Trades' Unionists to Whitehall, with a petition on behalf of the Dorchester convicts, April 21. Treaty, London with France, Spain, and Portugal, for the expulsion of Dons Carlos and Miguel, April 22. Birmingham Political Union dissolved, May 10. Faction fight near Tralee, 45 killed and drowned, June 24. Resignation of Earl Grey, July 9. The Melbourne administration, July 17. Chimney Sweepers' act, July 25. Act against lotteries, July 25; that at Glasgow this year to be the last.
- Final Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies*, Aug. 1.  
[A sum of £20,000,000 was voted by parliament as indemnity to the slave owners.] Bank notes a legal tender for sums above £5, Aug. 1. Stamp duty on almanacks abold., Aug. 13. Poor-law amendment act, Aug. 14. Numerous fires (incendiary) throughout the country; great agitation and distress. Irish church temporalities amendment act, Aug. 15. South Australian incorporation act, Aug. 15. Halfpenny church rate refused at Manchester. Shock of earthquake at Portsmouth, Sep. 3. Failure of Mr. Raikes, gov. Bank of England, Oct. 1. Houses of parliament burned, Oct. 16. [The tallies and counters hitherto in use in the exchequer office, being no longer required, those primitive instruments of receipts and computation were removed to the cellars of the Houses of Parliament, and placed in the flues to be consumed. At six o'clock on Thursday, the 16th October, the burning began, for there were several cart loads of them, but the flues becoming overheated, a terrific fire burst out at half-past six in the evening, which in a few hours destroyed the building.] Inundation of the Dodder, near Dublin; a great deal of property (agricultural) destroyed. Dissolution of the Melbourne administration, Nov. 13. Wellington in office till Sir R. Peel returns from Italy, Nov. 14. Fire brigade established in London.

**Britain.**

- 1834 An extensive Orange conspiracy; the duke of Cumberland and several noblemen implicated; legal proceedings withdrawn. Wreck of the (s.s.) Superb in the North Sea; all on board (number unknown) perish. Death of the duke of Gloucester, Nov. 30. 60,000 retailers of beer in England. Sir Robert Peel, premier, Dec. 10. Earl of Haddington, Irish viceroy, Dec. 29. Parliament dissolved, Dec. 30. Waterloo dock, Liverpool, opened. Deaths: Rd. Lander, at Fernando Po; Mrs. Cromwell, great-great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, and the last of the family, at Cheshunt, Feb. 26, aged 90; Lord Teignmouth; Stothard, the painter; Dr. Doyle; S. T. Coleridge; Gen. Sir John Doyle; Earl Spencer; Archibald Hamilton Rowan; Thomas Pringle; Rev. Edward Irving; Charles Lamb (Elia), &c.
- France.**
- 1834 The celebrated Artesian Well at Grenelle, near Paris, begun, Jan. 1. [Completed, after enormous labour, at a cost of 170,000 francs, in 1841.] Insurrection of Arabs in Algiers, Feb. Riots at Lyons, April 15. Marshal Gerrard succeeds marshal Sout in the ministry, June. Deaths: M. Bourrienne, author of "Memoirs of Napoleon" (insane), at Caen, Feb. 7; La Fayette, May 20.
- Prussia.**
- 1834 The Zollverein, a commercial league, first becomes operative. ["The German customs-union (Deutsche Zollverein) is an association of states, having for its declared object to secure freedom of trade and commerce between the contracting states, and a common interest in the customs-revenue. The terms of the union are expressed in the treaty between Prussia and the other states, dated March 22, 1833, which may be regarded as the basis of the association. The states now forming the union are Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Nassau, the Thuringian States, Frankfurt, Brunswick, Lippe-Schaumburg, and Luxemburg. The German powers which have not joined the union are Austria, Hanover, Oldenburg, Holstein, the two Mecklenburgs, and the Hanse Towns."—*Edinburgh Review*.] The Zollverein adopts the Prussian tariff, 10 to 15 per cent., as the basis of its tariff.
- Italy.**
- 1834 Earthquake at Panna; 40 shocks felt at Borgotaro; many houses overthrown at Pontremoli, Feb. 14. A decretal of the propaganda, confirmed by pope Leo XII., confides to the society of the *Maison de piéjus* the conversion of the islands of the Pacific, June 2; hence M. Etienne Rouchouse is nominated bishop of Nilopolis and vicar-apostolic of eastern Oceania; and M. Chrysostome Liansu, prefect-apostolic of southern Oceania. Terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius; 15,000 dwellings and 2,500 acres of cultivated land destroyed, Sep.

**Spain.**

- 1834 England, France, and Portugal form an alliance with Spain to end the civil strife in the latter countries, and to expel Carlos and Miguel; hence  
Treaty of London for the pacification of Spain.  
Carlist insurrections continue.  
Don Carlos retires to England, June; his adherents still remain insurgent.  
The Lisbon massacre, June 9.  
Don Carlos and his family land in England, June 18; but  
Suddenly reappears among his adherents in Spain, July 10.  
The house of peers vote the perpetual exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne, Aug. 30.  
The Cortes repudiate the royalist debt of 1823, Aug.  
The royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid, Oct. 27.

**Portugal.**

- 1834 Frequent conflicts; surrender of Santarem; capitulation of the Miguelites, May 26.  
Don Miguel, by leaving the kingdom, abdicates the throne, May 26.  
Don Miguel suffered to leave the country unharmed, embarks at Erora, and takes passage to Genoa, May 31.  
Abolition of the Oporto wine company.  
Don Miguel stipulates for an income of 17,000,000 milreis per annum, June.  
Massacre at Lisbon, June 9.  
Three hundred convents suppressed.  
Don Pedro dies, Sep. 24.

**Denmark.**

- 1834 Denmark divided into four electoral districts by decree of May 15; viz.: 1. the Danish Islands; 2. Jutland; 3. Schleswig; 4. Holstein.  
Cholera in the north.

**Russia.**

- 1834 A treaty with Prussia and Austria to deliver up to their respective governments any Poles seeking refuge, Feb. 10.

**Netherlands.**

- 1834 Exhibition in favour of the prince of Orange leads to a  
Serious riot in Brussels, April 5.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1834 Regular posts first in Turkey.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1834 Death of Futteh Ali, the Persian shah. Civil wars succeed, his sons (who numbered more than sixty) striving for the crown; Mohammed, his grandson, is aided by Russia and England; hence *Mohammed Mirza* (son of the beloved Abbas Mirza) shah of Persia.  
Persia soon becomes (and still continues) a dependent upon Russia.

**India and China.**

- 1834 The rajah of Coorg revolts; he is defeated and deposed, April 10.  
The exclusive rights of the English East India Company cease at Canton, Ap. 22.  
Free trade commences; ships sail for England laden with tea, April 25.  
[The five cities which have been opened up by treaty to the general trade of all nations, are Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai. All foreigners have free access to these cities. They may reside

**India and China.**

in any of them, but they are not permitted to penetrate into the country beyond, farther than one day's journey. Canton and Amoy are the sea-ports which British merchants have known longest, and they are the cities in which the greatest hatred of the British prevails. Foo-chow is the capital of the black-tea district. This city has comparatively little trade, and is said to be rapidly falling to decay. Ning-po, on the mainland, opposite the isle of Chusan, is a place of considerable size, and has the reputation of being the finest city on the coast open to foreigners. It is also one of the literary cities of the empire. Shang-hai is the most northerly of the free cities. It has a wall three miles in circumference, and about 200,000 inhabitants.]

- 1834 Natives of India first admitted to the magistracy, May 1.  
Lord Napier at Macao, as protector of British commerce.  
Defeat of Shah Shooja by Dost Mohammed Khan at Candahar, July 1.  
Runjeet Singh annexes Peshawur to Lahore.  
He sends an embassy to Calcutta with presents for the king of England.  
Lord Napier violates the etiquette required by the Chinese customs at Canton, and thereby provokes hostilities, July 16.  
Affray between the Chinese and two British vessels; several Chinese killed, Sep. 5.  
Death of Lord Napier at Macao, Oct. 11.  
Mr. Davies succeeds Lord Napier.  
Interdiction of the opium trade by the emperor of China, Nov. 7.

**Africa.**

- 1834 Cholera in Egypt.  
Richard Lander, the African explorer, dies at Fernando Po, of shot wounds received while ascending the river Nizum.  
The French ministry announces its intention of retaining Algiers permanently, May 20.  
M.M. Laval and Carat expelled fr. Tahiti.  
Troubles in Africa with the Cafires.

**America.**

- 1834 The bank panic on the wane, March.  
Censure on the president of the U. S., by the Senate, for removing the U. S. deposits from the bank.  
Pedro, emperor of Brazils, who resigned 1831, dies, Sep. 22.  
Disturbances in Lower Canada, on account of the unpopularity of the legislative council; public meetings are held.  
The legislative assembly pass seventy resolutions against Lord Aylmer, governor.  
Stanley's and Aylmer's despatches condemned.  
The Cherokees retire to the Arkansas.  
Population of Gujana: *British G.* 914,000, viz., 4,1000 whites, 82,524 negroes, and 8,076 mixed. *French G.* 24,000, viz., 6,000 free, and 18,000 slaves. *Dutch G.* 86,000, viz., 18,000 whites, and 68,000 negroes and mixed.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1834 First English settlers in New South Wales—on Kangaroo Island and Nepean Bay. South Australia settled.

**Britain.**

- 1835 Great excitement during the elections, Jan. Law-suit and subsequent personal rencontre between O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Wigley, Feb. 9.
- The question of sheriffs' liabilities to direct the execution of condemned criminals in the court of King's Bench; Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., sheriff of Chester, who had declined giving directions for the execution of the murderers of Mr. Hyde of Ashton, since their conviction on Nov. 6, is tried and acquitted, Feb. 13.
- New parliament houses opened, Feb. 19; Mr. Abercromby, speaker of the House of Commons.
- Parliament opened by the king, Feb. 24.
- Bribery at the Cambridge election; professor Henslow prosecutes before Lord Abinger, March 19, 20.
- Reform dinner to Ld. John Russell, Mar. 28.
- Lord John Russell's successful motion for appropriating the surplus of the Irish church revenues to the general education of all Christians in that country, Ap. 4, 7. [This question of the Irish church forced Peel and Wellington out of office.]
- Resignation of ministers, April 8.
- Alex. Baring created Baron Ashburton, April 10.
- Restor'n. of the Melbourne cabinet, Ap. 18.
- Lord John Russell defeated for South Devonshire, is returned for Stroud.
- Lord Normanby, Irish viceroy, April 23.
- Duel between Lord Alvanley and Maurice O'Connell; neither party injured, May 4.
- South Australian Co.'s amendment act.
- Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, at which "the Auchterarder case" was brought up; the Assembly repelled the objections taken to the decisions of the primary court, and instructed the presbytery to proceed in terms of the veto act passed 1834.
- Unsuccessful attempt in convocation to make admission to Oxford university more easy of attainment, by substituting a declaration instead of subscription, May 20 (57 for, 459 against the proposal.)
- Reform Association formed.
- Election riot in Wolverhampton.
- Prince Jamehodeen, son of Tippoo Saib, visits England.
- Foreign enlistment bill, in favour of the queen of Spain, suspended, May 9.
- Disturbances in opposition to certain objectionable clauses of the Poor Law amendment bill, at Great Bucham, Norfolk.
- Lord Morpeth's (the governmental) measure for Irish church reform, July; including, among other important points, the long-contested and celebrated "Appropriation Clause," lost.
- Return of Lord Wm. Bentinck, July 14.
- Agitation agt. stamp duties on newspapers commenced;
- Great meeting in London, Ld. Brougham in the chair, July 18.
- Meetings on behalf of the Municipal Reform bill.
- Tea duties act, Aug. 21—2s. 1d. per pound from July 1, 1836.

**Britain.**

- 1835 Statute rendering all future marriages within the prohibited degrees void, Aug. 31.
- Great musical festival at York, Sep. 8.
- Return of capt. Back to Liverpool, Sep. 8 he obtains the premium for Arctic discoveries.
- Act substituting declarations instead of oaths in certain cases, Sep. 9.
- Cruelty to animals act extended, Sep. 9.
- Copyright in lectures act, Sep. 9.
- Municipal corporations act, Sep. 9.
- The king and queen of the Belgians visit England; the duchess of Kent and princess Victoria meet them at Ramsgate, Sep. 29.
- Mr. Salomons (a Jew) chosen sheriff of the city of London, Oct. 1.
- Hanging criminals in chains abolished.
- Third centenary of the publishing of the Bible celebrated in England, Oct. 4.
- Lord Aylmer returns from Canada, Oct. 13.
- Mr. O'Connell's tour in England and Scotland.
- The commissioners of charities commence their sittings, Nov. 11; Lord Brougham, chairman.
- The government proposal to incorporate the London university as a *College*, and to extend the same privilege to other and similar institutions, accepted, Dec. 2.
- Mr. Salomons' election (see Oct. 1) set aside, Dec. 17; that gentleman having refused to swear "on the true faith of a Christian."
- First election of town councils in corporate towns, according to the municipal reform act, Dec. 25.
- Two fatal tithe affrays in Ireland.
- Dr. Jno. Abercrombie elected lord rector of Marischal College, Aberdn. (1781, 1844.)
- Deaths: Henry Hunt; Earl Nelson; Mrs. Hemans; Michael Thomas Sadler; Lord Viscount Milton; Sir John Sinclair; James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd.)
- 1836 On p. 632.
- France.**
- 1835 Great difficulty in getting a ministry; Duc de Broglie accepts, March 14.
- Trial of insurrectionists and rioters of Paris and Lyons, in April, 1834 (*Le Procès Monsre.*)
- Assassination of marshal Mortier and others by Fieschi at Paris, July 28.
- [The instrument employed was the infamous *infernal machine*, consisting of 25 gun-barrels, so arranged as to go off simultaneously by a train of gunpowder.]
- Deaths: Durand, architect; Dupuytren, anatomist; Lafont, painter; Roman, sculptor; Dufour, architect; Robert, painter; Le Brun, novelist.
- 1836 Trial of Fieschi and others for firing the "infernal machine," Jan. 30.
- After a trial, which lasted 14 days, they received sentence on the 15th; three were guillotined on the 19th, a fourth condemned to 20 years' imprisonment.
- Napoleon's mother died at Rome, Feb. 2.
- Louis Alibaud fired, from a walking stick, at Louis Philippe, while on his way from the Tuileries, June 25.
- Was tried July 8, and guillotined, July 11.
- Continued on p. 632.*

**Germany.**

1835 Günther, prince Schwarzburg, voluntarily resigns. [He died in 1837.]

Deaths: Langbeiri, politico-satirist; count Benzel Sternan; count Platens, at Sicily (poet.)

1836 Death: Karl Wichman, sculptor.

**Austria.**

1835 Ferdinand, emperor of Austria, March 2. Conferences at Kalisch and Toeplitz betw. the Austrian and Russian emperors and the king of Prussia, Oct.

[So far as is known this conference had no political motive or end.]

1836 Frederick Augustus IV. (nephew of Antony Clement) king of Saxony.

**Italy.**

1835 Rossini having lost, by the revolution of July, 1830, in France, his chief patron, Charles X., returns to Milan, but finds himself supplanted in public estimation by Bellini.

Donizetti flourishes.

[Between 1828 and 1838 he is said to have written forty-two operas.]

Deaths: Ct. G. Giraud; Gia. Vitorelli; G. D. Romagnosi; V. Bellini.

1836 Deaths: C. Arieti; countess J. Albrizzi; T. Sgricci.

**Spain.**

1835 A desolating civil war keeps the kingdom wholly unsettled during this year.

[“War is a fierce teacher of other things as well as bloodshed, and is often the parent of civilization.” Dare we hope that it may be even so to Spain?]

1836 *On p. 632.*

**Portugal.**

1835 Prince Augustus of Portugal, husband of the queen, dies, March 28.

1836 The queen marries Ferdinand, prince of Saxe-Coburg, Jan. 1. Revolutions at Lisbon, Aug. 9 and Nov. 8. *Coup d'état* in Lisbon.

**Turkish Empire.**

1835 Revolts in Syria against the oppressive government of Ibrahim Paeha.

Terrible defeat at Babylon; 60,000 perish, May 29.

1836 Outrage on Mr. Churchill at Scutari near Constantinople, May.

**Greece.**

1835 King Otho attains his majority, June.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1835 Russian influence in the ascendant. Mahomed Mirza determines on attempting to subdue Herat.

The right hon. Henry Ellis, as ambassador to the court of Persia from Britain, attempts to dissuade the shah from any endeavour to pursue schemes of conquest in Afghanistan.

1836 *On p. 633.*

**India and China.**

1835 The Chinese seize the ship Argyle and its crew, Jan. 31.

Rev. Dr. Corrie appointed first bishop of Madras, Feb. 14.

Colonel Pottinger obtains permission to survey the sea-coast of Scinde and the delta of the Indus.

Lord Heytesbury removed from the governor-generalship “on the sole ground of contrariety of political views.”

**India and China.**

1835 Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23.

Execution at Delhi of the Nawab Shumsoodeen for the murder of Mr. Frazer. Fire in Canton; 30,000 houses destroyed.

1836 Lord Auckland, gov.-general of India.

The English complain of Runjeet Singh's wars upon neighbouring states, to which they were bound by ties of interest and good-will. They disapprove of his designs upon Shikarpoor.

[“This plea,” says lieut. Cunningham, “will recall to mind the usual argument of the Romans for interference, viz.—that their friends were not to be molested by strangers.”]

The British favour the refugee king of Afghanistan, Shah Shooja, in his attempt to recover his dominion.

*Continued on p. 633.*

**Africa.**

1835 Plague in Egypt.

**America.**

1835 Eruption of volcano of Coseguina, accompanied by an awful earthquake, Jan. 20. President's message.

First steam-ship from Britain to America, June 2.

Anti-negro emancipation riots, Sep.

Earl Gosford, having been sent to Canada with power to redress grievances, opens the parliament of Lower Canada, Oct. 27.

Great fire in New York, Dec. 3; about 600 buildings, and much other property, destroyed; estimated loss, 20,000,000 dolls.

Completion of Lowell and Boston railroad.

1836 The mediation of Great Britain with France accepted, Feb. 8.

France refuses indemnity.

The territory of Wisconsin established.

The States of Arkansas and Michigan admitted into the union, April.

Battle of San Jacinto, between Mexico and Texas; Santa Anna prisoner, April.

Death of ex-president Madison.

Roger B. Taney, ch. justice, supreme court.

The Brazilian government decree the appointment of Moravian missionaries for the Indians.

Sir F. Head dissolves the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, because it refused or stopped the usual supplies, May 28.

Earl Gosford, gov.-in-chief of Canada, Sep. Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Earl Gosford, Sep. 22.

It determines that the redress of grievances must precede the granting of supplies.

It is dissolved for opposition to government. *Continued on p. 633.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1835 Buckley, “the white wild man of the woods” (see 1803) is discovered and taken to Van Diemen's Land.

[Shortly after this Port-Philip district was visited by colonists from Van Diemen's Land; large tracts were purchased from the natives, upon which squatters located themselves in large numbers.

Maj. Mitchell's second exploring expedit. Settlement of Adelaide, South Australia.

Act for the better government of West Australia, July 3.

1836 *On p. 633.*

**Britain.**

- 1836 Several title affairs in Ireland in Jan.; attended with loss of life.  
 Sir Charles Pepys created Lord Cottenham, and appointed lord chancellor, Jan.  
 The king opens parliament, Feb. 4.  
 Dr. Hampden gazetted as Regius professor of divinity at Oxford, Feb. 20.  
 Outrage on Mr. Churchill at Scutari near Constantinople, May.  
 Captain Back's expedition to the Wager river, in the Terror; he sails June 21.  
 Norton v. Melbourne (alleged crim. con.); unhesitating verdict for the defendant, June 22.  
 The alien act of 1826 repealed, and a new one passed, May 19.  
 Act commanding the speedy execution of convicted murderers repealed, July 14.  
 House tax abolished.  
 Benefit Building Societies' act, July 14.  
 Sale and assize of bread act, July 28.  
 Death of N. M. Rothschild (1808) at Frankfurt, July 28; the news having been brought to England by a pigeon.  
 Ecclesiastical reform bill: sees of Bristol and Gloucester united; bishopric of Ripon created, &c.  
 Title commutation (England) act, Aug. 13.  
 Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, Aug. 17.  
 New marriage act finally passed, Aug. 20.  
 Publishers relieved of the obligation to send copies of works issued by them to Sion College, and the four universities of Scotland, and the King's Inn, Dublin, August 20.  
 Counsel to prisoners permitted, Aug. 20.  
 Advertising foreign lotteries prohibtd. Aug.  
 Railway commissioners for Ireland appointed, Oct. 19.  
 Church rate abolition society, Oct. 19.  
 Right hon. Michael O'Loghlin, judge in the Irish court of exchequer, Oct. 29;  
 "the first Roman Catholic that has sat on the bench in Ireland since the Revolution."  
 The great "Nassau" balloon leaves Vauxhall Gardens, Lon., Nov. 6; descends at Wielburg in the duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7.  
 Prof. Wilson's "Theatre of the Hindoos."  
 English residents in France, exclusive of tourists, estimated at above 50,000.  
 Charters for London University, Nov. 28, Dec. 5.  
 The Art Union formed at Edinburgh.  
 Deaths: Lord Stowell; William Godwin; James Mill; Duke of Montrose; admiral Lord Saumarez.
- 1837 Sir Robert Peel installed lord rector of Glasgow University, Jan. 11.  
 Great banquet in Drury Lane theatre to Messrs. Byng and Huine, Jan. 23.  
 Opening of parliament, Feb. 2.  
 Proprietor of the "Weekly Despatch" cast in the penalty of £200 for a libel on Dr. Morrison, Feb. 10.  
 New Poor Law bill introduced, Feb. 13.  
 Popular dissatisfaction with it.  
 Jas. Greenacre, the murderer, convicted, April 11.  
 Sir Francis Burdett re-elected for Westminster by a majority of 515 over Mr. Leader, May 17.

**Britain.**

- 1837 The princess Victoria attains her 18th year, May 24; illuminations, balls, &c.  
 Balls for relief of Spitalfields weavers; 8,000 out of employment.  
 Death of William IV., June 20, aged 71.  
 Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria) succeeds.  
 Civil list, £385,000; revenue, £46,475,194.  
 Duty on sugar manufactured from beet root in the United Kingdom, £1 4s. per cwt. July 15.  
 Municipal corporation amendment act, July 17.  
 Death punishment for forgery abolished; and for other offences, July 17.  
 Arson a capital offence, July 17.  
 Duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover.  
 The queen dissolves parliament, July 17.  
 Cocking, the aeronaut, killed, London, July 24.  
 New parliament elected, July.  
 Visit of the king and queen of the Belgians; they land at Ramsgate, Aug. 28.  
 The queen dines at Guildhall, Nov. 9; when  
 Moses Montefiore, sheriff of London, is knighted; being the first instance of knighthood conferred upon a Jew.  
 The queen opens parliament, Nov. 20.  
 Deaths: Mrs. Fitzherbert; Samuel Wesley.
- France.**
- 1836 Continued from p. 630.  
 Armand Carrel, editor of the *National*, wounded in a duel by the editor of *La Presse*; dies July 24.  
 New ministry (Molé's) displaces Thiers and his colleagues, Sep. 7.  
 Riot at Nantes, Sep. 7.  
 Friendly relations suspended with Switzerland, Sep. 26; restored Oct. 27.  
 Attempted insurrection by Louis Napoleon Buonaparte at Strasburg, Oct. 29.  
 Charles X. (ex-king of Fr.) died, Nov. 6.  
 Release of Prince Polignac, prisoner at Ham; exiled from France, Nov. 23.  
 Mennier fires at Louis Philippe while proceeding to open the French chambers, Dec. 27.  
 The works of the Arabian geographer, El Edrick of Centu, first translated and published by the Geographical Society, Paris.  
 Death: Abbé Sieyès, June 20.
- 1837 An amnesty for political offenders published, May 9.  
 Marriage of duke of Orleans and princess Helena of Mecklenburgh, May 30.  
 Battle of Constantina in Numidia; the Arabs defeated, but Daramont, French general, is killed, Oct. 13.
- Germany.**
- 1837 Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover.  
 ["William IV.'s niece, queen Victoria, could not succeed him in Hanover, because the so-called Salic law prevails there."  
 Death: Börne, politico-satirist.
- Italy.**
- 1837 Death: C. G. Botta.
- Spain.**
- 1836 Battle of Bilbao; Espartero victorious, Dec. 25.  
 [Bilboa was built by Haro in 1300.]  
 Battles of St. Sebastian, May 5 and Oct. 1.

**Spain.**

- 1837 General Evans, commander of the British auxiliary troops, retires; arrives in London, June 20.  
Madrid declared in a state of siege, Aug. 11. The Christianists and the Carlists continue their disastrous conflicts with various success.  
Espartero, prime minister, Aug. 14.

**Portugal.**

- 1837 Attempt to restore Don Pedro's charter, made by the duke of Terceira, Aug. 18. This attempt fails; he and Saldanha leave for England, Sep. 18.

**Sweden.**

- 1837 Gustavus Adolphus IV., who resigned 1809, dies.

**Russia.**

- 1836 A Russian army sent to Cracow to assist the Austrians in subduing a revolt of the Poles, Feb.  
The Russians endeavour to influence the Persian government to attempt military conquest, that it may produce enmity between Britain and Persia.

- 1837 25,000 children in the Wospitatelnoi Dom (foundling hospital.)

[This hospital was instituted and endowed by empress Catherine (1770.) The annual mortality was estimated at 1,500 in 1841.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1836 Negotiations for an alliance with the British commenced by Dost Mohanmed of Cabul.

Mr. Ellis continues to mediate between Persia and Herat.

An envoy arrives from Candahar to negotiate with the shah, June.

Cholera in Khorassan.

The Persian army marches from Teheran towards Herat, but returns in a deplorable condition to Astorabad, Nov.

- 1837 Mission of Sir A. Burnes to Cabul; which does not result in friendly alliance.

**India and China.**

- 1836 *Continued* from p. 631.

Limitation of the sikh power becomes an avowed object of the Anglo-Indian govt.

Dost Mohammed of Cabul and the chiefs of Candahar desire English alliance.

The return of gen. Allard from France to Runjeet Singh occasions considerable uneasiness to the English.

The British merchants and other "barbarians" expelled Canton (1840.)

Capt. Elliot, chief commissioner from Britain to China, Dec. 14.

- 1837 Sir Henry Fane visits Lahore on the occasion of the marriage of Nao Nipal Singh. ["This visit to Lahore," remarks Mr. Cunningham, "was perhaps mainly useful in enabling lieut.-col. Garden to compile a detailed map of that part of the country, which formed the groundwork of all the maps used when hostilities did at last break out with the Sikhs."]

Battle of Jumrood between the Afghans and Sikhs, April 30; the latter defeated. English mediation betw. the belligerents. Sir Alex. Burnes at Cabul; Dost Mohammed endeavours to get him to negotiate an alliance with the British government. The Elphinstone College, Bombay, fidd.

**Africa.**

- 1837 Capture of Constantine; the first great event that established the French occupation of the interior of the province of Algeria, Oct. 13.

**America.**

- 1836 *Continued* from p. 631.

Sir Lionel Smith, gov. of Jamaica, Nov.

Rebellion in Canada, Dec. 14.

Many arrestments of the Montreal rioters for treason, Dec. 15.

Insurrections in various parts of Brazil.

The national debt cleared off; the surplus of 9,000,000 dollars is divided among the states.

Bequest of 100,000 dollars for establishing an institution in America, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," by James Smithson of London.

*Republic of Texas.*

Burnet, president; population, 65,000.

- 1837 *Martin Van Buren*, 8th president (Dem.)

Suspension of specie payments by the banks of the union, May.

Commercial panic and distress.

Specie circular rescinded by congress.

Rebellion of Rio Grande; Feijo the regent resigns.

Morse patents his electro-magnetic telegr. The Winnebogoes cede their territory, east of Mississippi, for 1,000,000 dollars.

Extraordinary session of the Canadian Assembly, convened by Earl Gosford, August 18.

Rebellion in Lower Canada, Nov. 8.

Navy island occupied by the Canadian rebels.

The Papineau rebellion commenced at Montreal in Canada, Dec. 6.

Papineau the leader in the lower provinces, and Mackenzie in the upper.

Battle of St. Eustace, between the insurgents and British army, Dec. 14.

Defeat of Papineau at St. Eustace, Dec. 14. The insurgents lay down their arms, Dec. 15; their leaders escape.

Sir Geo. Arthur displaces Sir F. Head.

The American steam-boat "Carolina" burnt, near Schlosser, Dec. 29.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1836 Port-Philip visited by Messrs. Hesse and Gellibrand, barristers, from Van Diemen's Land; they are no more heard of. Lord Glenelg (British colonial secretary,) prohibits the founding of a new colony at Port-Philip; his peremptory and absurd mandates are disregarded; and a number of stock masters from Van Diemen's Land having noted its beautiful pastures, settled upon it with great numbers of sheep and cattle.

Major Mitchell's third exploring expedition, at which time he named this part of the island Australia Felix.

Settlement of South Australia, town of Adelaide capital.

The town of Glenelg formed.

- 1837 The city of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, on the banks of the Yarra-Yarra, founded by Sir Richard Bourke, governor of New South Wales.

[In 1848 it numbered 23,000 inhabitants.]

An administration formed for Port-Philip district.

**Britain.**

- 1838 Royal Exchange, London, burnt, Jan. 10.  
 Earl of Durham sent to Canada, Jan. 16.  
 Mr. Grote's motion for the "ballot" opposed by Lord J. Russell, Feb. 15.  
 Consolidation of the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, Queen Anne's Bounty, Ap. 11.  
 Dinner to Sir R. Peel in Merchant Tailors' School, May 12.  
 London and Southampton Railway opened to Woking Common, May 12.  
 Thom's (the lunatic) riot at Boughton, near Cambridge; lieutenant Bennett, Thom, and several others, are killed, May 31.  
 Rise of the Chartists, so called from a political document, entitled  
*The People's Charter*, drawn up and published by them, urging the adoption of—  
 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by Ballot; 3. No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members of Parliament; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.  
 Coronation of the queen, June 28.  
 Marshal Soult attends as special ambassador from France at the coronation of Victoria, queen of Britain.  
 Reduction of taxes, viz.:—duties on paper, assessed taxes, and newspaper stamps.  
 Registration; Dissenters' marriage act, &c.  
 Treaty of commerce with Austria, July 3.  
 Legislation for the Irish presbyterian church; the minister of every congregation of 50 persons to be entitled to £75 a-year.  
 [The synods in Ireland are:—1. The General Assembly; 2. The Reformed Synod; 3. The Eastern Reformed Synod; 4. The Synod of Munster; 5. The Presbytery of Antrim; and 6. The Remonstrant Synod of Ulster. The synods 4, 5, 6, are in general Unitarian in doctrine.]  
 Ecclesiastical changes: Bangor and St. Asaph to be united; Manchester a new see, by order in council.  
 [Rescinded in 1846.]  
 Irish Church act.  
 Acts to discourage dwelling.  
 International copyright act, July 31.  
 Poor-laws introduced into Ireland by act of July 31.  
 Lord Brougham condemns the ordinances of Earl Durham in Canada, August 9.  
 The affirmation of Separatists accepted in courts of justice, August 10 (1696, 1829.)  
 Rent charges substituted in lieu of tithe-composition in Ireland, Aug. 15.  
 Imprisonment for debt abolished, unless it were proved that the indebted intended to leave the country, August 16.  
 The queen prorogues parliament, Aug. 16.  
 Censure on Earl Durham (Aug. 16.); he returns home in consequence of Lord Brougham's "Limitation" bill, &c.  
 Loss of the Forfarshire steamer; bravery of Grace Darling, Sep. 5.  
 London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, Sep. 17.  
 Treaty with Turkey, Sep. 22.  
 Dismissal of the suit of Rev. J. Brecks v. Mrs. Mary Anne Woolfrey by Sir H. Jenner, for having erected a tombstone on which 2 Mac. ch. xii. v. 45 was inscribed, Dec. 12.

**Britain.**

- 1838 Proclamation against Chartist assemblages Dec. 12.  
 Income of the state, £47,333,460.  
 The "Latter-day Saints" make their appearance in England.  
 Deaths: Earl of Eldon; Dr. Busby; Lady John Russell; Dr. Mavor; Sir Rd. Colclaire; Mrs. Grant of Laggan; Letitia E. London.  
**France.**  
 1838 Hostilities with Mexico commence, Jul. 19.  
 The French ambassador demands the expulsion of Louis Napoleon Buonaparte from Switzerland, Aug. 21.  
 The canton of Thurgau opposes the demand, Aug. 22.  
 Louis Napoleon Buonaparte leaves, Oct. 6.  
 The French troops are in consequence withdrawn from the Swiss frontier, Oct. 12.  
 Opening of the Chambers; king's speech read, Dec. 17.  
 Deaths: Talleyrand, May 17; duchess d'Abrantes.  
**Austria.**  
 1838 Treaty of commerce with England, July 3.  
 Coronation of Ferdinand at Milan, Sep. 6.  
**Prussia.**  
 1838 Disputes between the archbishop of Cologne and the pope.  
**Italy.**  
 1838 Death: Michele Colombo.  
**Spain.**  
 1838 Battle of Altvia, June 25.  
 Madrid in a state of siege, Oct. 30.  
**Portugal.**  
 1838 Re-establishment of the Oporto wine company, April 7.  
**Russia.**  
 1838 [The special aim of the whole Russian scheme of customs, as over and over again declared officially, has been "to create and foster a national manufacture, for the purpose of turning the raw materials of the country to account, and of supplying the inhabitants, as far as possible with all kinds of manufactured goods, and also for the purpose of exportation at least into Asia." All the means possessed by an absolute and despotic government are employed for the attainment of this end. A rigid consistency has been maintained in the carrying out of this design, till it has reached a point from which it will be difficult to recede. That, however, this point has been nearly reached, we may infer from a semi-official article in "The Northern Bee," 1838, which declares to the following effect, viz., that despite a fourteen year monopoly very few articles exhibit an improvement in quality, compared with other nations, and that those few in which any progress is apparent, are those in which foreign competition has compelled advancement.]  
 Estimated value of imports and exports for the year ending Jan. 25, 1838:—  
 Imports, 73,832,100 silver rubles.  
 Exports, 85,203,315 "  
 Smuggling flourishes to an amazing extent in Russia.  
 [A semi-official work, published in 1838, contains the following expression of opinion

**Russia.**

ion, viz.:—"It is an incontrovertible fact that no nation can be considered in a really thriving condition, unless it be in a state to supply *itself* with all the prime necessities, and even the reasonable comforts and luxuries, of life *from within itself*." The attempt to accomplish this has been made in Russia on a most gigantic scale, and proven a gigantic failure.]

1838 The spirit of aggression and conquest still actively operative in Russian governmt.

**Netherlands.**

1838 William, king of Holland, signs the twenty-four articles prepared by the conference of London, as a high court of arbitration, between Holland and Belgium, as to the terms of separation betw. these two territories, agreed upon on the 12th Nov., 1832.

[He resisted the signing in order that he might not be required to render an account of the method in which the *Syndical d'Amortissement* (sinking fund) had been managed. This object he attained at last, and after an opposition of six years, consents to affix his signature, on condition that the accounts of the syndicat are to be left *in statu quo*.]

**Turkish Empire.**

1838 The office of grand vizier abolished. Commercial treaty between England and the Porte, intended to counterpoise the treaty of Unkias Skelesi, and to ruin the pacha of Egypt, by annihilating the monopolies from which his revenue was derived.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1838 Dost Mohammed incites the young king of Persia to join him in besieging Herat, Ju. The king of Persia is also encouraged by his Russian advisers.

Siege of Herat raised by Shah Mohammed, Sep. 9.

War proclaimed by the British at Simla against Dost Mohammed, Oct.

The Engl. army assembles at Ferozepore.

Col. Pottinger demands a passage through the Scinde territory for the army under Sir John Keane, which was about to join the army at Cabul.

The Ameers refuse.

The English, under Sir Henry Fane, assist Shah Shoojah in an enterprise against Dost Mohammed.

[Lord Auckland's troops, and those of Shah Shoojah, numbered about 25,000 men.]

**India and China.**

1838 Arrival of Sir Frederick Maitland at Macao, July 12.

English project of restoring Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabul; Sir William M'Naughten unfolds the East India Company's views to Runjeet Singh.

The shah of Persia arrives before Ghorian. After a siege of ten days it yields.

Siege of Herat; 40,000 men and 80 guns surround the town.

["In this siege the Affghans displayed qualities more resembling the antique heroism of Greece and Rome, than the military character of modern Asiatics."]

The siege is raised, Sep.

Assembling of the English army at Kernaul, Ferozepore, Oct. 31.

**Africa.**

1838 Two French Roman Catholic priests having been expelled in 1837 from Tahiti, captain Dupetit Thouars arrives at that island to demand reparation for the indignity offered to France in the person of these priests. The reparation demanded consisted of 2,000 dollars, a letter of apology, and the hoisting of the French flag on the national flag-staff.

**America.**

1838 Right hon. Earl of Durham, governor-general of Canada, and high commissioner for the adjustment of Canadian affairs, Jan.

Canadian rebels under Dr. Mackenzie attack Toronto: repulsed by Sir F. Head, Jan. 5.

The Canadian insurgents repulsed by Sir Francis Head at Toronto, Jan. 16.

Commercial confidence restored; the banks resume payments.

Separation of Iowa from Wisconsin.

Riotous opposition to the anti-slavery movement; the Philadelphia lecture-room destroyed.

*Steam to America*: the Sirius, capt. Roberts, steams away from Cork, April 4; and the Great Western, capt. Hosken, starts from Bristol, April 7.

Two Canadian rebels executed at Toronto for treason, April 12.

Many others of the insurgents are banished to Bermuda.

*The problem of steam communication between America and England settled*: arrival in New York of the Great Western steamship, and of the Sirius steamship; the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon of April 23.

Departure of an exploring expedition.

Lina chosen regent of Brazil.

*Progress of Temperance principles*: the retail of spirits in any quantity less than 15 gallons prohibited in the state of Massachusetts.

Lord Durham determines to resign his governorship, because in the declaratory act (Aug. 16) certain of his measures were declared illegal.

Mormon violence and fanaticism in the West.

President's proclamation against all connivance or connection with the Canadian rebels.

Destruction of Charlestown by fire.

The castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, Mexico, taken by the French.

The Canadian insurgents, under Nelson, are defeated at Napier Ville, Nov. 6.

Commander of the troops in Lower Canada—Sir John Colbourne.

Insurrection again resumed in Lower Canada, Nov.

Rebels defeated at Prescott, Nov. 17, and at Malden, Nov. 18.

Riots at Todmorden, Nov. 21, 22.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1838 North Australia settled.

[On the most northern part of Australia, called the Cobourg peninsula; the British settlement of Port Essington was planned and effected under the auspices of Sir Gordon Bremer.]

**Britain.**

- 1839 Treaty of commerce with the United States, Jan. 19.  
 The queen opens parliament, Feb. 5.  
 Mr. Duncombe's motion for "further reform," opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, lost by 426 against 86, Feb. 5.  
 New Board of Education proposed by Lord John Russell, Feb. 12.  
 Discussions on the corn laws, Feb.  
 Irish Railway act, March 1.  
 Mr. Hume's motion for Household Suffrage opposed by Lord John Russell, and lost, March 19.  
 Lord Fortescue, Irish viceroy, April 3.  
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed at London, April 19.  
 Viscount Melbourne resigns, May 7.  
 Sir Robert Peel commanded to form a ministry.  
 Sir R. Peel requires that the ladies of the bedchamber, who consisted of the near female relatives of the members of the Melbourne ministry, should be removed; hence  
 Royal command is withdrawn; and  
 The Melbourne cabinet restored, May 10.  
 Departure of the grand duke of Russia from London, June 1.  
 Designers' copyright act, June 14.  
 Eastern Co. Railway opened to Rumford, June 18.  
 Lord John Russell's Canadian resolutions for riots in Birmingham, July 15: police attempt to prevent a Chartist meeting.  
 British arms victorious in India and China, July 23, Aug. 7.  
 Assam Tea Company formed.  
 Derby Junction Railway opened, Aug. 4.  
 Rev. Mr. Stephens convicted of using inflammatory speeches, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, Aug. 15.  
*Penny Postage* act, Aug. 17.  
 Slave trade suppression act, Aug. 24.  
 The queen prorogues parliament, Aug. 27.  
 First wooden pavement in England laid down at Whitehall.  
 The middle classes generally, and the merchants, agitate for the complete removal of all taxes on food.  
 Public revenue amounts to £47,844,899.  
 Trial of nine of the Canadian rebels in the court of Queen's Bench, London.  
 Last night at Vauxhall Gardens, London, previous to bankruptcy sale, Sep. 5.  
 A young woman, named Moyes, throws herself from London Monument, Sep. 11. [On the 18th Oct. a youth, named Hawes, perpetrated a similar act.]  
 Chartists, under Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, attack Newport, Nov. 4.  
 Treasury minute regulating the postage, Nov. 12.  
 The queen announces to the privy council her intention of marrying prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Nov. 23.  
 Murder of Rev. J. Williams, missionary to the South Sea Islands, Nov. 26.  
 The fourpenny uniform postage, Dec. 5.  
 Leatham's estimate of the amount of bills of exchange in circulation, £528,493,842.  
 ["The principal distinction between bank notes and bills of exchange is, that every

**Britain.**

- individual on passing a bill to another has to endorse it, and by so doing renders himself responsible for its due payment; whereas 'a note purposes to be payable on demand; it is not endorsed by a holder on his paying it away; the party receiving it has no further claim on the party from whom he received it, in the event of the failure of the issue, should he not demand payment within a reasonable time after he received it. The question of what is a reasonable time is generally left to a jury.'"]  
 1839 Frost and others convicted of treason punishment commuted to transportation Dec. 31.  
 Deaths: Duke of Buckingham; Sir Herbert Taylor; Lord William Bentinck Lady Hester Stanhope; Lady Flora Hastings; adm. Sir Isaac Coffin; H. Lancaster; Rev. Archibald Alison.  
**France.**  
 1839 The daughter of Louis Philippe, duchess of Wurtemberg, an excellent sculptress dies, Jan. 2.  
 The Chamber of Deputies dissolved, Feb. 2. A new one convoked, March 25.  
 The Molé ministry resign, Feb. 8.  
 Hostilities with Mexico terminate, Feb. 9.  
 Riots of the Society of the Seasons in Paris May 11.  
 The defeated insurrection produces a new ministry; and  
 Marshal Soult accepts the presidency of the cabinet.  
 Trial of the insurrectionists of May—Barbès, Bernard, Bonnet, Roudil, Guilbert Miulon, Delsude, Lemièrre, Austen, &c. defended by E. Arago and Dupont June 27.  
 Sentence pronounced on the insurrectionists of May, July 12:—Barbès, death Bernard, transportation; Miulon, the galleys for life, and others to longer or shorter periods of imprisonment; Bonnet and a few others are acquitted.  
 The Daguerreotype process made public for which a life pension of 6,000 francs granted to the inventor, M. Daguerre.  
**Italy.**  
 1839 Treaty of navigation and commerce between Sardinia and Sweden, Nov. 28.  
 A bull forbidding the slave trade issued Dec. 3.  
**Spain.**  
 1839 The Cortes dissolved, June 1.  
 Marota and his followers desert Don Carlos, Aug. 25.  
 Espartero and Marota conclude a treaty of peace, Aug. 29.  
 Don Carlos escapes to France, Sep. 13.  
**Sweden and Denmark.**  
 1839 Estimated value of the whole manufacture of Sweden for this year:—13,597,809 rix-dolls.; of imports 19,363,190 rix-dolls of exports 21,018,430 rix-dolls. Steam fleet 44, with 1,830 horse power; inland and coasting fleet 1,355 vessels, carrying 61,454 tons. The first iron steam-ship built by Mr. S. Owen, an Englishman. Frederick VI. king of Denmark, dies (age 71), Dec. 3.  
*Christiern VIII.* (son) king of Denmark.

**Russia.**

1839 Ukase of the emperor, opening to the Jews the privilege of citizens of the first class, according to merit.

Count Nesselrode, on the part of the government, renounces all intention of taking any part in the civil wars of the Afghan chiefs, or in their family feuds, and declares that Russia desires to have nothing to do with them.

He acknowledges the right of the British government to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to its mission, and states that the Russian minister at Teheran has been instructed "formally to advise the court of Teheran not to delay the satisfaction which England is entitled to demand."

**Netherlands.**

1839 King of Holland renews diplomatic relations with Portugal, Jan. 2.

Treaty between Belgium and Holland, signed in London, April 19, putting an end to the united empire, and constituting each an independent kingdom.

Omnibuses introduced into Amsterdam.

King of Holland renews diplomatic relations with Spain, Nov. 21.

**Turkish Empire.**

1839 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.

He refuses openly to pay tribute, and claims hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria.

A fleet and army equipped to suppress the revolt.

The army, commanded by Hafiz Pacha, is defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, at the battle of Nezib, June 24; while

Achmet, Capitan Pasha, traitorously delivers up the fleet to the Pasha of Egypt, July.

Death of Mahmoud; his son, *Abd-ul-Medjid*, sultan of Turkey.

Improvements—social and military.

Complications of the Egyptian dispute.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1839 Sir Willoughby Cotton, with 10,000 regulars, crosses from Shikapor to the Bolau Pass, and enters Candahar, in April.

The Bombay army arrives in May. *Shah Shoojah* restored to Candahar.

["The British were alarmed at the policy of Dost Mohammed, which threatened to render Russian influence paramount on the frontier; hence they resolved on restoring *Shah Shoojah*."]"]

Ghuznee taken by Sir John Keane, July. Cabul captured, Aug. 7; flight of Dost Mohammed; hence

Restoration of *Shah Shoojah* to Cabul.

Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, surrenders to Sir A. Burnes.

Jellalabad surrendered to col. Wade, by Akber Khan, son of Dost Mohammed.

**India and China.**

1839 Cutchee and Shawl detached from Kelat. Nusseer Khan expelled from his throne. The Hyderabad treaty signed; a British army menacing the Ameers if they did not yield, Feb. 5.

Treaty between the Ameers of Scinde and the British, March 11.

Purchase of the settlement of Aden from the Arabs, by the East India Company,

**India and China.**

as a station on the overland route between Great Britain and India.

1839 [Aden is situated on the south of Arabia, on a high and rocky peninsula, which projects into the ocean, a short distance from the entrance to the Red Sea. The promontory on which Aden stands rises 1,776 feet above the sea, and the town occupies a deep hollow among the rocks, probably the crater of an extinct volcano.

The steamers which navigate the Red Sea and Indian Ocean call here for fresh supplies of coals. Population 40,000.]

The insurgent Syed Ahmed Shah crosses the Indus, but the Sikhs drive him back. Order of commissioner Lin in Canton for the seizure of opium.

Opium seized, and the British residents forbidden to leave Canton, by commissioner Lin, March 18, 19.

Outrages on the factories in Canton.

The opium in Canton destroyed.

Advance of the allied army of Sikhs and English against Dost Mohammed.

Capture of Candahar, April.

Death of Runjeet Singh, June 27, aged 59. Khurruk Singh succeeds at Lahore.

His succession is disputed by Shere Singh and Nao Nihal Singh.

Citadel of Ghuznee taken by Sir J. Keane, July 20.

Sir John Keane takes Ghuznee, July 23.

Brooke reaches the coast of Borneo, Aug. 1.

Occupation of Cabul; hence

*Shah Shoojah* is restored to Cabul, Aug. 7. The Khyber Pass forced.

Captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton for Macao, Aug. 23; and British leave Macao for Hong-kong, Aug. 25.

Attack upon, and murder of, the crew of the *Black Joke*, 25.

War between China and England, Aug. 31.

Action between H.B.M. ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, Nov. 3; Chinese defeated.

Imperial edict closing for ever the British trade in China, Dec.

**Africa.**

1839 Captain Laplace, in the *Artemise*, demands the abrogation of the law forbidding Roman Catholic priests to preach in Tahiti.

**America.**

1839 Lount and Matthews, Canadian rebels, executed for high treason at Toronto; several others were transported, Ap. 12.

Disturbances on the adjoining frontiers of Maine and New Brunswick, respecting the disputed territory.

Declaration of the majority of Don Pedro II. of Brazil.

Hostilities with the Seminole Indians continued.

Discovery of an antarctic continent by the U. S. exploring expedition.

Earthquake at Martinique; Port Royal and more than 700 persons destroyed.

Peace between Mexico and France.

Final suspension of payments by U. S. bank.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1839 Mr. Latrobe, president of the administration for the Port-Philip district. An overland route from New South Wales to Port-Philip established.

**Britain.**

- 1840 Discovery of at least 1,700 miles of coast in the Antarctic circle, Jan. 9.  
 The *Penny Postage* in operation, Jan. 10.  
 Discovery and frustration of an intended Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, Jan. 11.  
 Queen opens parliament, Jan. 16.  
 Mr. Stockdale committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms for a breach of privilege, Jan. 17.  
 Petition from Birmingham by the bishop of Exeter, against the "Rational Religionists;" and counter petition from Mr. Owen, through Lord Brougham, Jan. 24.  
 £30,000 a-year granted to Prince Albert, Jan. 27.  
 Discussions in parliament on "Socialism," Feb. 4.  
 Marriage of queen Victoria and Prince Albert (Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Gotha, cousin to the queen), Feb. 10.  
 Mr. Ewart's bill for the abolition of capital punishment lost—161 to 90.  
 Admiral Stopford sails for Naples to enforce the demands of the English government respecting the sulphur trade, Ap. 10.  
 Murder of Lord Wm. Russell, May 5.  
 Postage stamps and stamped envelopes come into use, May 6.  
 £50,000 voted for steam communication with India, *via* Red Sea, May 8.  
 Annuity of £2,000 on Lord Seaton and his two next heirs, for his services in Canada, May 19.  
 York minster injured by fire, May 20.  
 Prosecutions for selling "blasphemous publications," Abel Heywood of Manchester convicted.  
 Attempt of Edward Oxford, a youth, to assassinate the queen, on Constitution Hill, June 10.  
 [Oxford was sent to Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital for insanity.]  
 Anti-slavery convention in London, Ju. 12.  
 Conviction of Courvoisier for the murder of Lord Wm. Russell; executed, Ju. 20.  
 Experimental atmospheric railway across Wormwood Scrubbs opened, June 30.  
 London and Blackwall Railway opened, July 4.  
 Treaty of London for the settlement of the Eastern question, signed July 15.  
 Act to extend vaccination, July 23.  
 Upper and Lower Canada re-united by act of the British legislature, July 23.  
 Prince Albert chosen regent by parliament in the event of the queen's death before the majority of the prince of Wales, Aug. 4.  
 Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon on France in an English steamer, Aug. 6.  
 Children forbidden to sweep chimneys, Aug. 7.  
 Sale of Canada clergy reserves authorized by act of British parliament, Aug. 7.  
 Irish municipal act, Aug. 10.  
 Evacuation of St. Sebastian, and Passages by the British troops, Aug. 25.  
 Brit. Association meets at Glasg., Sep. 16.  
 Death of the princess Augusta, Sep. 22.  
 Destructive fire in Plymouth dock-yard; the *Talevera*, 76 guns, and *Imogene*, 28 guns, burned, &c. Sep. 27.

**Britain.**

- 1840 Lord Ebrington's public dinner; protest against repeal meetings, Oct. 3.  
 Sir Robert Stopford takes Jean d'Acre, Nov. 3.  
 Dreadful powder magazine explosion at Acre; 200 persons killed on shore, and 15 marines on board the British fleet anchored in the harbour, Nov. 6.  
 Treaty of commerce with Texas, Nov. 16.  
 Birth of the princess royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Nov. 21.  
 Annual income, £47,567,565.  
 Commodore Napier receives from Mehemet Ali his acceptance of the terms proposed by the allies, *viz.*, to govern Egypt as a fief of Turkey, Nov. 27.  
 Admiral Stopford disallows the convention of com. Napier and Mehemet Ali of Nov. 27, on Dec. 2.  
 Bank of England circulation, £17,231,000.  
 Mr. Baines of Leicester imprisoned for non-payment of church rates.  
 [He was liberated June 23, 1841, after an imprisonment of seven months.]  
 Claremont palace given up to Prince Albert by the king of Belgium.  
 Duty paid on 1,400,000,000 bricks.  
 Wreck of the hull of the *Boync cleare*.i. (See 1795.)  
 33,000 teetotalers in the United Kingdom, according to Father Mathew.  
 The Mimpriss system of "graduated simultaneous instruction," for Sunday schools and family teaching, introduced.  
 ["It is a graduated system, so skilfully unfolded, that on the one hand, the truth is adapted to the capacity of a *dawning* intellect; and again, in its higher branches, it presents the *same truth* in a form suited to the exercise of matured thought and reflection."—*Crescent Chapel Sabbath-School Report, Liverpool.* "Graduation is essential to the instruction of youth."  
 "Mimpriss, in his 'graduated system,' has developed and arranged a hidden principle, upon which every successful teacher must have taught."—*Rev. S. Martin.*]  
 Deaths: Mr. Simpson, the geographer; Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, architect; Sir Richard Phillips; Laut. Carpenter; Alex. Nasmyth; Dr. Alex. Crombie; Sir Anthony Carlisle, &c.  
**France.**  
 1840 M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs, Mar. 1.  
 Decree of the Chambers for exhuming the remains of Napoleon and transferring them to France, May 12.  
 Louis Napoleon, with about fifty adherents, makes a descent upon Boulogne, Aug. 6.  
 Trial of Madame Lafarge for the murder of her husband, Sep. 2.  
 Dames fires at Louis Philippe, Oct. 15.  
 The ashes of Napoleon at St. Helena exhumed, Oct. 16.  
 The Guizot cabinet formed, Oct. 29.  
 [M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs.]  
 Arrival of Napoleon's remains in the frigate "*Belle Poule*," commanded by pr. de Joinville, at Cherbourg, Nov. 30.  
 Solemn interment of Napoleon's ashes in the Hotel des Invalides, Dec. 15.  
 ["The funeral ceremony was one of the

**France.**

most grand, solemn, and imposing spectacles that have ever been presented in France. It was witnessed by a million persons. 150,000 soldiers assisted at the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present. But it was remarkable, that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, or in exile, or in prison.”]

1840 Proposal for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 francs for erecting fortifications in Paris, Dec. 15.

[From August, 1830, to December, 1840, there were no fewer than fifteen changes of ministry in France!]

Death of Lucien Buonaparte

**Germany.**

1840 Death: C. O. Muller, historian, &c. Value of British woollens imported into Germany this year:—

Manufactures,.....	£752,227
Yarns, .....	245,813
Iron and steel, wrought and un- wrought, .....	184,018
Cutlery and hardware, .....	97,454
Cotton manufactures,.....	1,100,792
Cotton twist, .....	2,451,299

**Austria.**

1840 Convention for protection of respective copyrights between Austria and Sardinia, May 22.

**Prussia.**

1840 Frederiek William III. of Prussia dies (aged 70), May 7.

*Frederick William IV.* (son) kg. of Prussia.

**Italy.**

1840 A treaty with England and Naples to abolish the sulphur monopoly, passes through the preliminary stages, but is at last rejected, Feb.

1840 The “sulphur” dispute at Naples, Mar. 15. The British make reprisals on Naples; the sulphur monopoly still in dispute.

Dreadful inundation of the Soane, Oct. 31—Nov. 4.

**Spain.**

1840 Madrid declared in a state of siege, Feb. 23. Surrender of Morello, May 28.

The Carlists retreat into France, June.

Cabrera unable to maintain the war enters France, July 6.

Cabrera, the Carlist leader, arrested in France, July 7.

Insurrection at Barcelona; Espartero declares himself dictator, July.

Reorganization of ministry and riots, July. St. Sebastian evacuated by the British auxiliaries, Aug. 25.

Insurrection in Madrid; hence Espartero empowered to form a cabinet, Oct. 5.

Espartero makes a triumphal entry into Madrid, Oct. 5.

Abdication of the queen regent (Christina) Oct. 15.

[She leaves Spain for France, visits Sicily, and then returns to France.]

An embroilment arises between Spain and Portugal on the question of the navigation of the Douro, Nov.

Espartero expels the papal nuncio, Dec. 29.

Death: general Cabrera.

**Russia.**

1840 Unsuccessful attempt to reduce the independent Tureomans of Khiva—a khanat in Central Asia, Jan.

**Netherlands.**

1840 Festival at Antwerp in honour of Rubens, Aug. 25.

Abdication of William I. king of Holland (Oct. 8), in favour of his son,

*William II.* kg. of the Netherlands. (aged 48.)

**Turkish Empire.**

1840 The Ottoman divan abolish the farming of imposts, Jan. 3.

Said Pasha appointed capt. Pasha, Jan. 8.

Treaty of commerce with Sweden, Jan. 23; with Spain, March 2.

Jews tortured at Damascus, Feb. 1.

The British consul (colonel Hodges) quarrels with Mehemet Ali, March 30.

A penal code is drawn up by Reschid Pasha, May 7.

[This code creates dissatisfaction.]

An insurrection in Mount Lebanon, May.

Deposition of Khosreff, the grand vizier, June 8.

He is exiled on a charge of plotting against the government, July 8.

By a treaty concluded at London, July 15, England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia,

undertake the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha's army from Syria.

An English fleet enters the Mediterranean to enforce the treaty of London.

Commodore Napier bombards Beyrout, Sep. 10.

An heir to the Ottoman throne born, Sep. 22.

The Egyptians evacuate Beyrout, being defeated by the allied army (British, Turkish, and Austrian), with a loss of 7,000 men killed and wounded, and 20 cannon.

Arrival of the English fleet at Aere, Nov. 2.

Aere taken by the united fleet of England and Austria under Sir R. Stopford, Nov. 3.

[The evacuation of the city by the Egyptian army was accelerated by the explosion of a magazine, which destroyed two infantry regiments and hundreds of the citizens.]

Negotiations reopened between Mehemet Ali and the sultan, Nov. 21.

The Egyptian army quits Syria.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1840 Defeat of Dost Mohammed in Afghanistan, Sep.; he surrenders in Nov.

8,000 Anglo-Indian troops at Cabul;

English envoys at Cabul—Sir A. Burnes and Sir W. M'Naghten.

**India and China.**

1840 Troubles in Cutchee.

Second Chinese imperial edict against maintaining trade and any intercourse whatever with the English nation, Jan. 5.

The governor-general of India, in the name of Great Britain, declares war with China, Feb.

Earthquake in the Moluccas; Ternato devastated and thousands perish, Feb. 14.

War declared by Britain agt. China, Apr.

Mr. Cleek succeeds col. Wade as English agent, April 1.

The usurpations of Golab Singh in Thibet excite apprehensions at Lahore.

Death of the empress of China, April,

**India and China.**

- 1840 Unsuccessful attempt of the Chinese to burn the British fleet in Tongkoo Bay, May. Canton blockaded by the English, and the island of Chusan occupied by an Anglo-Indian garrison, June 28.  
 ["To compel the Chinese to renew the opium trade."]  
 The Blonde is fired at from Amoy while bearing a flag of truce, July 2.  
 More victories in India and China:—  
 The fort of Amoy destroyed by capt. Bouchier, July 3; and the Island of Chusan seized by the British, July 5.  
 Surrender of Ting-hai, July 5.  
 Seizure of Mr. Stanton, British chaplain at Macao, by the Chinese, Aug. 6.  
 Blockade of the Chinese coasts, July 19.  
 H. M. SS. Hyacinth and Larne destroy the fortifications of Macao, &c. Aug. 17.  
 Capt. Anstruther seized in China, Sep. 16.  
 Dost Mohammed defeated in Afghanistan, Sep. 18.  
 Commissioner Lin of Canton degraded; and Keshur appointed his successor.  
 Defeat of the combined forces (about 9,000 men) of Dost Mohammed and the Wali of Kholam, by brigadier Dennie, Oct. 18.  
 Dost Mohammed again defeated; he surrenders to Sir W. M'Naghten, Nov. 2.  
 Dadur attacked, plundered, and burnt in sight of an entrenched camp of Sepoys, by Nusseer, khan of Beloochistan, No. 4.  
 Death of Khurruk Singh, king of Lahore, Nov. 5, aged 38; at whose funeral his son and appointed successor, Nao Nipal Singh, is accidentally (?) killed, aged 20.  
 Shere Singh (illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh) succeeds.  
 Surrender of Chund Kour (widow of Khurruk), next heir to the Lahore kingdom, to the English.  
 Capture of Kelat.  
 Truce between the English and Chinese, Nov. 6.  
 20,000 persons perish in a terrific hurricane which lasted six hours, Nov. 16.  
 Frightful mortality among the troops at Chusan.  
 Defeat of 4,000 Beloochees, by lieutenant Marshall, at Kotriah in Scinde, Dec. 1.  
 Release of Mr. Stanton, Dec. 12.

**Africa.**

- 1840 600 slaves suffocated on their passage to Mozambique harbour, May.  
 Revolution in Syria, June.  
 Mehemet Ali refuses to accept the ultimatum of the four powers of Europe, Aug.  
 Capt. Napier arrives before Beyrout, Aug.  
 Ibrahim Pacha marches with 15,000 men to the defence of Beyrout, Aug.  
 Beyrout bombarded, Sep. 10.  
 The British, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian consuls leave Alexandria, Sep. 23.  
 Ibrahim Pacha defeated with the loss of 7,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon, by the allied English, Austrian, and Turkish army; he evacuates Beyrout, Oct. 10.

**America.**

- 1840 Treaties of commerce and navigation between U. S. and Holland and Sardinia announced in president's message, Jan. 2.  
 Treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Texas proposed.

**America.**

- 1840 The union of the Upper and Lower Canada, with a single house of assembly, a legislative union, and a governor, for the whole territory, proclaimed by Lord Sydenham, Feb. 10.  
 Election riots in Canada, Feb.  
 Mr. Fox, British minister at Washington protests against the occupation, by the authorities of the Maine State, of territory lying beyond the disputed boundary. The secretary of state acknowledges the wrong, March.  
 The commissioners on the North America boundary question report that the claims of Britain are perfectly consistent with the treaty of 1783.  
 The sub-treasury bill passed, enforcing the payment of duties and taxes in cash.  
 The Washington jubilee celebrated in New York, April 30.  
 A huge mass detaching itself from Cap Diamond, Quebec, fell, destroying many houses, and causing upwards of thirty deaths, May.  
 Death of Santa Anna, May 12 (1818.)  
 [He was interred with all the funeral honours in the cemetery of Mexico; a mausoleum is raised over his grave, and the anniversary is celebrated by reviews and fireworks.]  
 Popular insurrection in Brazil suppressed.  
 The Minstrel, bound for Quebec, struck on Red Island Reef; 156 passengers, all lost except eight.  
 Insurrection in Mexico, July.  
 The bank bill vetoed by president, Aug.  
 M'Leod's trial; found not guilty, Oct. 4.  
 Great Britain acknowledges the independence of Texas by treaty, Nov. 16.  
 Texas contains 500,000 free, 5,000 slaves.  
 Great excitement on the presidential election, Nov.  
 Lord Ashburton announced as special commissioner between Great Britain and U. S., Dec. 31.  
 The area of the U. S. (exclusive of Texas) is 2,300,000 square miles, with a sea-coast of 3,600 miles, and a vast river transit, one alone (the Missouri) being 3,600 miles long.  
 Population:—  
 In agriculture,..... 3,717,750  
 commerce,..... 117,572  
 manufactures and trades, ... 791,545  
 sea navigation,..... 56,025  
 river, &c. navigation,..... 33,067  
 mining,..... 15,203  
 learned professions, &c..... 66,236  
 unclassified,..... 12,265,156  
 Total,..... 17,062,666  
 Number of slaves, 2,487,355.  
 Number of whites, 14,575,311.  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
 1840 Population of New South Wales, 129,000.  
 Cession of New Zealand to Great Britain, Feb. 6.  
 First settlers reach New Zealand, Feb.  
 In Pitcairn's Island all the inhabitants were swept away by death in 1826, except an Englishman, John Adams, and two Tahitian women. The population had in this year increased to one hundred and ten.

## Britain.

- 1841 Tremendous thunder-storm, Jan. 3.  
 Great Northern Railway opened, Jan. 4.  
 Rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, London, commenced, Jan. 7.  
 The Bogue forts at Canton destroyed by the British, Jan. 9.  
 Com. Napier receives a promise from Mehemet Ali that he will deliver up the Turkish fleet, &c. Jan. 11.  
 Insurrection in Candia.  
 Scott, the American diver, while practising hanging as a *joke*, on Waterloo Bridge, London, hung himself *in earnest*, Jan. 11.  
 Great meeting in Dublin against Lord Stanley's "registration bill," Jan. 15.  
 Union of the middle and working classes, for a general agitation on behalf of further reform; great meeting at Mr. Marshall's mill at Holbeck, Jan. 21.  
 Parliament opened, Jan. 26.  
 Threatened withdrawal of grant to the Royal Dublin Society, for refusing to alter their rules according to the lord lieutenant's recommendation.  
 The "Tracts for the Times," issued by a Romanizing party at Oxford, condemned by the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, &c. March 15.  
 "The boy Jones," for the third time found in the queen's apartments, March 15.  
 The Glasgow and Greenock Railway opened, March 30.  
 Annuity of £2,000 granted to Lord Keane, March 30.  
 City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery consecrated by the bp. of London. [This burying ground contains 30 acres.]  
 The breakwater at Plymouth completed, April (1842.)  
 [It consumed 3,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each; is 5,280 feet in length, 360 in breadth at the bottom, and 30 at the top; and cost £1,500,000.]  
 Deprivation of the dean of York for simony, April 11.  
 £300 received from Irishmen in America by the secretary of the Irish Repeal Association.  
 Lord Hill formally (by general order) censures Lord Cardigan for causing a soldier to be flogged on a Sunday, April 22.  
 Sir Henry Pottinger proceeds to China.  
 Renewal of hostilities in China, May 21.  
 The "Marnoch" ecclesiastical dispute, before the General Assembly, May 27; the seven ministers of the Strathbogie presbytery who obeyed the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law, are deposed and expelled their livings.  
 Suicide of the first Lord Congleton (formerly Sir Henry Parnell), June 8.  
 Defeat of the Ghilzies by the British near Kelat-i-Ghilzie, June.  
 Conviction of Mr. Moxon for publishing Shelley's "Queen Mab," June 23.  
 Opening of the Great Western Railway from London to Bristol, June 30.  
 [It cost upwards of £5,000,000.]  
 Convention with Austria, France, Russia, Turkey, and Prussia, for closing the Dardanelles against ships of war during peace, July 13.

## Britain.

- 1841 The deposition of the Rajah of Sultara discussed at the East India Board.  
 British Association meet at Plymouth, July 28.  
 Waterspout at Portpatrick, 20 houses destroyed, Aug. 8.  
 Sir Isambard Brunel passes through the Thames Tunnel from Surrey to Middlesex, Aug. 12.  
 Bogle v. Lawson, printer of the Times; the trial elicited particulars of most ingenious and gigantic commercial fraud; damages 6½d., Aug. 16.  
 [Mr. O'Reilly (the Paris correspondent of the paper) received secret information of an enormous fraud that was said to be in course of perpetration on the continent. The author of the plot was described to be an old officer, who had been a personal favourite of Napoleon; one who, by the aid of great talent, great knowledge of the continental world, and a most polished exterior, had put in operation a mode by which the European bankers were to be robbed of a million, and which had, when O'Reilly was informed of it, fleeced them of £10,700. The position of the accused parties, the great skill and secrecy with which the plot had been contrived, rendered it a hazardous experiment for private individuals to attempt the crushing of such a formidable conspiracy. But neither correspondent abroad, nor editor at home, hesitated in their duty. The whole plan was exposed. But to throw the swindlers on the wrong scent, the exposé was dated Brussels, instead of Paris; this is believed to have saved O'Reilly from assassination, for the French swindling genius who presided over this gigantic fraud, had, it was said, seen enough of blood not to let a single life stand between himself and the realization of his plans. The "Times" exposed the trickery, but was not allowed to pass Scot free; an action was raised by a Mr. Bogle, who declared himself injured by the statement in the "Times," and on the 16th August the case Bogle v. Lawson came on for trial at Croydon.]  
 Subscription for the "Times Testimonial." [The mercantile men of London subscribed £2,625 for this purpose.]  
 The great Will case—that of the late Mr. Wood, banker of Gloucester, decided, Aug. 16.  
 650 Christian ministers meet at Manchester to petition agt. the corn-laws, Aug. 17.  
 Numerous anti-corn-law meetings, at which the chartists cause disturbances.  
 Two additional vice-chancellors appointed. Amoy (the impregnable) taken, Aug. 26.  
 Ministers resign, Aug. 30.  
 Lord Lyndhurst lord high chancellor of England for the third time, Sep. 3.  
 The Peel cabinet formed, Sep. 7 & Aug. 30.  
 Destitution in the manufacturing districts. Formation of Anti-corn-law League (1843.) Vauxhall Gardens, London, sold for £20,200 Sep. 9.  
 Expedition to the Niger by steam.  
 Census of Ireland, 8,175,124.  
*Continued on next page.*

**Britain.**

- 1841 Population returns:—England, 18,844,434, or 9,262,126 males, and 9,582,308 females. Earl de Grey, Irish viceroy, Sep. 15. Lord Sydenham dies of lock-jaw, occasioned by a fall from his horse, in Canada, Sep. 19. London and Brighton Railway opened, Sep. 21. Troubles in India, Sep. O'Connell elected lord mayor of Dublin at the first municipal election under the new municipal law for Ireland, Oct. 25. Mr. Beaumont Smith arrested for fraud, Oct. 25. A large portion of the Tower of London burnt, Oct. 30. Royal Agricultural Society for Ireland instituted. Consecration of the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander as bp. of Jerusalem, Nov. 7. Birth of the prince of Wales, Albert Edward, Nov. 9. Beaumont Smith sentenced to transportation, Dec. 4. Assassination of Sir W. M'Naghten, Dec. 25. Lord Ashburton sent on a mission to the United States, Dec. 31. State revenue this year, £48,084,360. Houses in London, about 256,000. [It is computed that London increases at the rate of about 4,000 houses annually.] The soap manufactured in England and Scotland (hard and soft) this year amounted to 169,666,742 lbs. From 1839 to 1841 our foreign exports decreased from the value of £53,000,000 to about £47,000,000. The amount of property rated for the poor was £62,540,030. Deaths: Frank Hall Standish; Sir Astley Cooper; Rev. Joseph Blanco White; Sir David Wilkie, at sea; Theodore Hook; Dr. Nares; Sir Francis Chantrey; Thos. Dibdin; Dr. Geo. Birkbeck.
- Shipwrecks during the present year were numerous. The most important are—Governor Fenner, Liverpool to America, 124 passengers, run down by the Nottingham, captain and mate alone saved, Feb. 19. President, New York to Liverpool, March 11, never since heard of. William Browne struck on ice, Ap. 19. Isabella, London to Quebec, struck by an iceberg, May 9. Solway, Aug. 25. Amanda, off Metis, 41 persons lost, Sep. 26. James Cooke, Sligo to Glasgow, off Limerick, Nov. 21.
- France.**
- 1841 The duration of copyright fixed by the Chamber of Deputies at thirty years after the death of the author, March 30. Trial of Madame Lafarge for the robbery of diamonds, Aug. 7. A bronze statue of Napoleon erected on the column of *La grande Armée* at Boulogne, Aug. 15. Attempt to assassinate the duc d'Anmale, son of Louis Philippe, on his return from Africa, Sep. 13.

**Germany.**

- 1841 A storm carried away the arch of the ruin of Rolandseck on the Rhine. Insurrection in Soleure and Argovia, Jan. The first settlement (consisting of 191 males and a few females) made on the poor colony at Ostwald, near Strasburg, founded by Dr. Schützenberger, a celebrated lawyer, and the *Maire* of Strasburg, March 10.
- Spain.**
- 1841 Espartero declared sole regent by the Cortes during the queen's minority, May 8. Queen Christina protests agt. this, July 19. Gen. O'Donell's army raise an insurrection in Christina's favour at Pampeluna, Oct. 2. The insurrectionary spirit spreads. Don Diego Leon rebels; attacks the palace (Madrid); is repulsed, Oct. 7. Don Diego Leon seized and shot, Oct. 15. Bilbao captured by Zurbano, Oct. 21. General O'Donell seeks refuge in France, Oct. 21. Payment of queen Christina's pension suspended, Nov. 3. Execution of Borio and Gobernado (Christinists) at Madrid, Nov. 9. Triumphant entry of Espartero into Madrid, Nov. 9. General pardon to those concerned in the October insurrection, who were yet untried, Dec. 13.

**Portugal.**

- 1841 Earthquake in the island of Terceira; 50 houses destroyed, June 12-24.

**Denmark.**

- 1841 A treaty relative to the passage of the Sound signed between Great Britain and Denmark, June 15. The first budget published: army, 18,000 navy, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates at brigs—schooners, cutters, corvettes, & in proportion; expense of army and navy, £705,610.

**Russia.**

- 1841 Nicholas issues a ukase to regulate the currency of Poland. Campaign in Circassia commenced, May. Insurrection near Moscow, May. Fusion of Poland with Russia complete, Nov. [The laws and taxes were assimilated to Russia, and the Russian language made the legal and educational tongue.]

**Netherlands.**

- 1841 Discovery of a conspiracy to restore the Dutch rule, Oct. 31.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1841 The Egyptian quarrel finally settled, Ju. The Turkish fleet restored. Civil war betw. the Druses and Maronites. Dreadful fire in Smyrna; one-third of city destroyed; many thousands breadless and homeless; 10,000 houses, mosques, synagogues, &c. burnt, Jul. Candia in revolt, June and July. The surgents surrender, Aug. Civil war in Syria, Oct.; 100 villages sacked. Convention signed in London by representatives of Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, for keeping the Straits of Dardanelles closed to ships of war during time of peace, July 13.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1841 Insurrections in Afghanistan against the British domination; the Anglo-Indian army increased to 15,000 men.  
 Crisis in Cabul; the Affghans surround Cabul in great numbers, Oct.  
 Murder of Sir A. Burnes and several British officers, Nov. 2.  
 Indecisive conduct of Sir W. M'Naghten. Four hostages given up to Akber Khan by the British, Dec.  
 Murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, Dec. 25.

**India and China.**

- 1841 The opium war continues.  
 The emperor of China breaks faith; hence Negotiations cease, Jan. 6.  
*Civil war of the Sikhs* respecting the succession: Sher Singh attacks Lahore, Jan. 14; compromise; Sher Singh resigns.  
 The English East India Company interferes in the affairs of Lahore—entertaining a low estimate of the warlike qualities of the Sikhs.  
 ["This erroneous estimate of the Sikhs tainted British counsels until the day of Pheerooshuhur."—*Cunningham.*]  
 Adventures of major Broadfoot in the Punjab—having in charge the families of Shah Shoojah and Shah Zuma.  
 Infringement of Zorawur Singh on the Chinese possessions; Garo seized, &c.  
 The English demand its evacuation.  
 Treaty between China and England; Keshin agrees to cede Hong Kong and to pay 6,000,000 dollars, Jan. 20.  
 The British take formal possession of Hong Kong, Jan. 26.  
 The emperor refuses to ratify the treaty, Feb. 11.  
 Resumption of hostilities in China, Feb. 23.  
 Evacuation of Chusan; premiums offered for Englishmen dead or alive, Feb. 24, 25.  
 Capture of the Bogue forts; death of adm. Kwan; 459 guns captured by Sir Gordon Bremer, Feb. 26.  
 The British squadron sails up to Canton, March 1.  
 Sir Hugh Gough in command in China, March 2.  
 Hostilities suspended, March 3; resumed, March 6.  
 Keshin degraded and confined, March 12.  
 Heights behind Canton taken by the English and 94 guns captured, May 25.  
 Canton ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, May 31.  
 Colonel Wymer, with 400 men, successfully resists an attack of 3,000 Ghilzies at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, June.  
 British trade re-opened in China, July 16.  
 Capt. Elliot superseded, Aug. 10.  
 Sir Henry Pottinger arrives at Macao as plenipotentiary from England, Aug. 12.  
 Battle of Amoy; the city taken by the English, and 206 guns captured and destroyed, Aug. 27.  
 Nusseer Khan surrenders, Sep.  
 Demolition of the Bogue forts, Sep. 14.  
 Brooke becomes rajah of Sarawak, by cession from rajah Muda Hussim, Sep. 21.  
 Chusan re-occupied by the English, Oct. 1.  
 Ning-po captured, Oct. 13.  
 The English capture Chinhæ and take 157 guns, Oct. 14.

**India and China.**

- 1841 Threatening movements of Thurawaddie, king of Burmah, Oct.  
 Insurrection in Cabul; Sir A. Burnes and other English officers murdered, Nov. 2.  
 Lord Ellenborough gov.-general of India. Assassination of Sir W. M'Naughten, Dec. 25.

**Africa.**

- 1841 Lieut. Waghorn leaves Egypt.  
 Expedition up the river Niger, by steam, 320 miles.  
 [This expedition consisted of the Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan (s.s.), to aid in which the imperial parliament of Great Britain voted £61,000. These vessels began to ascend the Niger on August 20, but fever broke out among the crews when they reached Iddah. The expedition was at length abandoned, owing to heat, hardship, and disease; and the vessels cast anchor in Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17.]  
 Moerenhout prevails on four Tahitian chiefs—Pariiti, Paëti, Joti, and Tati—to sign a request for the establishment of a French protectorate in Tahiti, Sep.

**America.**

- 1841 Bankruptcy of the U. S. (Philadelphia) bank announced, Feb.  
 Union of the two provinces of Canada proclaimed at Montreal; Lord Sydenham governor, Feb. 10.  
 Mutual outrages on the borders of the U. S. and British territories in America.  
 Political differences with the U. S. of America, arising from the seizure of an American slaver (the Tigris) by a British war-brig, the apprehension of midshipman Jackson for trespass, trial of Mr. M'Leod, and other causes; great excitement in America, March.  
 W. H. Harrison, 9th president, March 4.  
 Death of the president, just one month after his inauguration, April 4.  
 John Tyler, 10th president.  
 Extra session of congress, May 31.  
 U. S. Californian exploring expeditions—col. Fremont by land, Wilkes by sea—till 1843.  
 Sub-treasury act repealed, Aug. 9.  
 Bankruptcy act passed, Aug. 18.  
 Proclamation of the president against secret societies, Sep. 25.  
 Coronation of Don Pedro II. empr. Brazil.  
 Disturbances in Cincinnati.  
 M'Leod's unsuccessful expedition against Santa Fe; surrender of the entire party.  
 M'Leod acquitted in the United States, Oct. 4; and col. Grogan delivered up by Sir Richard Jackson.  
 Santa Anna enters Mexico and assumes the government of the republic.  
 [Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna sprung from an obscure and indigent family. His rise is attributable solely to his own native talents, energy, and restless ambition. He boasting called himself the Napoleon of the West. Although courageous, he was deceitful and cruel.]  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
 1841 Earle's discoveries on the north coast.  
 Eyre's journeys north of Adelaide.  
 Gipps's Land explored by count Strelecki. 8,000,000 lbs. wool exported this year.

**Britain.**

- 1842 First stone of New Royal Exchange, London, laid by prince Albert, Jan. 17.  
 Visit of the king of Prussia, Jan. 24.  
 The king of Prussia stands sponsor for the prince of Wales, at Windsor, Jan. 25.  
 £10,000 realized at a bazaar in Manchester for the Anti-corn-law league, Feb. 2.  
 Deputies fr. the Anti-corn-law associations hold meetings in Lond., fr. Feb. to Aug.  
 Parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 3.  
 Edin. and Glasgow Railway opened, Feb.  
 Suicide of the first earl of Munster (son of William IV?), March 20.  
 Braintree church rate; Dr. Lushington decides against a minority levying a church rate, May 5.  
 Attempt of John Francis, a youth, to assassinate the queen, by firing a pistol at her on Constitution hill, May 30.  
 [Francis was condemned to death, June 17; but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life, July 2.]  
 Strike of the Dudley colliers, June 1.  
 Great distress in the manufacturing districts—consequent increase in the poor rates; alarming disturbances; deputations to Sir Robert Peel respecting the distress, &c.  
 Peel's income tax for three years, June 22.  
 Jurisdiction of Justices act, June 30.  
 Copyright act—conferring upon the author right over his own works for life and to his heirs seven years after death, July 1.  
 Presentation of a pistol at the queen by a youth named Bean, July 3.  
 [Bean was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on the 25th of August.]  
 Duel betw. capt. Boldero and the hon. C. Berkeley, with no fatal effect, July 15.  
 Lady Hewlett's charity; decision against the unitarians, August 5.  
 The queen visits Edinburgh, Aug. 31.  
 Disturbances in Ashton, Staleybridge, Manchester, &c.  
 Mr. Feargus O'Connor arrested on a charge of sedition, Sep. 30.  
 Trials of rioters under special commissions; at Stafford, Oct. 1; at Chester, Oct. 6, &c.; 274 were tried, of whom 57 were acquitted, 54 transported, and the rest imprisoned for various terms.  
 Great repeal meeting at Ennis.  
 Tariff reform introduced by Sir Robt. Peel, and second sliding scale corn act.  
 [The duty varying from 5s. to 1s., the nominal duty beginning at 58s. per qr.]  
 The Ælfric Society instituted.  
 Sir Wm. Gossell cast in £100 and damages for breaking open the house of Mr. Attorney Howard, Dec. 5.  
 Mr. Williams's patent for compressing peat into a dense mass resembling coals.  
 £50,000 to be raised by the Anti-corn-law league for employment of lecturers, &c.  
 Revenue amounts to £46,965,631.  
 The amount of real property and income assessed this year exceeded £180,000,000, altho' no incomes below £150 were taxed.  
 The preference duty on colonial coffee is relaxed in the fiscal revision of this year.  
 During this year the Irish Educational Board had 2,721 schools, attended by 319,729 children. They had expended

**Britain.**

- £4,500 for their model schools, £10,000 in aid to schools building or fitting up  
 £30,000 in salaries to schoolmasters, £5,000 in inspection, £6,000 in general charges, and lost £3,000 on their publications making a total expenditure of £58,500.
- 1842 Deaths: Rev. J. D. Fosbrooke; Dr. Patrick Kelly; Sir Charles Bell; Robert Mudie; Sir R. Ker Porter; Thos. H. Lister; Dr. Arnold; B. H. Martin; John Banim Wm. Hone; J. S. Hawkins; William Maginn; Allan Cunningham; Lord Hill
- France.**
- 1842 The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of the king of the French, dies in consequence of an accidental fall from his carriage.  
 Tahitian islands taken possession of, Sep. 20 (See Africa.)  
 Marquesas taken possession of, Dec. 20.
- Germany.**
- 1842 Great fire in Hamburg—2,000 houses destroyed, May 4. (See Netherlands.)  
 The Walhala opened by the kg. of Bavaria
- Austria.**
- 1842 766 monasteries, containing 10,354 monks belonging to 27 different orders; 157 convents, containing 3,661 nuns, belonging to 29 different orders; 25,014,267 Roman Catholics; 3,855,248 members of the United Greek Church; 2,790,901 of the Schismatic Greek Church; 1,234,577 protestants (Augsburg Confession) 2,193,117 (Helvetic Confession); 43,757 Unitarians; 669,057 Jews; and 1,736 belonging to various minor sects.
- Prussia.**
- 1842 The king visits England, Jan. 24, and stands sponsor for the prince of Wales at Windsor, Jan. 25.
- Spain.**
- 1842 Insurrection at Barcelona, Nov. 13.  
 Battle in the streets of Barcelona; the national guard join the populace and attack the troops, the latter retreat to the citadel, Nov. 15; but eventually evacuate the city, and retire to Montjuich, Nov. 17.  
 Blockade of Barcelona, Nov. 26.  
 Espartero arrives and demands the unconditional surrender of Barcelona, Nov. 29.  
 Bombardment (Dec. 3) and capitulation of Barcelona, Dec. 4.
- Russia.**
- 1842 A ukase issued, in which it is enacted that on and after 16th Dec., 1846, every public man in the empire is to understand and speak the Russian language.  
 Ivan Roskovshenko of Tiflis translates "Midsummer Night's Dream."
- Netherlands.**
- 1842 Great fire at Hamburg, which rages for 3 days; 2,000 houses, several churches &c. burnt.  
 [In the fire of Hamburg, the "archives" containing many valuable historical documents were destroyed, &c.; among other the materials which Dr. Lappenberg had collected for a "History of the Northern States of Europe." Mr. Hausen lost also the result of a life's labours and an immense fortune expended in gathering together materials for a "History of Engraving."]

**Netherlands.**

1842 Death: Lelewel, ex-presid. of the Polish diet. [For twelve years he lived in great poverty, spending many winters without fire, almost without clothing, and enduring other extreme privations, by which his health was undermined. He had just completed the 100th vol. of his works.]  
Death: Dr. J. D. Gries, translator of "Calderon" into German, Feb. 19.

**Turkish Empire.**

1842 War with Persia.

**Persia and Tartary.**

1842 The British army abandon Cabul under humiliating circumstances, and march towards India, Jan. 6.

They are nearly all cut off (26,000, including camp followers and women) by the Affghans, who hang on their rear.

Lady Sale, Lady M'Naghten, &c. captured and sent to fort Buddeabad, Jan. 17.

Col. Palmer and a native regiment defeated at Ghuznee, and made prisoners, by the Affghans.

[Gen. Nott was still at Candahar.]

Siege of Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, Jan. 10; it is nobly defended by gen. Sale.

Earthquakes at Jellalabad during the siege. Concert betw. Sale, Nott, and Pollock, Mar.

Lady captives transferred to Tezeen, Ap. 10. Ghuznee re-conquered by gen. Nott, Aug.

The lady captives sent to Bameau. Cabul re-conquered by generals Pollock and Nott, Sep. 15.

Return of the lady captives to Cabul, Sep. 21; their freedom having been purchased from the chieftain in whose care they had been placed.

**India and China.**

1842 Evacuation of Cabul by the English, who hand over to Akbar Khan Lady Sale, Lady M'Naghten, major Pottinger, lieut. Eyre, &c. as hostages, Jan. 6.

Massacre of Istaliff the same day.

Garo recovered by the Chinese, &c.

Peace between the Sikhs and Chinese.

Col. Palmer defeated at Ghuznee, Mar. 6.

Affghans repulsed from Candahar, Mar. 10.

General England forces the Queettah and Candahar Pass, March 29.

The Affghans repulsed near Jellalabad by Sir R. Sale, April 5.

The principal pass betw. Quettah and Candahar forced by gen. England, Ap. 29.

An English army of "retribution" arrives at Peshawur.

Alliance of Shere Singh with the English. Golab Singh co-operates with gen. Pollock.

The allies force the Khyber Pass, April.

Cabul retaken by the allies; Dost Mohammed made prisoner.

The forces of generals England and Nott join at Candahar, May 9.

The British sail up the Yang-tze-kuing, destroy the fortifications of its banks, capture 364 guns, and enter Shang-hai, Ju. 13-19.

Murder of Chund Kour at Lahore, Ju. 15.

Dissensions; political intrigues; resolution to release Dost Mohammed.

Shanghæ taken, June 19.

Chin-kiang captured, July 21.

The British fleet arrives at Nankin, Aug. 4.

Gen. Nott marches for Ghuznee, and gen. England for Quettah, Aug. 10.

**India and China.**

1842 Successes in China in August.

Ghuznee retaken by gen. Nott, Sep. 6.

Treaty of peace betw. China and England.

Conditions:—China to pay 21,000,000

dollars in three years; Canton, Amoy,

Foo-choo-foo, Ning-po, and Shanghæ,

to be open to the English; tariffs, consuls, &c.

Signed by Sir Henry Pottinger and Keynig-Elepo and Nen-kien,

on board the Cornwallis, before Nankin,

The emperor of China ratifies the treaty,

Sep. 8; hence

The Chinese war concluded.

Liberation of the ladies and other hostages

delivered to Akbar Khan on January 6,

Sep. 12.

Gen. Pollock regains Cabul, Sep. 16.

Return of Lady Sale, &c. to Cabul, Sep. 21.

Lord Ellenborough issues orders for withdrawal of the troops to the Sutlej, Oct. 1.

The English having evacuated Cabul on the 12th,

arrive at Jellalabad on the 22d,

23d, 24th Oct.

Restoration of Nusseer Khan, Oct.

Capt. Keppel, of H.M.S. Dido, ordered to

the Malacca Straits, for the protection

of trade and the suppression of piracy.

**Africa.**

1842 Disgraceful attack on the Boers of Port Natal by captain Smith, May 4.

The Boers defeated, June 26; they submit to the English authorities.

Admiral Dupefit Thouars demands that

Tahiti should be placed under the protection of France.

Queen Pomaré being bullied while in a

most delicate state, consents, Sep. 9.

The queen gives birth to a child next morning, Sep. 10.

The quantity of coffee imported into Brit-

tain in this year from the Cape of Good

Hope territory was 6,149,489 lbs.

**America.**

1842 Riots in Cincinnati suppressed.

The Dorr insurrection: Rhode Island.

North-eastern boundary question; treaty of

settlement with Gt. Britain at Washngtn.

Value of exports, 94,312,734 dollars.

Brazil: revolutionary outbreaks in various

parts of the empire.

Earthquake in Hayti, May 7.

Croton aqueduct completed, New York.

Survey of the isthmus of Tehuantepec by

Signor Guetano Moro.

The tariff bill vetoed by the president for

second time, Aug. 10.

Certain clauses likely to lessen the general

revenue of the union, by distributing the

proceeds of public land sales amongst

the different states being omitted, the

tariff bill received the president's signature,

Aug. 30.

Treaty of settlement of boundary with

Great Britain proposed, Aug.

Sir Charles Bagot conciliates the Cana-

dians of French descent, Sep. 8.

The quantity of sugar imported from the

British West Indies into the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

in this year was 2,508,910 cwts.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1842 Act for regulating the sale of waste lands,

June 22.

**Britain.**

- 1843 Treaty of commerce with Russia, Jan.  
Assassination of Mr. Drummond by one M'Naughten, Jan. 20.  
[He had intended to shoot Sir Robt. Peel—acquitted on the ground of insanity, Mar. 4.]  
The "Rebeccaites" in Wales.  
Victory of Sir Charles Napier over the Ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17.  
Hyderabad occupied by British, Feb. 20.  
Scinde annexed to the British territory.  
Five waggons' load of Chinese silver are received at the Mint, March 3.  
Anti-corn-law League meetings at Drury Lane theatre commenced, March 15.  
Great "repeal" meeting at Trim, Ireland, March 19.  
[Meetings for the "Repeal of the Union" became frequent from this time.]  
A comet with a long tail is seen.  
Thames tunnel (London) opened for foot passengers, March 25.  
[Length 1,300 feet, breadth 35 feet, height 20 feet.]  
Death of the duke of Sussex, April 21.  
Birth of the princess Alice Maud Mary, April 25.  
First "monster" meeting on Curragh of Kildare, May 7.  
Secession of the "non-intrusion" members of the General Assembly of Scottish Church, May 18 (Free Church).  
Dissenting agitation to the Factory bill.  
University censure on Dr. Pusey, May 30.  
Registration of voters act, May 31.  
Memorial to John Hampden in Chalgrove field; ceremony conducted by Lord Nugent, Rev. Dr. Hampden, &c. June 19.  
Irish Roman Catholic voters' oath abolished by statute, July 4.  
Dissenters' marriages (Ireland) act, Jul. 28.  
Duel between lieutenant Seton and lieutenant Hawkey; Seton killed, July 1.  
["It has been stated, that of 172 recorded duels, 63 of the combatants were killed and 96 wounded; in 3 cases both combatants fell, and in 18 the survivors were hanged."] *?*  
Wreck of the steam-packet Pegasus off Fern Islands, July 19.  
[Of fifty-nine passengers and crew seven only were saved.]  
Lands and houses belonging to scientific societies relieved of taxes, July 28.  
Church of Scotland admission to benefices act, August 17.  
New Arms bill for Ireland, August 22.  
Great repeal meeting on the hill of Tara, August 22.  
Defamation and libel act, August 24.  
74,000 take the teetotal pledge in London from Father Mathew in August.  
Dalkey and Killiney atmospheric railway (near Dublin) commenced, Sep.  
The queen visits the Chateau d'Eu and the Orleans family, Sep. 2.  
Return of captain C. F. Ross, Sep. 6.  
The queen departs on a visit to the king of Belgium, Sep. 13.  
Wordsworth appointed poet-laureate.  
Packet station changed from Falmouth to Southampton, Sep. 28.  
£100,000 to be raised by the Anti-corn-law league for tracts, lecturers, &c.

**Britain.**

- 1843 Monster meeting at Mallaghmast, Oct. 1.  
Prohibition of repeal meetings in Ireland, Oct. 7, on the eve of the monster meeting to be held at Clontarf.  
Prince Albert created LL.D. Cambridge, Oct. 25.  
Special commission for the trial of the Rebeccaites at Cardiff, Oct. 27.  
The Xanthian marbles (a portion of) procured for the British Museum.  
Half-farthings first coined.  
British Archæological Association and Institute founded.  
Commission on land tenures, Ireland.  
£12,606 subscribed at a free-trade meeting in Manchester, Nov. 14.  
Drayton's glass silvering patent.  
State income, £52,582,817.  
Deaths: T. C. Hofland, painter; H. N. Coleridge; Robert Southey; Sir Charles Morgan, M.D.; Rev. John Foster; David Hamilton, architect; J. C. Loudon; Mr. Elton (the actor) wrecked in the Pegasus.  
1844 The Irish state trials commence, Jan. 15.  
Mr. Holt (of the Age newspaper) convicted of a libel on the duke of Brunswick, Jan. 29.  
Parliament opened by the queen, Feb. 1.  
Daniel O'Connell, his son, Thomas Steele, Rev. Thomas Tierney, and Messrs. Ray, Barret, Duffy, and Gray, found guilty, Feb. 12.  
Agriculture Protection Society formed, Feb. 17.  
The Factory bill withdrawn, March 29; a new bill introduced.  
Strike of the colliers of the north of England, April 5—August 20.  
Trial and conviction of the will-forgers, Wm. Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William and Susanna Sanders, April 15—22.  
Anti-state-church conference, April 30.  
Sir H. Hardinge appointed governor of India, May 2.  
Naworth Castle, Cumberland, burned, May 18.  
Daniel O'Connell sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and fined £2,000, May 24.  
The king of Saxony visits England, May 28.  
The Russian czar arrives in England, June 1; he remains 8 days.  
The Factory act passed, June 6.  
The claims of Sir Augustus d'Este to the dukedom of Sussex rejected, June 9.  
Complaint of W. Lovett, W. J. Linton, and Joseph Mazzini, against Sir James Graham, for detaining and opening their letters, presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, June 14.  
Forestalling no longer an offence, July 4.  
Lord Heytesbury, Irish viceroy, July 12.  
Bank charter renewed, July 19.  
Dissenters' chapels and school-house act, July 19.  
Experiments with Warner's machine, Jul. 20.  
Incendiary fires in Suffolk.  
The "Burns' Festival" at Ayr, Aug. 6.  
Lord Eglinton presides. Three sons and a sister of the poet were present.  
Birth of prince Alfred Ernest, Aug. 6.  
Marriages (Ireland) act, Aug. 9.  
Roman Catholic penal acts repealed, Aug. 9.  
*Continued on p. 648.*

**France.**

- 1843 Queen Victoria of Eng. visits the roy. family of France at the Chateau d'Eu, Sep. Queen Pomaré places herself under the protectorate of France, Sep. 9. Queen Pomaré refuses to acknowledge the treaty of Sep. 9; and Otaheite is taken possession of by France.
- 1844 Hostilities with Morocco, May 30; Ouchda taken, June 16. Peace with Morocco, Sep. 6. Rupture betw. the Tahitians and the Fr.

**Prussia.**

- 1844 Tesch attempts to assassinate the kg. Jul. 26.

**Italy.**

- 1843 Insurrection at Bologna, Aug.

**Spain.**

- 1843 Disturbances at Malaga and Catalonia, May 25.

Re-establishment of the revolutionary junta at Barcelona, June 11.

Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Pantiago, &c.

"pronounce" against Espartero, June.

Madrid surrenders to Narvaez, July 15.

Espartero besieges Seville, July 21.

The siege of Seville raised, July 27.

Success of the revolution and flight of Espartero, July.

Espartero deprived of his titles and rank, Aug. 16.

He arrives in London, Aug. 23.

The insurrectionary feeling manifests itself again in Madrid, Aug. 29.

Isabella II. (13 years) is declared by the Cortes of age, Nov. 8.

- 1844 On p. 649.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1843 The Syrian difficulty settled, Jan. Armed resistance to the *Tanzimat* in Albania.

Gross outrages on the Christians by the rebels.

The insurrectn. supprsd. by Omer Pasha.

**Greece.**

- 1843 Bloodless revolution at Athens; ministerial responsibility demanded, and perfect national representation, Sep. 14.

- 1844 The new constitution of the revolution of Sep., 1843, accepted and ratified by the king of Greece, March 16.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1843 Dr. Wolff, appointed by the Stoddart and Conolly committee, London, reaches Bokhara, the capital of Amir Nasr Ullah Khan; receives from the Amir an announcement that colonels Stoddart and Conolly had been executed on satisfactory grounds and reasons, and is himself made prisoner, July.

**India and China.**

- 1843 Release of Dost Mohammed; and Breaking up of the allied armies on the plains of Ferozepoor, Jan.

Return of Dost Mohammed to Cabul.

Victory of Sir Charles Napier over the Ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17.

Scinde made British dependencies.

Capt. Keppel sets out on his first expedition against the pirates of the Sarchus and Sakarran rivers, Borneo, June 10.

The ratifications of the treaty between the queen of England and the emperor of China are formally exchanged, July 22.

Canton opened to the British, July 27.

**India and Chinn.**

- 1843 Assassination of Maharajah Shere Singh, the boy Pertab Singh, and Dhiam Singh, at the instigation of Dhyan Singh, chief minister, by Ajeet and Lehna Singh, at Lahore, Sep. 15.

Heera Singh, a youth, invokes the troops to avenge the triple murder; death of the assassins, &c.

Dhuleep Singh is proclaimed Maharajah. Gwalior subdued by the British, Dec.

The English victorious at Maharajpore and Punniar; Fort Gwalior, "the Gibraltar of the East," taken, Dec. 29.

A Chinese and English vocabulary published in Canton by Mr. Robert Thom, one of the interpreters through whom Sir H. Pottinger carried on his negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Oct. 26.

- 1844 On p. 649.

**Africa.**

- 1843 Natal annexed to Cape of Good Hope.

Ahmed, pacha of Soudan, revolts against Mehemet Ali, Oct.

The duc d'Aumale advances to Biskra with his army, to reduce Algeria to France.

- 1844 Arrest of Mr. Pritchard, British consul at Tahiti, while about to pay a visit to the commodore of H.M.S.S. Cormorant, by lieutenant D'Aubigny, March 3.

Death of the celebrated German explorer of Africa, Dr. Koch, at Kartan, June 6, aged 36.

Ahmed ben Salem solicits from the French governor-general of Algiers the confirmation of his authority in the Kalifate of El Aronat.

Value of imports to Algeria 104,000,000 francs, and its exports 7,000,000 francs.

**America.**

- 1843 Brazil: marriage of Don Pedro with Donna Theresa, sister of the king of the Two Sicilies.

Marriage of prince de Joinville with her imperial highness Donna Francisca.

Great fire in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Jan. 9.

Revolt of gen. Herard Riviere against Boyer of Hayti.

Boyer abdicates, and departs for Jamaica on board an English frigate.

Insurrections in various parts of Hayti.

Herard Riviere elected president of Hayti.

- 1844 Rhode Island protests against the right of congress to interfere with their internal affairs.

Texas annexed to the union, April.

Revolt in St. Domingo; Herard banished, Guerrier proclaimed president.

Whig and democratic agitation.

Serious disturbances in Philadelphia; the native Americans and Irish residents.

Riots in Philadelphia; property valued at £250,000 destroyed, May 3.

The native Americans desire to repress popery, and restrict the rights of foreigners to citizenship.

*Continued on p. 649.*

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1843 Not quite 6,000 cwts. of tallow exported this year from New South Wales.

Horses in New South Wales, 62,000; horned cattle, 1,017,000; sheep, 5,000,000.

Exploring expedition of Landor and Le-fray in Western Australia.

**Britain.**

- 1844 *Continued from p. 646.*  
 Number (according to navy list) of admirals, 36, at £5 a-day; of vice-admirals, 46, at £4 a-day; and of rear-admirals, 96, at £3 a-day.  
 [The admiral of the fleet received £6 a-day; and every commander receives in addition to his salary £3 a-day so long as his flag shall be flying within the limits of his station. 1297, 1707.]  
 Mr. Hume, M.P. lays the first stone of a monument to the Scottish political martyrs of 1793-4 at Edinburgh, Aug. 21.  
 The decision of the "courts below" in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell reversed by the House of Lords, Sep. 4.  
 Joint-Stock Coy.'s registration act. Sep. 4. £1,000 annuity to gen. Nott, Sep. 18.  
 British Association meet at York, Sep. 20.  
 Agitation among the faculty respecting Sir James Graham's medical reform bill.  
 Manchester Athenæum opened, Oct. 3.  
 Louis Philippe visits England, Oct. 7.  
 New Royal Exchange (London) opened by her majesty in state, Oct. 28.  
 Numerous railway projects.  
 Robbery of the bank of Rogers & Co., Clement's Lane, London, Nov. 23; £40,710 in bank notes, with a number of bills of exchange and specie, taken away.  
 Death of princess Sophia Matilda, Nov. 29.  
 Crime decreased this year about 10 p. cent.  
 Annual income, £54,003,745.  
 Curious Chinese bell at British Museum.  
 Deaths: H. P. Briggs, painter; Wm. Beckford; Andrew Geddes; Thos. Campbell; Dr. John Haslam; Dr. Dalton; Rev. H. F. Cary; Granville Penn; Mrs. Hofland.
- 1845 The queen opens parliament, Feb. 4.  
 The "Portland Vase" at the British Museum wilfully broken by a visitor, Feb. 7.  
 Gov.-gen. Metcalfe of Canada made a peer.  
 Ward's "Ideal of a Christian Church" condemned in convocation (Oxford), Feb. 14.  
 Anti-Maynooth endowment meetings.  
 The Danish possessions in India purchased by Sir H. Hardinge, Feb. 22.  
 Tax on sales by auction abolished, and A license of £10 required of auctioneers.  
 Execution of John Tawell for the murder of Sarah Hart, March 14.  
 Peel's income tax of £2 18s. 4d. per cent. renewed for three years more, March.  
 Jewish relief municipal act.  
 New sugar duties acts, April 24.  
 Repeal of the duty on cotton-wool, producing about £680,000; and the duties on 430 articles productive of very little to the revenue, entirely abolished.  
 Hungertord suspension bridge opnd. May 1.  
 Suspension bridge of Yarmouth gives way — 70 lives lost, May 2.  
 Anti-corn-law league hazaar at Covent Garden, May 5—29; £25,000 realized.  
 New duty on auctioneers' licenses, May 8.  
 Discussions respecting Oregon.  
 Mr. Duncombe's motion for the inviolability of letters in the post office lost.  
 Arctic expedition of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier in the Erebus and Terror — sails from Greenwich, May 25 (1854.)  
 Dreadful conflagration in Quebec, May 28.  
 Brit. Association meets at Cambrdg., J. 18.

**Britain.**

- 1845 Treaty of commerce with Sicily, June 25.  
 Maynooth College amendment act, June 30.  
 The sum of £26,000 per annum granted permanently to Maynooth College, and grant of £30,000 for improvements, J. 3.  
 Act for encouraging museums, July 21.  
 The Great Britain new steam-ship sails on her first voyage to America, July 26.  
 Queen's Colleges (Ireland) act, July 31.  
 Queen departs to visit Germany, Aug. 9.  
 Small debts act, Aug. 9.  
 The Irish National Board of Education established, Sep. 23.  
 Waghorn's Overland route to India; and this enterprising gentleman arrives with the Bombay mail of 1st Oct. on the 31st.  
 Charter to Irish National Education Soc.  
 Bank interest raised from 2½ to 3 per cent. Oct. 1.  
 Ld. J. Russell entertained at Edin., Nov. 1.  
 Reaction in railway speculation; panic.  
 Bank interest raised to 3½ per cent. Nov. 1.  
 Protestant (Orange) alliance formed Nov. 1.  
 The archduke Constantine of Russia touches at Plymouth, Nov. 15.  
 Breakwater beacon completed at Plymouth, Dec. 16.  
 Overland mail of the 1st December, via Marseilles, arrives in London, Dec. 30.  
 Lord Metcalfe, late gov.-gen. of Canada, having resigned office in consequence of the rapid ravages cancer was making on his constitution, returns to Britain, Dec. 31.  
 Crime decreased this year rather more than five and a-half per cent.  
 Completion of the quarto edition of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* (1815.)  
 The Metropolitan Sewage Draining Company formed.  
 Failure of the potato crop in Ireland begins this year, which continues for 4 successive years, resulting in frightful famine and pestilence.  
 Annual income, £53,060,354.  
 Deaths: Robert Smirke, R.A.; Lama Blanchard; Sir T. F. Buxton; Rev. Sydney Smith; Miss Linwood; Thomas Phillips, painter; Thomas Hood; S. Wm. Follett; J. A. Shea; Elizabeth Fry; Dr. J. H. Todd; Dr. Alexander bishop of Jerusalem; col. Gurwood.
- Germany.**
- 1844 The hundredth anniversary of Herder's birthday held in the chief cities of Germany, but especially in his native city (Munich) with marked honour, Aug. 25.  
 Death: Professor Beneke, a profound philologist, whose lectures on the German and English languages and literatures were highly and deservedly admired, Sep. 1.  
 [He had been fifty-two years professor in the university of Göttingen.]
- 1845 Queen of England visits Germany.
- Austria.**
- 1845 The doctrines of the communists of France spread rapidly among the lower orders of Poland and Silesia, and a conspiracy for the restoration of the independence of Poland is, in consequence, organized.
- Prussia.**
- 1845 Government make the doctrines of communism (spreading rapidly among the people) subject of judicial investigation.

**Italy.**

1845 Provoked by the cruelties and tyranny of cardinal Massimo, legate at Ravenna, the people of Rimini begin an insurrection; it is speedily crushed by a military commission.

**Spain.**

1844 Christina, queen-mother, returns, Mar. 23. No fewer than 9 changes of ministry took place in Spain fr. May, 1843, to May, 1844.

Insurrection, headed by Zurbano, Nov. 12.  
1845 Zurbano, the insurrectionist, shot, Jan. 21. Don Carlos resigns his right to the crown in favour of his son, May 18.

**Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.**

1844 Death of Bernadotte, king of Sweden. Oscar I. (son) succeeds, as king of Norway and Sweden, March 8.

Death: Jacob Aall, a man of learning and literary talent, profoundly versed in the history, language, and antiquities of Norway, and owner of the iron mines of Naes, at Christiania, Aug. 4.

[He subscribed 20,000 thalers towards the foundation of the Christiania university.]

1845 The British and Irish produce imported into Denmark this year was valued at £258,558.

**Russia.**

1844 Visit of the emperor to England, &c. May. Duke Constantine visits Portsmouth.

1845 The Russian government adopt repressive measures to arrest the progress of communistic views.

The government discovers a conspiracy for the restoration of Polish independence.

Arrest of Mr. Miroslawski, an emissary from the Democratic Society of Paris, and other co-conspirators.

[“The plan of insurrection found on the person of Miroslawski is said to be a masterpiece of its kind.”]

**Netherlands.**

1844 Death of William I. of Holland, Dec. 12.

[He abdicated in 1840.]

**India and China.**

1844 Fatal rebellion of Cashmeera Singh and Peshawura Singh against Dhuleep Singh of Lahore.

Insurrections of Raja Soochet Singh, Sirdar Uttur Singh, and Bhacee Beer Singh, March and May.

Sir Henry Hardinge gov.-general, May 2. 20,000 Beloeche chiefs meet Sir Charles Napier by invitation at Hyderabad, as a test of their fidelity, May 24.

Differences between the Sikhs and English respecting Mooran (1819), and an account of treasure, valued at 1,500,000 rupees, deposited by Soochet Singh at Ferozepore, and seized by the English.

Capt. Keppel proceeds on his second razzia agt. the Dyak pirates of Borneo, July 25.

Assassination of Sawun Mull, governor of Mooltan, Sep.; his son, Mool Raj, succs. Revolution in Lahore, Dec. 18; Hira Singh assassinated.

1845 Partition of the Punjaub by English; Golab Singh made rajah of Junmoo, Mar. 15. Dhuleep Singh placed under British tutelage; Lal Singh, chief minister. Golab Singh repairs Lahore, April. The third incursion against the Bornean pirates, May.

**India and China.**

1845 Brooke appointed British agent in Borneo. Labuan taken possession of by Britain. Rebellion, submission, and treacherous murder of Peshawura Singh at Lahore. Growing importance of the Sikh soldiery; they claim the peculiar title of “the Congregation of Believers.”

Jowahir Singh condemned and put to death by officers of the Sikh army, Sep. 21.

[“The body of Jowahir Singh was allowed to be removed and burnt with the dreadful horrors of the Suttee sacrifice, among the last, perhaps, which will take place in India.”—Cunningham.]

War imminent betw. the Sikhs and Engh. [The Sikhs feared the ambition of the English; they viewed the defensive measures of the foreigners in the form of aggressive preparations; hence they came to the conclusion that their country was about to be invaded.]

The Sikhs cross the Sutlej and attack Ferozepore, defended by Sir John Little — thus war is virtually proclmd. Dec. 14.

*English war with the Sikhs.*

Battle of Moodkee, between English and Sikhs, the latter repulsed, Dec. 18.

[Sir R. Sale wounded mortally, and gen. M<sup>c</sup>askill killed.]

Def. of the Sikhs nr. Ferozepore, Dec. 21, 27.

**America.**

1844 *Continued* from p. 647. Anti-rent riots in New York state, which is declared insurrectionary.

Arrest and imprisonment of Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother Hiram, by the governor of Illinois.

Murder of Joe and Hiram Smith.

The first line of telegraph constructed in America, from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles.

[In 1853 there were no fewer than about 20,000 miles of electric telegraph in operation in the United States.]

Outrages perpetrated generally upon the Mormons in Illinois.

Brazil: marriage of the count of Aquila with her imp. highness Donna Januaria. Commercial English treaty with Brazil terminated.

1845 Treaty with China ratified.

Great fire in Quebec; two-thirds of the city destroyed.

James K. Polk, 11th president, March 4.

His message and hostile speeches respecting Oregon, threaten a rupture with Eng. Second expedition of Fremont to California (1841.)

Continuance of the Oregon dispute.

Buenos Ayres blockaded by the English and French; general Rosas defeated.

Death of Guerrier, president of Hayti.

Pierrot succeeds to the government.

Insurrectionary movements in various parts of the island.

Texas annexed to the U. S. by a vote of the Texan senate, Dec. 22.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1844 Inland exploring expedition from Sydney. Dr. Leichardt departs from Sydney on an exploring journey, Oct.

1845 Dr. Leichardt reaches the Gulf of Carpentaria, Nov.

**Britain.**

- 1846 £14,000 subscribed at an Anti-corn-law league meeting, Jan. 9.  
 The commissioners of inquiry into the potato failure report that no county has escaped the disease, Jan. 20.  
 The queen opens parliament, Jan. 22.  
 Central Protection Society in operation.  
 Labourers' torch-light meeting on the present distress, Sheril Heath, Hants, Feb. 23.  
 Food riots in Tipperary, April.  
 Annuities of £5,000 to Lord Hardinge and £2,000 to Sir Hugh Gough, April 29.  
 Committal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for a breach of parliamentary order, April 30.  
 Grand duke Constantine visits Woolwich, May 22.  
 Birth of the princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25.  
 Ibrahim Pasha arrives in London, June 8.  
 The grand duke Constantine again visits England (now Portsmouth) in the Ingermanland, June 9.  
 National testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, post office reformer, June 17.  
 Corn importation act, reducing the duties on wheat to 1s. per quarter, June 26.  
 Defeat of ministers on the protection to life (Ireland) bill, June 26.  
 Resignation of ministers, June 28.  
 Anti-corn-law league dissolved (1841.)  
 The Russell administration, July 3.  
 Earl of Besborough Irish viceroy, July 9.  
 Secession of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien from the Irish Repeal Association, July 29.  
 Inquest on the body of private Frederick John White, Aug. 3; whose death resulted from the "mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging."  
 [Flogging reduced to 50 lashes maximum.]  
 Act on books and engravings reduced.  
 Religious opinions relief act, Aug. 18.  
 Abolition of deadlands, Aug. 18.  
 Act for encouraging the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, Aug. 26.  
 New small debts act, Aug. 26.  
 Act, bestowing powers municipal, legislative, and administrative on New Zealand, passed the British legislature, Aug. 26, this year though it did not become operative till Dec. 1847; hence  
 New Zealand constituted an Eng. colony.  
 Ecclesiastical changes; order in council respecting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor rescinded (1838.)  
 The Great Britain steam-ship stranded in Dundrum Bay, Sep. 22.  
 Lord John Russell elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, by the casting vote of the vice-rector, Nov. 16.  
 Agitation for a 10 hours' factory bill; and for the repeal of the East India Company's salt monopoly.  
 1,000 notices lodged in the four courts, Dublin, for foreclosing mortgages on Irish estates, up to Dec. 2.  
 Famine fever rages in Ireland (two years).  
 Income of the country, £53,790,138.  
 Deaths: Dr. Christopher Wordsworth; H. Gally Knight; Hugh Murray; John Liston; Rev. Thos. Gisbourne; Andrew Donaldson, painter; B. R. Haydon, R.A.; Thomas Clarkson; John Simpson, artist.

**France.**

- 1846 The Algerian war continues.  
 [Algeria has already cost £40,000,000 sterling, and the lives of more than 300,000 Frenchmen.]  
 Lecompte attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe in the park of Fontainebleau, April 16.  
 Louis Napoleon makes his escape from Ham, May 26.  
 Joseph Henri attempts to assassinate the king, July 29.  
 [This was the seventh attempt made on the life of Louis Philippe.]  
 Don Carlos escapes from France, Sep. 14.  
 Death of Louis Buonaparte at Leghorn.  
 The duc de Montpensier marries the Infanta of Spain, Oct. 10.  
 [This marriage occasioned a slight difference between France and Britain.]  
 Fearful inundation in the west and south-west of France; immense destruction of property, valued at £4,000,000 sterling, Oct.  
 [On the evening of the 22d the Loire rose 20 feet.]

**Germany.**

- 1846 Revolution at Geneva, Oct. 7.  
 [The papal cantons of Switzerland having entered into a league to introduce the Jesuits as the teachers of youth, the protestant cantons opposed the league as illegal. The grand council of Geneva condemned the league, but declared that public order should be kept. The protestants rebelled, deposed the council, established a provisional government, and fought eagerly. Tranquillity was ultimately restored by the submission of the league.]

**Austria.**

- 1846 Cracow annexed to the empire, Nov. 26.  
 Discontent progresses in Hungary.

**Prussia.**

- 1846 A peaceful but equivocal policy continued to be pursued, although Prussia took part with the revolted duchies of Schleswig and Holstein against their sovereign.

**Italy.**

- 1846 Pope Gregory XVI. dies, June 6.  
 Jos. Maria, count Mastai Ferretti, archbishop of Imola, born 13th May, 1792, at Sinigaglia, elected as pope, June 16, under the title of Pius IX.  
 The pope publishes an amnesty affecting nearly 3,000 persons, imprisoned, proscribed, or exiled by his predecessors, on condition of their engaging in writing to fulfil hereafter the duties of good citizens, July.

**Poland.**

- 1846 Attempted revolution in Poland, Feb. 22.  
 An Austrian force, commanded by general Collin, attacked and driven out of the town by the peasantry who had risen in arms.  
 The insurgents proclaim a provisional government.  
 The insurgents defeated and driven into Cracow by general Collin, Feb. 27.  
 The forces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia concentrated round Cracow, and the Republic at last surrenders, without resistance, to a Russian army.

**Poland.**

1846 Revocation of that part of the treaty of 1815 which constituted Cracow an independent republic, and the declaration that Cracow hereafter is Austrian territory, Nov. 26.

[France, Sweden, Turkey, and Britain protest against this annexation.]

**Spain.**

1846 The Narvaez ministry resign, Feb. 12; Reaccept power, March 17; And resign again, March 28. The queen is affianced to Don F. d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz, her cousin, Aug. 27. Marriage of the queen, Oct. 10. Marriage of the Infanta Louisa with the duc de Montpensier, Oct. 10. Amnesty granted to political offenders by the queen, Oct. 18.

**Portugal.**

1846 Insurrectionary excitement in the northern provinces, April 20. Resignation of Palmella, Oct. 31. Battle of Evora, between the troops and the insurgents, Oct. 31. Admiral Parker, at the request of the queen, sails into the Tagus, Oct. 31. Exile of Palmella, Nov. 26. Saldanha defeats Bonifin at Torres Vedras, Dec. 22.

**Denmark.**

1846 The king of Denmark formally declares his sovereignty right to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, July 12. Danish navy: 31 vessels of war of various sizes, carrying in all 1,130 guns. Army (in time of peace): 18,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 4,000 artillery. [In time of war the Danish land force is augmented to 75,000.]

**Netherlands.**

1846 Louis Buonaparte, ex-king of the Netherlands, dies at Leghorn, July 25.

**Turkish Empire.**

1846 Quarrel betw. king Otho and the Turkish ambassador at Athens; diplomatic relations suspended.

Ibrahim Paeha visits England, June 8; and Re-embarks at Portsmouth for Alexandria, July 15.

**India and China.**

1846 The Sikhs re-cross the Sutlej, Jan. Repulse of Sir H. Smith, near Phulloor on the Sutlej, Jan. 21.

Surrender of Buddowal to Sir Harry Smith, Jan. 21.

Battle of Aleewal, Jan. 28; victory of Sir Harry Smith; great loss on both sides.

Root of the Sikhs under Sirdar Runjoor Singh, by Sir H. Smith, Jan. 28.

Mutual desire for peace.

Negotiations opened by the English; hence Golab Singh's treacherous agreement with the English for the destruction of the Sikh army.

Battle of Sobraon (Feb. 10) gained by Lord Gough—320 killed, and 2,083 wounded of the English, while the Sikhs lost about about 10,000.

[“Although assailed on either side by squadrons of horse and battalions of foot, no Sikh offered to submit, and no disciple of Govind asked for quarter. The victors looked with stolid wonder-

**India and China.**

ment upon the indomitable courage of the vanquished.”]

1846 [“The triumphs of Moodkee, Feerozsheeha, Aleewal, and Sobraon, achieved under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, form one of the most stirring, affecting, and brilliant chapters in all the annals of our wars.”]

The English cross the Sutlej—occupy Lahore—secure the submission of Dhuleep Singh (Feb. 20)—declare that they will retain the country between the Beas and Sutlej until an indemnity of one million-and-a-half sterling shall be paid.

The Maharajah of Lahore submits, Feb. 20. Sir R. Sale dies of the wounds received at Moodkee, Feb. 22.

Sir H. Hardinge created viscount, Mar. 2, and Sir H. Gough is raised to the peerage with the title of baron, March 6.

[Both receive the thanks of parliament and the East India Company.]

Treaty of Lahore signed, and the Sikh war ends, March 9.

Labuan in Borneo first colonized by Englishmen under Sir J. Brooke, Dec. 2.

Labuan an English dependency, Dec. 18.

**America.**

1846 Fire in Quebec; 50 lives lost, Jan. 12.

War between Mexico and the U. S.

An army of occupation, under gen. Taylor, assemble on the Rio Grande, March 28.

Hostilities commenced on the Rio Grande by col. Thornton, April 24.

Battle of Palo Alto; gen. Taylor defeats the Mexicans, May 8, 9.

Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.

The Oregon boundary question settled by treaty, signed at Washington.

San Francisco seized by commodore Montgomery of the U. S. navy, July 8.

General Riche elected president of Hayti, by retirement of Pierrot.

The Oregon treaty with Great Britain, signed at London June 18 (1847.)

Great fire at St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 30.

California taken possession of by commodore Sloat and annexed to U. S., July 6. New tariff; *ad valorem* duties established in the U. S.

Gen. Kearney occupies Santa Fe, Aug. 18.

Battle of Monterey; Taylor and 4,700 Americans against Ampudia with 10,000 Mexicans, Sep. 21-23; followed by surrender of Monterey.

Perry bombards Tobasco, Oct. 25.

Tampico occupied by com. Connor, Nov. 11. Iowa admitted into the union, Dec.

Brazilian funded debt, £7,000,000.

Brazilian army, nearly 25,000 men.

Brazilian navy, 67 vessels, carrying 350 guns and 2,830 men.

Ether first used for surgical purposes by Dr. Wells of Connecticut and Dr. Jackson of Boston.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1846 Defeat of the New Zealand chiefs by the English troops, Jan. 11.

Return of Dr. Leichardt to Sydney, Mar.

Census of Geelong, 2,065.

Census of New South Wales (exclusive of Port-Philip), 150,730.

**Britain.**

- 1847 Income of the British empire, £468,000,000.  
Revenue of the Church of England, £12,391,000.
- The See of Manchester act; Dr. James Prince Lee, the first bishop.
- Great destitution, amounting to famine, in Ireland; queen's letter for making collections for Ireland and Scotland, Jan. 13.
- Meetings throughout the kingdom; also Meetings in America, on account of the great destitution in Ireland, Feb. &c.
- The sultan of Turkey subscribes £1,000.
- [“In ancient times, and even in the middle ages, when agriculture was as yet in its infancy, the means of transport and communication between the different countries very precarious, and international intercourse slow or impeded by foreign wars and false political measures, *famine* implied *scarcity of food* in the most literal sense of the term, and a failure of the crop of corn in a country, actually threatened the population with *hunger*, when bread could not be had for either love or money, as the saying is. Such instances we read in numerous chapters in ancient and modern history, where we are told, that rich families had died from want of food, though their coffers were filled with the precious metals. But in the present age, in the advanced state of agriculture, with the vast, easy, and improved means of communication at command, and free intercourse open to the public by liberal commercial measures, at least as regards the necessaries of life—in the present age, we say—the word *famine* must be taken in a derivative sense, meaning *want of the means to procure food*, the earnings not being adequate to the consumption, and labour standing in need of reorganization.”—*The Topic.*]
- Wreck of the Tweed, W. I. mail packet, in which 90 persons lost their lives, Feb. 19.
- Dissenting opposition to the government education scheme commenced, Feb. 25.
- The “Temporary Relief of destitute persons in Ireland” act passed and received the royal assent, Feb. 26.
- [There are at this time 500,000 able-bodied persons living upon the funds of the state in Ireland]; hence
- Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. Hudson introduce “a bill to stimulate the prompt and profitable employment of the people, by the encouragement of railways in Ireland;” rejected.
- Prince Albert elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Feb. 27.
- A general fast observed, March 24.
- Wreck of the Exmouth, emigrant ship, Londonderry to Quebec, a few only of the 241 passengers on board saved, Ap. 28.
- Jenny Lind's first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre, May 3.
- Arrival of the U. S. ship Jamestown at Cork from Boston, laden with provisions.
- Death of Daniel O'Connell at Genoa, aged 72, May 15.
- [His heart was sent to Rome.]
- [“Mr. O'Connell never showed any of that elevation of character which, even more than their talents, signalized the men

**Britain.**

- who have connected the ambition of the age coming on with the example of the going off, and formed links in the descent and concatenation of glory! In politics all his views terminated in himself. The cause in which he had been toiling was his own cause—simply his own cause. No youthful and stalwart Plunket, nor vigorous Grattan, will come forth from Conciliation Hall to uphold O'Connellism; and by a perverted ability, to transmit its grossness, selfishness, and systematic slander to posterity.”]
- 1847 Death of the earl of Besborough, lord lieutenant of Ireland, May 16.
- Arrival of the U. S. frigate Macedonia at Cork fr. N. York, with provisions, Ma. 2.
- Earl of Clarendon, Irish viceroy, May 26.
- New parliament elected, July: four parties—Peelites and Protectionists, Liberals and Radicals.
- [The peers took possession of their new house; that portion of Westminster palace being ready at this time.]
- Earl Dalhousie sent to India, Aug. 4.
- Lieut. Monro found guilty of wilful murder (Aug. 18), for having shot col. Pawcett in a duel, fought July 1, 1843—sentence commuted.
- Patents for building ships, bridges, &c. on paper.
- War—Dr. Dick estimates that from the creation of the world to the present year fourteen thousand millions of human beings have fallen in battle.
- Rescue of the Great Britain, “one of the greatest triumphs of engineering talent on record,” August 27.
- Cholera at Chorley, end of August.
- Health of towns' act, Aug. 31.
- Relief fr. England to Ireland; £10,000,000 granted by the United Parliament.
- Postage stamps for foreign letters issued.
- Dr. Alexander Campbell, of America, imprisoned at Glasgow, at the instance of the secretary of the Anti-slavery Society for libel, Sep.
- The house in which Shakspeare was born (1564) sold at the auction mart, London to the united committees of Stratford and London, Sep. 16; price £3,000.
- Pension to Mr. Sturgeon of Manchester originator of the electro-magnet and magneto-electrical machine.
- Little's printing machine, works 12,000 of the “Illustrated News” in one hour.
- Tenant-right agitation in Ireland.
- The Queen's Colleges in Ireland condemned by papal rescript, Oct. 25.
- Organization of the Eng. Cath. Hierarchy Wesleyan “Fly-sheet” commotion; partial revolt of preachers against the Conference; suspected ministers are called upon to “confess;” expulsions follow.
- Commrcil. crisis; numerous bankruptcies suspension (Oct.) of the bank act of 1844.
- Return of the rajah of Sarawak (Mr. Brooke) after nine years' absence.
- Small-pox first appears in sheep.
- Anti-gold-law league formed—the currency question much agitated.
- Itinerant lecturers on agriculture appointed in Ireland.

**Britain.**

- 1847 Catholic clergymen in Ireland, 2,735; chapels, 2,205; colleges, 25; convents, 59; nunneries, 93; monasteries, 42.
- The New Zealand Company, for transplanting "English society, with its various gradations in due proportions" to that country, Oct.
- Tractarian opposition to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford, Nov.
- Model Reform Institution for Females in London, founded and endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts.
- Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 18.
- Baron Rothschild elected for London.
- Murder of 6 Englishmen at Canton, Dec. 5.
- Chloroform first applied to women during accouchment by Dr. Simpson of Edinb.
- Public revenue, £51,546,265.
- Elihu Burritt's labours for the promotion of "Ocean Penny Postage," &c.
- Ejection system vigorous in Ireland; also assassinations of landlords, &c.
- ["All lawful authority appears for the present pushed aside; and the threatening notices, and the arms of assassins govern, control, and punish almost every exercise of property, right, or duty. Those whom the blow has not yet reached, know and feel, from the written threats they have received, that they walk in the shadow of death. No courage, no precaution, no life, however blameless, saves the victim from his doom. And when the bloody deed is accomplished, it would appear as if the work of some invisible hand—for no trace is found, no information gleaned, no eye has seen the perpetrator of the crime!" — *Serjeant Howley, presiding Barrister of the Nenagh Sessions, in his Address to the Grand Jury, 1847.*]
- Model lodging-houses in London, &c.
- Crisis of the monetary fever over, Dec.
- Dr. Hampden elected to the see of Hereford by 14 votes against 2, Dec. 28.
- [The dean of Hereford having written to Lord John Russell informing him of his intention not to vote for Dr. Hampden, the following answer was returned,— "Sir, I have the honour to receive your letter of the 22d instant, in which you intimate your intention of violating the law.—J. Russell," Dec. 25.]
- French invasion mania this year; great talk about "our national defences."
- Mr. Schomberg calculates that queen Victoria reigns over an empire of 2,814,040 square miles, with a pop. of 129,829,500.
- Death of Dr. Crotch, "one of England's most eminent musicians," December 29, aged 72.
- Sir Stratford Canning's mission to Berne on Swiss affairs, Dec.
- Ventilating bricks, perforated for the passage of air, introduced.
- Houldsworth invention to preserve life at sea by means of tubes of vulcanized India rubber.
- Deaths: Messrs. Collins and Howard, R.A.; abp. of York, aged 90; Sharon Turner; Macvey Napier; Dr. Chalmers; J. B. Papworth and George Allan, architects; Wm. Leman Reid; gen. Sir Wm. Anson; P. F. Tytler, &c.

**France.**

- 1847 Canal from Durance to Marseilles, 17,000 metres of which are subterranean passages through the Alps, completed, July 8.
- Outcry against government corruption in France.
- Conflicts between catholics and protestants at Nimes in August.
- Murder of the duchess of Praslin in Paris, August 25.
- Duke de Praslin found dead in the prison of the Luxembourg, Tuesday, Aug. 31.
- Governmental attacks on the press.
- Rage for reform banquets in France.
- Platinum discovered in the valley of the Drac.
- Duke d' Aumale, governor of Algeria, Sep. 11.
- The Abd-el-Kader insurrection is gaining ground.
- French engineers sent to make a survey of the Isthmus of Suez.
- Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French, on condition of being allowed his personal freedom, Dec. 22.
- Death of the princess Adelaide, Dec.
- Opening of the French Chambers, Dec.
- Germany.**
- 1847 Freedom of the press almost unanimously recommended by the Bavarian chamber, Oct. 17.
- Jews eligible to the law profession in Bavaria for the first time.
- Civil war imminent in Switzerland, betw. the Souderbund and ultra-radicals.
- Political demonstrations; placards, pamphlets, &c.
- Levies for the support of the Souderbund in Switzerland.
- Death of the elector of Hesse, William II. Nov. 20, aged 70. His son, Peter Frederick William, aged 45, succeeds.
- Capitulation of Zug, Nov. 21; capture of Lucerne, Nov. 24; Schwytz capitulates.
- The federalists, under gen. Dufour, are generally victorious over the army of the Souderbund.
- Railroads in Germany, 1,595 Fr. leagues.
- Civil war in Switzerland:—Fribourg attacked Nov. 12, capitulates Nov. 14; Lucerne invested Nov. 16, it capitulates Nov. 24; the federal army is victorious.
- Saris diet meets at Berne, Dec. 6.
- The Jesuits expelled Fribourg, Lucerne, and the Valois.
- Austria.**
- 1847 Sale of 500,000 acres in Galicia by the archduke John, for 750,000 florins (1,950,000 francs.)
- Death of Maria Louisa, the widow of the emperor Napoleon, Dec. 1.
- The Austrians occupy Ferrara, in opposition to the liberal policy of Pius XI.
- Prussia.**
- 1847 The Royal Agricultural Order of Merit established.
- Horse flesh sold in Berlin as an article of human food.
- Uhlich's religious agitation in Prussia.
- Lotteries prohibited in Prussia.
- Zeal of the king to repress heterodoxy, un-availing.
- Distorted Jewish emancipation law, Jul. 16.

**Italy.**

- 1847 Disturbances in Calabria, &c., arising from scarcity of provisions.  
Occupation of Ferrara by Austrians, July.  
Cry for constitutional government in Italy.  
The letters of the British consul at Messina opened by the police.  
The pope grows popular owing to his liberal measures.  
Suicide of Professor M'Callagh, T.C., Dublin, "one of the most accomplished scholars that the annals of the Irish University could refer to with pride."  
Fiendish plot to create a rising and then perpetrate a second "Peterloo" in Rome, by the Austrian government, on the 17th July;—discovered 4 days before its execution; great odium falls upon the prelate Grasselin.  
The Neapolitans demand reform; the king refuses.  
The pope demands the immediate evacuation of Ferrara by the Austrians, Oct.  
Marriage of Maria Louisa of Parma (Napoleon's widow) to Count de Bombelles.  
Abolition of death punishments by the grand duke of Tuscany, Oct.  
The pope refuses to sanction the proposed divorce of the queen and king of Spain.  
Liberal enactments of Charles Albert of Sardinia, who is determined to uphold the independence of Italy.  
Embassy of Lord Minto to the pope, Nov. 8; the first British ambassador who has had an official audience with his holiness since the Reformation.  
"Demonstration" and riots in Leghorn, Dec. 27.  
Popular fermentation this year in Italy.  
Ferrara evacuated by the Austrians, Dec.  
"All Italy, from N. to S., may be said to be in movement in favour of liberal ideas."
- Poland.**
- 1847 The kingdom of Poland is incorporated with the empire of Russia, and is regarded as a province of that empire, May.
- Spain.**
- 1847 Many skirmishes between the troops and bands of Carlists.  
La Riva attempts the assassination of the queen, May 4. [He fired twice.]  
Executn. of La Riva "by the cord," Ju. 23.  
Quarrels of the queen and her consort.  
Pachecho, minister.  
Ministry of Narvaez, Aug. 29.  
Salamanca, minister, Aug. 30.  
Restoration and return of Espartero to citizenship, Sep. 3.  
The Narvaez ministry, Oct. 4.  
Clandestine escape of queen Christina, Muñoz, and suite, from Paris, Oct.  
Carlist insurrection in Spain.  
The Miraflores ministry, Nov. 7.  
A maid-servant found murdered in queen Christina's palace—a mystery, Nov. 22.
- Portugal.**
- 1847 The insurrectionists enter Oporto, Jan. 7.  
Conference in London, at which France, Spain, and Britain determine to aid the queen in finishing the civil strife, May 21.  
Sa de Bendeira submits to the queen, Ju. 11.  
A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the insurgents capitulate, June 26.  
Birth of a prince, Nov. 4.

**Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.**

- 1847 Royal Icelandic Library of Copenhagen burnt, containing 2,000 Icelandic MS &c. Sep. 26.  
Opening of the new canal from Helsingborg to Landskron.  
Jews in Norway admitted to full civil privileges.  
Decree for the emancipation of the slaves in the Danish colonies in 12 yrs. viz. 18.
- Russia.**
- 1847 2,700,000 catholics in Russia.  
Insurrection in Poland.  
Poland made a province of Russia.  
Cholera in Russia, Aug. 1.  
New comet discovered by M. Schweitzer astronomer royal of Moscow, Aug. 11.  
Extension of the Russo-Greek church to Livonia.  
Dreadful fire at Kostroma.
- Netherlands.**
- 1847 Congress for Penal Reform at Brussels, Sep. 20.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1847 20,000 perish of cholera out of 60,000 pilgrims to Mecca.  
Religious toleration progresses in Turkey.  
Insurrection in Sicily; concessions, grudgingly yielded, are not sufficient to allay the storm.  
Differences between Turkey and Greece adjusted.
- Greece.**
- 1847 Dissensions with Turkey, Aug.  
"Order of Redemption" conferred for the first time upon a Jew (Baron Rothschild).  
Revolution in Greece, traced to the Givas party, Dec. 13.
- Persia and Tartary.**
- 1847 Deplorable state of Persia; Khorassan open rebellion; mutiny among the troops for arrears of pay, &c. Aug.  
Suppression of the revolt in Khorassan under Salar, by Velide, son of the shah. [It was said that Salar received assistance from the British government of India.]
- India and China.**
- 1847 Deposition of Vizier Lall Singh at Lahore for conspiracy, Jan. 28.  
[Lall Singh was an incapable, the favourite of the Ranees of Runjeet Singh, whom she raised from a low condition to be vizier.]  
Golab Singh, maharajah of Lahore, Jan.  
The Bogue forts in Canton captured, Ap.  
Destruction of the Bogue forts, April 26.  
Death of Sir David Pollock, chief justice of Bombay, May 22.  
Lord Torrington gov. of Ceylon, May 29.  
Plot to assassinate col. Lawrence, president at Lahore.  
The Khcord insurrection; suppressed.  
Insurrection at Goomoor.  
Earl Dalhousie, gov.-gen. of India, Aug. 4.  
Cashmere ceded to Golab Singh, on condition of paying £500,000 sterling, as his share of the indemnity guaranteed to Britain by the Sikh government.  
Death of the ex-rajah of Sattara at Benares, Oct. 14.  
Rajah Brooke returns to Borneo.  
Rebellion of Doonghur Singh.  
Revenue of China, £60,000,000 annually.  
Murder of 6 English gentlemen three miles from Canton, Dec. 5.

**Africa.**

- 347 King Dahomey's body guard consists of 6,000 women—officered by women.  
Abd-el-Kader captures Taza, Sep. 5.  
War with the Caffres.

**America.**

- 347 Victory of gen. Kearney at San Gabriel, over the revolted "Californians," Jan. 8.  
Col. Price's victory over 1,500 Indians and Mexicans, Jan. 24.  
Battle of Buena Vista; the Americans (4,700), under Taylor and Wool, defeat the Mexicans (22,000), under Santa Anna, Feb. 22.  
Battle of Sacramento; Doniphan (U. S.) defeats Herridea (Mexican), Feb. 26.  
Soulouque, president of Hayti, March 2.  
Capitulation of Vera Cruz to gen. Scott and com. Perry (U. S.), March 29.  
Surrender of Alvarado to lieut. Hunter (U. S.), April 2.  
Battle of Sierra Gorda; Scott defeats Santa Anna; 6,000 Mexicans taken prisoners. April 18.  
Com. Perry takes Taspan, April 18.  
The boundary line and the Oregon territory discussions betw. Britain and U. S.  
The Oregon treaty ratified, June 12.  
[According to the generally acknowledged principles of international law, territorial rights are acquirable—1, by discovery; 2, by occupation; 3, by conquest; 4, by cession. The American claim to Oregon was twofold:—1. Discovery by Gray in 1792; 2. Cession from Spain. These claims are contradictory, and hence invalid. A right gained by discovery is independent of, and antecedent to, a right by cession; and a right by cession is subsequent to the right of discovery. To claim a right by cession is to relinquish the prior claim of discovery, and rest upon the subsequent and weaker; while to claim a right by discovery abrogates a claim of right by cession. If, therefore, Oregon belonged to America by discovery, she could not acquire it by cession from Spain, and if she acquired it by cession from Spain it could not be hers by discovery. No claim by conquest or occupation has ever been set up. A public declaratory act is necessary to announce to those interested any acquisition of unoccupied territory by a government; congress, however, did not pass any act annexing the Oregon, possession was not taken in consequence of any such declaratory act, nor did American laws prevail in the territory. English law retained jurisdiction. Oregon was discovered by Heceta in 1775, the coast was surveyed by captain Cook in 1778, and was occupied by Meares (an Englishman) early in the same year, just above the Strait of Fuca, where he raised the British ensign over the village he built. Hence it was discovered and settled before, or at least as early as, the existence of the Federal Union of North America. Their claim on account of discovery is thus invalidated by fact. Spain had no right to bestow, because she never made any claim in the usual way, and no treaty of hers with America includes the cession of Oregon. The earliest

**America.**

- negotiations between Britain and America on the point occurred in 1814, and continued a subject of dispute to the present time, when happily the claims on both sides have been "balanced by more intelligent arbitration than that of the sword."]  
1847 Battles of Contreras and Churubusco; gen. Smith (U. S.) victorious, Aug. 20.  
Armistice, Aug. 24.  
Renewal of hostilities by Mexicans, Sep. 7.  
Battle of Molino del Rey; Worth (U. S.) defeats Santa Anna, Sep. 8.  
Battle of Chepultepec; Scott (U. S.) victorious, Sep. 12.  
Surrender of the city of Mexico, Sep. 15.  
Attack on Puebla by the Mexicans, repulsed by col. Child, Oct. 12.  
Lane defeats Santa Anna, and takes the city of Huamantla, Oct. 9.  
Bombardment and capture of the port of Guayamas by U. S., Oct. 20.  
Large quantities of food sent to Ireland this yr.  
Steam apparatus to raise the curions to the top of Bunker-hill monument, Boston.  
The "Letheon" (ether inhalation) discovered by Dr. Horace Wells, Hartford.  
Chicago grt. harbour and river convention.  
Popular desire for the annexation of Cuba.  
The lust of conquest extends.  
Annexation of part of Mexico to the U. S.  
Great bell of Montreal—largest ever made in England (by Mears of Whitechapel, Lon.)—cast in Aug.; metal used, 25 tons.  
A sewing machine invented and patented.  
Paper first made of straw; the invention of Mr. Lemuel W. Wright.  
Troubles at Monte Video; gen. Rosas, &c.  
7,180,000 slaves in America, apportioned thus:—U. S. 3,000,000, Brazil 3,000,000, Spanish and West India colonies 800,000, French colonies 250,000.  
["The wonders of California were brought to light in 1847. In the month of September, a Mr. Marshall was employed in erecting saw-mills on the estate of captain Suter, a wealthy settler on the Sacramento river in California, and observing some glittering particles in the mud, he communicated the intelligence to his employer. An examination was made, and it was found that the particles were gold. Immediately on this news getting abroad, adventurers rushed to the spot from San Francisco, and a gold fever began. California had, by a bloodless conquest, passed from the Mexicans into the hands of the United States in July, 1846, and an energetic race at once entered this new golden field of enterprise." It is supposed, however, that the existence of these auriferous deposits were well known to many parties, who, while they traded ostensibly in inferior articles, actually made enormous gains, so long as the sources of their wealth were concealed.]  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1847 A charter, conferring powers, municipal, legislative, and administrative, on New Zealand, granted Aug. 26, 1846; becomes operative here Dec. 29.  
12,000,000 acres remain undisposed of in Van Diemen's Land.

**Britain.**

- 1848 Duke of Wellington's letter to Sir John Burgoyne on our national defences, Jan. 8. Debates in parlmt. on Jewish emancipation and on diplomatic relations with Rome. Consecration of Dr. Hampden, Jan. 11. Confirmation of the Rev. J. Prince Lee to the see of Manchester, at St. James's, Piccadilly; strange scene — a surgeon Guthrie opposes the confirmation. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, visits Buckingham Palace, Jan. Regular army in Jan., 35,421 in England; 30,996 in Irel.; colonial forces, 157,575. Fruitless attempt of Mr. Chisholm Anstey to get up an impeachment against Lord Palmerston, Feb. 23. The Irish Farmers' Estate Society formed. Great excitement in Ireland owing to the French Revolution, &c. Riot at Malta, Feb. 29. [Riots seem epidemic this year.] Lord John Russell announces that the English government will not interfere in the affairs of France. Mr. Charles Cochrane's anti-workhouse movement; meeting and disturbance at Trafalgar Square, London, March 6. Several monster chartist meetings throughout the country; popular agitation. Riots in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Mar. 6. Great demonstration on Kennington Common, March 13. Political demonstrations in Dublin, Mar. 17. Birth of the princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, March 18. Great meeting at the North Wall, Dublin, March 20; inflammatory speeches, &c. Informations follow. Landed proprietors in England and Wales, 210,000; in Ireland, *less than* 8,000. Great chartist meeting on Kennington Common, April 10. Monster petition signed by about 2,000,000. Formation of (as some journalists denominated it) a "radical party" of members of parliament, April 13, for "the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and the general advance of reform principles." Jos. Hume, chairman; R. Cobden, vice-chairman; Sir Joshua Walmsley, hon. secretary. (51 members of parliament in all.) Progress of revolutionary tendencies in Ireland; John Mitchell of the "United Irishmen," John O'Connell, M.P., W. S. O'Brien, M.P., C. G. Duffy of the "Nation," Michael Doheny, Thomas Meagher, &c. leaders. Irish deputation to the French governmt. Act for the "security of the crown." The pavilion of Brighton—"George the Fourth's folly"—taken down. Protestant Repeal Association, first meeting in Dublin, April 22. Mr. Cochrane's demonstration against the poor-laws, work-houses, &c., London, April 24. Arrangements for state prosecutions in Dublin commenced, April 27. Prince Metternich arrives in London, April 28. War movements of the Irish confederates.

**Britain.**

- 1848 Jenny Lind arrives in England, April 29. [20,000 persons assembled in Stockholm to bid her adieu on the 13th.] Rupture betw. the moral-force and physical-force confederates at Limerick, Ap. 29. Censorship of the Irish press; the "United Irishmen" gagged, April 29. John Mitchell arrested and committed to Newgate, May 13. Cobden Testimonial Fund, £74,000, May. The chartist convention dissolved, May 13. Young Ireland riflemen in Dublin, &c. Police order, prohibiting the marching of the confederate clubs, Dublin, May 18. People's League, League of Universal Brotherhood, Financial Reform League, &c. Chartist risings in various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. A pistol-shot fired at the queen, May 19. Jewish disabilities bill rejected in the Lords, May 25. Conviction of John Mitchell; he is condemned to 14 yrs.' transportation, May 26. He is sent off same day in the Sheerwater, government packet, to Spike Island. Chartist sympathy with John Mitchell; grt. meeting on Clerkenwell Green, Lon., May 29; violent addresses of Messrs. Williams, Macarthy, Fussell; procession, &c. Chartist riots in Bethnal Green, London Fields, Victoria Park, &c. Lond., Ju. 4. Arrest of the chartist leaders, June 6, 7. John Mitchell sent off to Bermuda, July 1. Meetings of Irish confederates still continue. Mr. Hume's motion for reform lost by a majority of 267, July 6. The chartist trials (for sedition), July 25. Suspension of the constitution in Ireland from July 25 to March 1, 1849. Ocean Monarch, an American emigrant ship, took fire near Great Orme's Head out of 396 passengers, 178 perished, Aug. Newspapers in the channel islands and Isle of Man made subject to postage. Chartist conspiracy; arrest of 31 of the principals, Aug. 16. Diplomatic relations with the pope. Health of towns act, Aug. 28. Lord John Russell pays a hasty visit to the Bedford estates, Meath, Sep. 1. Renewed attempts at insurrection in Ireland in the district of Slievenamon, under O'Gorman and Doheny, Sep. 14. State trials at Clonmel, Sep. 21. Chartist trials in London; sentence of transportation on Messrs. Cuffy, Dowling Fay, and others, Sep. 30. Return of the cholera morbus to Lon. Oct. Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Macmanus and O'Donoghue, sentenced to be hanged and quartered for high treason, Oct. 9. Reception to 300 French national guards at the Mansion House, London, Oct. 25. Kevin J. O'Doherty convicted in Dublin Nov. 1. Bridgewater House, in the Green Park London, erected. Portsmouth steam-ship basin. Sir Roderick Murchison states it as his opinion that gold exists in Australia, and recommends the propriety of offering rewards to gold-seekers. Aberconway tubular bridge erected.

**Britain.**

1848 Catholic hierarchy in Ireland:—4 archbps., 23 bps., 985 parish priests, 1,306 curates, and 301 serving as friars. Parishes, 2,205. Probable annual income, £450,000.

Amount of revenue, £53,388,717.

Deaths: Carolina Lucretia Herschell, Isaac Disraeli. Sir Harry Nicholas, George Stevenson, Lord G. Bentinck, W. Tenant.

["Disastrous beyond all precedent have been the effects of this revolutionary convulsion, from which so much was expected by the ardent and enthusiastic in every country, upon the cause of freedom throughout the world. Not only has the reign of representative institutions, and the sway of constitutional ideas, been arrested on the continent, but the absolute government of the sword has been established in its principal monarchies.

. . . Parties have become so exasperated at each other that no accommodation or compromise is longer possible; injuries that never can be forgiven have been mutually inflicted; the despotism of the prætorians and a Jacquerie of the red republicans, are the only alternatives left to continental Europe; and the fair form of real freedom, which grows and flourishes in PEACE, but melts away before the first breath of war, has disappeared from the earth."—*Alison.*]

**France.**

1848 Great reform banquet appointed to be held in Paris, on Tuesday, 22d Feb.

Proclamation forbidding the banquet to take place, issued Monday 21st.

Debate on reform in the Chambers; great emotion manifested in Paris, Feb.

Reform banquets continue in France.

Serious debates in the Chamber of Deputies on finances, corruptions, &c.

*The French Revolution* of 1848; commences Feb. 22; frightful state of Paris, &c.

Abdication of Louis Philippe in favour of his infant grandson, duke of Orleans, not accepted; he escapes and arrives at New-haven in England, on Friday, 3d March. His first words on landing were, "Thank God I am on English ground."

*The French Republic*; proclaimed Feb. 26.

Grand funeral procession in honour of those killed during the Revolution, March 4.

A sewing machine invented by Thimourier and Maguin of Villefranche.

English workmen expelled from France.

Agitation in France; mobs, &c.; 540,000 persons out of employment in Paris.

French national debt, £209,000,000; unfunded debt, £14,500,000.

Popular demonstrations in Paris; alarming state of the city, April 16.

National holiday in Paris, April 20; 250,000 armed men, 300,000 spectators.

General election, Sunday, April 23.

Opening of the National Assembly, May 4.

Radical "Clubs" rapidly increase.

2,000 workmen present a petition in favour of Poland; great agitation and alarm.

Insurrection in Paris, May 15; attack upon the National Assembly.

Fete "de la Concorde" at Paris, May 23.

Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed, May 30.

**France.**

1848 Election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the National Assembly, June 12.

Red republican insurrection in Paris, Ju. 23.

Paris declared in a state of siege, June 25.

The abb. of Paris killed in the insurrection.

Prince Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly, Sep. 26.

Paris freed from siege, Oct. 20.

Prince Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic by 6,048,872 votes, being a majority of 4,600,770 votes, Dec. 11.

**Germany.**

1848 The Jesuits expelled the Helvetic territory by decree of the diet, Jan. 31; the money of the Souderbund appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the war, &c.

Lola Montes mistress to the kg. of Bavaria.

Riots at Munich; the people being indignant with the king's conduct, Feb. 9-12.

Riots: Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, Feb. 28, 29.

Abdication of Louis of Bavaria; his son, Maximilian II. succeeds, March 22.

Insurrection in Hesse Cassel; the duke is compelled to flee.

Agitation in Saxony for representative and other reforms, March.

Freedom of the press and other reforms conceded by king of Hanover, Mar. 18.

Popular excitement in Germany; reforms demanded, hence a

Congress of deputies at Frankfort, Mar. 31.

Riots, frightful loss of life, &c.

New code of laws by king Ernest, May 1.

Meeting of the German parliament, May 18; Henrich von Gugern chosen president.

The German empire founded; election of a vicar of the empire (Reichs-Verweser), a ministerial cabinet, and a parlmt., Ju. 29.

The archduke John of Austria elected vicar.

Capital punishment abolished by the Frankfort diet, Aug. 4.

The execution of Robert Blum of Leipsic, bookseller and publisher at Vienna, causes great excitement in Ger. Nov. 9.

**Austria.**

1848 [Four revolutions—German, Italian, Magyar, and Slavonian—this year distracts and engrosses the attention of Austria.]

Serious *éméute* in Vienna, Feb.

The Hungarian parliament dissolved on the proposal of pr. Metternich, March 9.

Conflict in Vienna between the people and military; flight of Metternich, Mar. 13.

Prince Metternich deposed.

Meeting of workmen on the glacis of Vienna; arrest of Dr. Schutte; commotion, April 14.

The academic legion demand reform, and the release of Dr. Schutte, &c. April 20.

Austrian losses in Italy, from 18th March to 27th April,—16,512 men, 687 horses, and a battery of 6 field-pieces.

Outbreak in Vienna, May 3.

Panic in the court of Vienna, flight of the emperor, May 17.

Removal of Ferdinand from Vienna to Innspruck, May 18.

Barricades in Vienna; treacherous manoeuvre of the court party to overthrow the result of the popular victory of March 13; students and operatives resist and defeat the troops, May 25.

*Continued on next page.*

**Austria.**

- 1848 Archduke John elected vicar of the German empire, June 29. He accepts with the sanction of the Austrian court. Return of Ferdinand to Vienna, Aug. 12. Insurrection in Vienna: count Latour, minister of war, assassinated, Oct. 6. Abdication of Ferdinand; his nephew, *Francis Joseph*, succeeds, Dec. 2.

**Prussia.**

- 1848 *Eméute* at Berlin, March 16-18, 200 citizens killed; the king succumbs. Change of ministry, March 18. Peasant war in Stuttgart; castles burned. Military conspiracy in Warsaw suppressed, April 23. Financial difficulties of the government., Ap. Outbreaks: at Cracow, April 25; in Posen, May 3. Agrarian outrages in Mecklenburg. End of the insurrection in Posen; *Mieroslawski* surrenders to gen. *Colomb*, May 7. The king agitates the reconsolidation of the German empire. Provisional government at Prague, May 29. Riots in Berlin, Aug. 22. Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12. Assembling of the constituent assembly in the castle of Brandenburg, Nov. 29. Dissolution of the constituent assembly. A new constitution promulgated, Dec. 5.

**Italy.**

- 1848 The Milanese give up smoking to testify their hatred of Austria; conflict between the Austrian soldiers and citizens, Jan. 3; eighty lives lost. Treaty offensive and defensive between Austria, Parma, and Modena, Jan. Riots in Milan, Jan. 3; in Pisa, Jan. 7. Revolt of Palermo and other Sicilian towns against the king of Naples, Jan. 12. [They demand the restoration of the constitution of 1812.] New constitution promised Sicily on the basis of the French charter of 1830, Jan. 29. Lord Minto visits Naples, Feb. 4. Agitation in Rome—"down with the clergy." Basis of a constitution proclaimed by the king of Sardinia, Feb. 8. New constitution for Sicily, Feb. 10. Constitution granted by the grand duke of Tuscany, Feb. 11. The Neapolitan troops leave Sicily, Feb. Constitution conceded by Charles Albert of Sardinia, comprising two legislative chambers—to meet annually; freedom of the press, &c, Feb. Attempted *eméute* at Naples by the *lazzaroni*; hence Collision between the National Guards and *lazzaroni* in Naples, March 14. Revolt in Lombardy; outbreak in Milan, March 18. Convulsion in Parma, March 19; evacuation of Milan by the Austrians under *Radetzky*, and the Piedmontese army enter the city, March 23. Revolution in Venice, March 22; the Austrian army sail to Trieste. Charles Albert joins the Milanese, Venetians, Romans, &c. in asserting the independence of Italy against the house of Austria, March 23.

**Italy.**

- 1848 The Austrians expelled from Bologna by the indignant people. Great desire throughout all Italy to shake off the Austrian yoke. March of the Sardinian army, 30,000 strong, headed by the king, commences, Mar. 28. The Austrian garrison of *Commachio* capitulates to the papal troops, March 30. Revolution and counter revolution in Savoy, April 3, 4. [The revolution was suddenly effected by *Savoyards* from Lyons.] Battle near the bridge of *Goita* between the Austrians and Sardinians, the former repulsed, April 8. The three-coloured flag (green, white, and red), by decree of Charles Albert of April 15, adopted throughout Italy. Deposition of Frederick Bourbon by decree of the Sicilian parliament, Palermo, April 15. The Piedmontese drive the Austrians beyond the *Adige*, April. The pope declares war against Austria—yielding to the persuasions of the patriot *Mauriani*, April 29. Defeat of the Austrians near Mantua by the Tuscans. Infamous conduct of the king of Naples—"the assassin monarch:" he prepares a horrible reaction against the liberal movement by bribing the *lazzaroni*; hence civil war in Naples; horrid scenes; prostration of the popular party; National Guard disbanded; Chamber of Deputies dissolved; Naples in a state of siege, May 15, 16. [Above 1,000 were killed on the 16th.] Public manifestations throughout Italy against the Bourbons. Proclamation of *Mazzini* at *Banchi* causes a popular commotion, May 16. Defeat of the Austrians at *Curtatone*, *Montanara*, &c. Defeat of the Roman volunteers by the Austrians, at the *Piave*, May 19. Victory of the Piedmontese over the Austrians at *Goita*, and surrender by the latter of *Pescheira*, May 30. Lombardy annexed to Piedmont by vote of the Sardinian Chamber, June 29. *Albert Amedee* I. (son of king of Sardinia), July 11. Duke of Genoa elected king of Sicily. Messina bombarded by the Neapolitan troops, Sep. 1-7. Assassination of count *Rossi* at Rome, Nov. 15. Insurrection at Rome; the populace demand extensive reforms; the papal palace is assailed; conflict with the Swiss guards; the regular troops fraternize with the people; the *Quirinal* besieged; death of cardinal *Palma*; the pope yields; reforms are promised, Nov. 16. The pope escapes from Rome in disguise, Nov. 24. Expedition to *Civita Vecchia* of a French army for the protection of the Roman pontiff. The pope protests against the violence of the Romans, and against their revolutionary proceedings, Nov. 28.

**Hungary.**

- 1848 Feudal servitude abolished in Hungary; limitation of aristoc. privileges, Mar. 26. Archduke Stephen proclaimed king of Hungary at Pesth, March 31. Threatening appearances in Hungary; the Bann of Croatia usurps the authority of the archduke palatine, August. A provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyani appointed by the Hungarian diet, Sep. 28. The Hungarians defeated at Szikszo by the Austrians, Dec. 28; and at Mhor, Dec. 29.

**Spain.**

- 1848 Insurrection at Madrid, March 26. Queen Christina quits Madrid. Military insurrection in Madrid, May 7. Military insurrection in Seville, May 13. Sir H. Bulwer commanded to quit Madrid; his excellency leaves May 18.

**Denmark and Sweden.**

- 1848 Death of Christian VIII. (Denmk.) Jan. 20. Frederick VII. (son) succeeds. He offers a new constitution, Jan. 20. Denmark and the Hanse Towns protest against the coercive measures of the Germanic diet against the Swiss, Jan. Prussia aids the duchies.

War of Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein commences, March 31; the duchies having refused to be incorporated as provinces of Denmark.

Hostilities commence: battle near Bau, Ap. 8; the Schleswig-Holsteiners deitd.; Rendsburgh entered by the Danes, Ap. 9. The Danes repulsed by the Prussians before Schleswig, April 23.

Blockade of the Prussian and German harbours by the Danish fleet, April.

Sweden resolves to assist Denmark against the Prussians, May.

The Stockholm chambers vote 2,000,000 dollars to assist the Danes, May 19.

Defeat of the Germans by the Danes on the Sundewill, May 28.

**Russia.**

- 1848 Great excitement in Petersburg, Mar. 3, on receipt of news of French Revolution; suspension of the "Gazette," &c. The troops placed on a war footing. Insurrection in Russian-Poland, April. Insurrection in White Russia, April. 10,000 Russians advance on Moldavia, Jul. Armistice concluded, from August 26 to March 1, 1849.

**Netherlands.**

- 1848 The king gives authority to the states-general to frame such laws and adopt such reforms as the people desire, March 14. Attempt of French workmen to occasion a rising in Brussels, March 25. New constitution for Holland, April 17. A tenth planet discovered by Professor Keyser of Leyden, July.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1848 Levy of 60,000 to act against the Montenegrins, July. Servian rebellion; ferocious slaughter, July. Insurrection in Moldavia; a provisional government appointed, July; suppressed by Russian and Turkish troops, August. Imbecility of Mehemet Ali; Ibrahim Pasha appointed interim viceroy of Egypt. Death of Ibrahim Pasha, Nov. 10.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1848 *Nasr-ul-Din* or Nauseer-ood-Deen, shah of Persia, Sep. 4. [An able prince, friendly to Britain.]

**India and China.**

- 1848 £10,000 a-year voted for tea cultivation in the Sikh territory, now belonging to Eng. Lord Dalhousie, gov.-gen. of British India. British war with the rajah of Ungool. The Ameers of Scinde subdued, Feb. 17. Tea first cultivated in Bengal. Commercial disasters in Calcutta, &c. War of the British in Mooltan. Siege of Mooltan raised by gen. Whish, Sep. 22; Shere Singh having withdrawn with 5,000 men. 1000 boat-dwellers drowned in Canton river, China, Oct. Battle of Rammuggur, Nov. 22.

**Africa.**

- 1848 Severe encounter with the Caffres, Aug. 20. Victory of Sir H. Smith over Pretorius and the Boers at Bloem Platts, Aug. 20.

**America.**

- 1848 The Girard university opened, Jan. 1. Sudden death of J. Quincy Adams, in the House of Congress, Feb. 21, aged 81. California delivered up to the U. S. Gold placers first discovered on the lands of capt. Suter in Feb. Peace between the U. S. and Mexico; treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22. Signed at Queretaro, on behalf of the U. S. by Sevier and Clifford, and by the Mexican minister De la Rosa, May 30. Negro insurrection apprehended in Cuba, April. Terrible fire in Detroit, May 9. U. S. American army withdrawn from the city of Mexico, June 12. Institution of the Lone Star Society in Alabama, whose object is declared to be "the extension of the institutions, power, influence, and commerce of the U. S. over the whole western hemisphere and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

The tea-plant introduced into South Carolina by J. Smith of Greenfield. Postal convention with Great Britain. Suspension bridge at the Falls of Niagara opened, July 29.

Excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in California; vast multitudes begin to flock thither from the states in the month of Nov.

- 1848 First deposit of Californian gold in the U.S. mint, by David Carter, 1,804 oz., Dec. 8. Abolition of slavery in French W. I. islands. Troubles in Hayti; civil war in Hayti, suppressed by president Soulouque with 2,000 men.

Railways in operation, 5,565 miles.

Immigration from Europe this year 300,000. Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 44,177 dollars.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1848 Petition from Van Diemen's Land against transportation to that colony, June. Great demand for labourers in Australia. A legislative council inaugurated in New Zealand by Sir G. Grey, Dec. 29. Exports of wool to England, 22,969,711 lbs.

**Britain.**

- 1849 Great Financial Reform meeting at Manchester, Jan. 10.
- Appointment of Sir Charles James Napier to the post of commander-in-chief for India, March 6.
- William III. of Holland leaves London for the Hague, March 19.
- Charles Gavan Duffy, of Dublin, is discharged on bail, April 14.
- First stone of the Great Grimsby docks laid by prince Albert, April 18.
- Disturbances in Canada; the "loyalists" burn the Parliament house, Montreal, &c. April 26.
- Duke of Richmond's Association for arresting free-trade principles, May 1.
- Agitation in Cape Town, South Africa, against the attempt of the Colonial Office to make that colony a penal settlement.
- Navigation laws amendment act, June 26.
- The Oaths bill (for the admission of the Jews to parliament) rejected by the Lords—95 against 70, June 26.
- Baron Rothschild returned as M.P. for the city of London by a majority of 6,619 votes, July 3.
- Removal of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, from prison to the ship "Swift," for transportation, July 9.
- Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae between Catholics and Orangemen, July 12.
- Resolution of the directors of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway to proceed against Mr. Hudson, for the illegal application of £184,204 of the funds of the Company to his own use, July 18.
- First stone of the Portland Breakwater laid by prince Albert, July 25.
- Act for the protection of women; and Encumbered estates (Ireland) act, July 28.
- The queen visits Ireland, Aug. 1.
- Bankrupt laws consolidation, and Nuisances removal acts, Aug. 1.
- The "Nation" newspaper, Dublin, revived, Sep. 1.
- The prince of Wales created earl of Dublin, Sep. 10.
- Public prayers for the removal of the cholera by command of her majesty, Sep. 16.
- Kossuth's letter to Lord Palmerston, claiming the protection of England for himself and fellow-refugees, received, Sep. 20.
- Resistance to the payment of rents in some counties in Ireland.
- 13,161 deaths from cholera in London, from June 17 to Oct. 2.
- [The disease disappeared in London about the 15th of Oct.; the deaths being, from Oct. 1, 1848, to that date, 14,497.]
- First court, in Dublin, under the Irish encumbered estates act, Oct. 24.
- The British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, enters Besika Bay, Oct. 28.
- Opening of the Queen's College, Galway, Ireland; and of the Coal Exchange, London, Oct. 30.
- [Inauguration of the former, Nov. 7.]
- Return of Sir J. Ross, from the search for Sir J. Franklin, Nov. 3.
- British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Nov. 5.
- British fleet retires to Besika Bay, Nov. 13.
- Execution in London of the Mannings

**Britain.**

- (husband and wife), for the murder of Patrick O'Connor on the 9th of August Nov. 13.
- 1849 Thanksgiving for the cessation of cholera Nov. 15.
- Great parliamentary and financial reform meeting in Edinburgh, Nov. 19.
- Deficit of more than £50,000 in the Rochdale Savings Bank discovered on the death of the actuary, Mr. G. Haworth Nov. 19.
- Convention with Argentine repub. Nov. 2.
- Death of Adelaide, queen dowager, Dec. 2.
- Mr. Disraeli's plan of a sinking fund for the benefit of agriculturists made public at Newport-Pagnell, Dec. 5.
- Rapid communication between Paris and London, via the Boulogne and Amiens Railway;—copies of the London Times of Dec. 11 are distributed in Paris a half-past 12.
- Monster meeting of tenant farmers at Mullinahone, county Tipperary, Ireland for the reduction of rents, granting of leases, compensation for improvements.
- Public income, £52,951,749.
- Births in London this year, 72,662; the deaths were, 61,423.
- Society of British Artists formed.
- Persons officially employed in the permanent business of railways, 55,968.
- Deaths: Bernard Baron, the quaker poet Feb. 19, aged 69; Samuel Maunders compiler of books of reference, April 30; Horace Twiss, May 4, aged 63; Maria Edgeworth, May 21, aged 83; William Roberts, editor, aged 82; Robert Vernon, May 22, aged 72; William Rawlison, June 2, aged 75; Countess of Blessington, June 5, aged 65; Dr. W. Cooke Taylor, Sep. 12, aged 48; Sir Richard Morrison, architect, Oct. 31, aged 83; Charles Lyell, botanist, Nov. 8; Wm. Etty, R.A., Nov. 15, aged 63; Ebenezer Elliott, corn-law rhymist, Dec. 1, aged 68; Sir M. J. Brunel, engineer Dec. 12, aged 81; P. F. Tytler, historian Dec. 24, aged 59, &c.
- France.**
- 1849 Suppression of an intended outbreak of red republicans in Paris, Jan. 29.
- Ledru Rollin's motion for the impeachment of ministers rejected, Feb. 4.
- Trial of the Parisian insurgents of May 15, 1848, commenced at Bourges, March 7.
- Number of representatives to the Legislative Assembly fixed at 750, March 18.
- Decree for the suppression of revolutionary clubs in France, March 24.
- Acquittal of gen. Courtais; Barbes and Albert sentenced to transportation for life—Blanqui for 10 years—Soubrrier for 7—and Raspail for 6 years, by the High Court of Bourges, April 2.
- The National Guard of Paris give a grand banquet to the English visitors at Paris April 15.
- Decree of the National Assembly for an intervention in the affairs of the pope April 18.
- Civita Vecchia occupied by a French force April 26. (See Italy.)
- Death of marshal Bugeaud, June 10.

**France.**

- 1849 Dispersion of a red republican procession, June 13.  
 Fruitless insurrectionary attempt at Lyons, June 15.  
 Peace congress meet at Paris, Aug. 22.  
 Ministry dismissed by president Buonaparte, Oct. 31.

**Austria.**

- 1849 Pesth captured by the Austrians, Jan. 5.  
 Insurrection in Hungary.  
 Brescia, bombarded by general Haynau, is taken, after great slaughter, and nearly destroyed, March 30.  
 The imperialists defeated by the insurgents before Grau, April 17.  
 Dresden in insurrection, May 3.  
 Russia assists in the suppression of the insurrection.  
 Defeat of the Hungarians under Görgey, after a three days' battle, July 15.  
 Battle of Komorn, between the Austro-Russian army and the Hungarian revolutionists, July 16.  
 The emperors of Austria and Russia meet at Warsaw.  
 General Bem and the Hungarian forces enter Moldavia, July 23.  
 Komorn surrendered to Austria, Sep. 28.  
 Treaty with Prussia, Sep. 30.  
 Bathyani tried at Pesth, and along with many other leaders of the insurrection shot, Oct. 6.  
 Austria protests against the ambitious conduct of the king of Prussia—it disallows the alliance formed between Prussia and the German states, Nov. 12.

**Prussia.**

- 1849 Frederick William declines the offer of the imperial crown of Germany, Jan. 23.  
 [He declined also the hereditary emperorship of the Germans, offered to him on the 28th March; yet he expressed a willingness to be foremost in heading a German federation.]  
 The declaration that Berlin was in a state of siege in Nov. 1848, declared illegal by the lower chamber, April 25.  
 Prussia placed under martial law by royal ordinance, May 10.  
 The Prussian members of the Frankfort National Assembly recalled, May 14.  
 Carlsruhe occupied by Prussians, June 23.  
 Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10.  
 A German force occupies the city of Hamburg, Aug. 14.  
 Frederick William proclaimed by the Frankfort Assembly head of the Bavarian imperial constitution, Sep. 8.  
 Treaty with Austria, Sep. 30.  
 Austria issues a protest against the Bavarian constitution, and the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany, Nov. 12.

**Italy.**

- 1849 Roman "Constituent Assembly" meets, Feb. 5.  
 Flight of the grand duke of Tuscany from Sienna, Feb. 7.  
 The Roman National Assembly deprives the pope of all temporal power, Feb. 8; and the  
*Republic of Rome* is proclaimed.

**Italy.**

- 1849 Protest of the pope against the decree depriving him of temporal power, Feb. 14.  
 Appeal of the pope to the catholic powers for assistance in restoring him to his throne, Feb. 18.  
 A French army under marshal Oudenot occupy Civita Vecchia, April 26.  
 The French republicans attack Rome; they are driven back with the loss of 700 men by the Roman republicans, Ap. 30.  
 Blockade of Palermo, April 30.  
 Defeat of the Neapolitans by the Romans, May 5.  
 The Neapolitans capture Palermo, after a severe struggle, May 13.  
 Siege of Rome commenced by the French, June 3.  
 The French make a breach in the Roman wall, June 14.  
 Storming parties enter Rome, June 21.  
 Capitulation of the Romans, June 30.  
 Oudenot sends the keys of Rome to the pope at Gaeta, July 3.  
 Dissolution of the Roman Assembly, Jul. 4.  
 The papal authority restored, July 15.  
 Proclamation restoring the pope's authority, issued by M. Oudenot, Aug. 3; although  
 The French occupy Rome for the maintenance of public security.  
 The pope visits the king of Naples at Portici, Sep. 4.

**Hungary.**

- 1849 Kossuth, pursued by the Austrian troops, retires to Debreczin with his forces, Jan. 5.  
 Battle of Acs, July 2.  
 Battle before Komorn, in which the insurgents oppose the Austro-Russian army, July 16.  
 The insurgents completely defeated before Temesvar by general Haynau, Aug. 9.  
 Kossuth escapes to Turkey.  
 20,000 of the Hungarian army surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 13.  
 The emperor of Austria grants an amnesty to those Hungarian insurgents who return, Oct. 30.  
 Death: general Bem, Dec. 10.  
**Denmark and Sweden.**  
 1849 Freedom of the press, and liberty of holding public meetings, conceded by the king of Denmark, March.  
 Revolt of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, March 25.  
 Revolt suppressed, April 10.  
 The Danes blockade Schleswig and Holstein, April 26.  
 Armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10.  
 Fire at Drottningholm, Dec. 25.

**Russia.**

- 1849 March of a Russian army to assist the Austrians in suppressing the Hungarian revolt (through Galicia), May.  
 Nicholas meets Francis Joseph at Warsaw.  
 Victory of the Russians over the Hungarians commanded by Görgey, July 15.  
 The Russian arms again victorious over the Hungarians, July 31.  
 Nicholas, in conjunction with the emperor of Austria, demands the extradition of the Hungarian refugees fr. Turkey, Aug.  
*Continued on next page.*

- Russia.**
- 1849 The emperor again demands the expulsion of the Hungarians from Turkey, Nov. Threatened rupture of friendly relations between Russia and Turkey.
- Netherlands.**
- 1849 Death of William II. of Holland, Mar. 17. William III. (son) succeeds, Feb. 19.
- Turkish Empire.**
- 1849 Treaty of Balta Liman.  
The leading Hungarian revolutionists and Kossuth enter Turkey after the defeat of Temesvar, and place themselves under the protection of the Porte at New Orsova. This displeases Russia and Austria; hence they demand their expulsion; refused.  
Death of Mehemet Ali, Aug. 2.  
Abbas Pacha, nephew of Ibrahim Pacha, succeeds as viceroy of Egypt.  
Diplomatic relations ruptured in consequence of the difference relating to the refugees at Widdin; officially renewed Dec. 31.
- Greece.**
- 1849 Admiral Parker, commander of the British Mediterranean fleet, casts anchor in Besika Bay, Oct. 28.
- India and China.**
- 1849 Mooltan taken by storm, Jan. 2.  
Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, India, Jan. 13.  
Surrender of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan to the British, Jan. 22.  
Lord Gough routs the Sikhs under Shere Singh, at Goojerat, Feb. 21.  
Sir C. Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian forces, March 7.  
Surrender at Rawell-Puideo, of Chuttur Singh, Shere Singh, and the principal Sikh chiefs, with 16,000 Sikh soldiers, &c. to major-general Gilbert, March 14.  
Annexation of the Punjab to the British empire; the maharajah of Lahore receives a pension of £40,000 a-year, and retires to Poonah, March 29.  
The ranees of Lahore escapes to Nepal from the fortress of Chunar, April 18.  
Destruction of several villages and a great number of natives on the banks of the Gambia, by the British troops under major Hill and Mr. Norman Macdonald, governor of Bathurst, for an insult to the latter, May 6.  
The gao of Macao stormed by capt. Keppel of the Meander, for the liberation of a British subject, imprisoned by the Portuguese for an ecclesiastical offence, Jun. 8.  
58 piratical junks, under Shap-ng-tsal, destroyed in the bay of Tonquin by the British and Chinese fleets, Oct. 20.  
Arrest of Dr. Campbell and Dr. Hooker by the Tartar authorities.  
[These parties had gone on a botanical expedition, and infringed on their way the Thibetian frontier.]  
Sir Charles Napier severely censures the undisciplined state of the Bengal army at Lahore, Dec. 15.
- Africa.**
- 1849 The inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope resist its being made a penal colony.  
Messrs. Murray and Oswald discover a great lake in the interior of South Africa, 24° E. long. 19° S. lat.
- America.**
- 1849 Zachary Taylor, (general) 12th president. Teleg. magnetic lines in U. S. 16,000 miles. Railroads in the U. S. 8,000 miles. Loyalist riots at Montreal, April 26. The governor-general is assaulted, the members of the Houses of Assembly are driven out, and the parliamt. house burnt.  
Magnetic clock invented by Dr. Locke of Cincinnati.  
Gold dollars first coined in the U. S.  
Riot in the theatre of New York, resulting from a dispute between Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, and Mr. Macready "the delight, glory, and honour of the British stage."  
[The only theatrical riot which paralleled this was the O. P., at Drury Lane, Lon.]  
Proclamation of the president against the invasion of Cuba by Lopez and his comrades, Aug. 11.  
Soulouque proclaimed emperor of Hayti, Aug. 24 (1847.)  
The ambassador of France is dismissed from Washington, Sep. 14.  
Political riots in Montreal, Sep. 15.  
Constitutn. adopted for California by popular vote; P. H. Burnet, first govnr., Dec. 17.  
Seventeen magistrates dismissed for being concerned in an address in favour of the annexation of Canada to the U. S.  
Seizure of Tigre Island by Mr. Chalfield, agent of Great Britain.  
President's message, Dec. 24.  
Arrival of Hungarian refugees in N. York.  
Gold fever continues; it is calculated that 100,000 persons left the U. S. for California during this mania.  
Immigration fr. Europethis yr.,abt.365,000.  
Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 6,147,509 dollars.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1849 The Irish political offenders, Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, &c. arrive at Hobart Town, Oct. 27.  
The establishment of a university at Sydney determined on.  
The governor of New Zealand and party ascend the loftiest peaks of the Kaikoras (9,000 feet); a native guide killed by fall.  
Destruction of the settlement of New Caledonia by the natives.  
Death: New Zealand chief Rasseranua.  
Mr. Smith (a man engaged on iron work near Bathurst) picks up a lump of gold embedded in quartz, which he shows the colonial secretary; at the same time offering to point out the locality where it was found for a large sum of money. The offer is declined and the subject allowed to drop.  
["Sir R. I. Murchison and others had previously inferred the existence of gold in Australia, from the analogy existing between the Bathurst region and the gold regions of California and Russia."] 165,701 sheep, and 33,097 head of cattle boiled down this year; producing in all 60,841 cwts of tallow.  
[The tallow of a sheep, at London price is estimated at 5s. per head, after all expenses have been paid; while that of bullock of two hundredweight is about £3 in Sydney.]

**Britain.**

- 1850 Royal proclamation for promoting an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, Jan. 3.
- Great meeting of the Parliamentary and Reform Association at London Tavern, London, Jan. 7.
- Departure of the "Investigator" and the "Enterprize" to search for Sir John Franklin, Jan. 10.
- Agitation against the duty on paper, Feb.
- First sale in Ireland under the Irish encumbered estates act, Feb. 21.
- Lord Gough arrives from India, Feb. 24.
- Destruction of 13 piratical junks in the Chinese Seas by com. Lockyer, Mar. 4.
- Reward of £20,000 offered by the admiralty to any vessel who shall discover the Erebus and Terror, March 7.
- The judgment of the court of Arches against the Rev. Mr. Gorham reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, March 8.
- [He was not put in possession of the vicarage of Bramford-Speke till August 11.]
- Tubular bridge over the Menai Straits by Stephenson and Fairbairn, March 5.
- Act against party processions in Ireland, March 12.
- Banquet to prince Albert by the lord mayor of London, March 21.
- Abolition of Dublin vicerealty agitation.
- Treaty with the United States for the construction of a ship canal through the state of Nicaragua, April 19.
- Athens blockaded by the British, April 25 — on the 27th the terms of the British agent, Mr. Wyse, are accepted by the Greek government.
- Mr. Ferrand's "Wool League" agitation.
- Birth of pr. Arthur Patrick Albert, May 1.
- Attempt to shoot the queen by a native of Adare County, Limerick, May 19.
- Act for shortening the language used in acts of parliament, June 10.
- Orion steam-ship wrecked near Portpatrick, June 18.
- [The captain of this vessel was sentenced to 7 yrs. transportation for culpable neglect.]
- Attempt of retired lieut. Robert Pate to strike the queen, June 27.
- Sir R. Peel falls from his horse, June 29.
- Arrival of the *Koh-i-noor* diamond, Ju. 29.
- [The Koh-i-noor diamond was found at Golconda in 1550.]
- Death of Sir Robert Peel at his residence, Whitehall Gardens, July 2.
- [This popular and distinguished statesman, whose sudden and unanticipated death now cast a gloom over society, was born Feb. 5, 1788. The elder Peel, a celebrated and successful manufacturer, left his son a magnificent fortune, and the lesson of his life, viz., an excellent example of persevering and cautious effort, leading to success. Sir R. studied at Harrow—where he was the form-fellow of Lord Byron—and Oxford, in both of which he distinguished himself. He became M.P. for Cashel when 21 years of age; and from that time to his death the H. of Commons was the scene of his greatest triumphs and his holiest exertions. In 1811 he was appointed under-colonial secretary; in

**Britain.**

- 1812, chief secretary for Ireland. In 1819 he passed his famous currency bill, and became in 1822 home secretary. He joined the Wellington ministry in 1828, and aided in passing the catholic emancipation act, to which he had formerly been opposed. He was chosen prime minister in 1834, but was unsuccessful. In 1841 he assumed the reins of government under happier auspices. During 1841-6 he passed from protection to free-trade, and won honour to himself, by confessing that he preferred acting in accordance with his convictions, to preserving a reputation for consistency. He resigned the premiership 1846, and, as stated above, fell from his horse, and died from internal injuries sustained in his fall.]
- 1850 The New Zealand Coy. surrender their charter and lands to government, July 5.
- Death of duke of Cambridge, July 8.
- Tenant-right agitation in Ireland.
- Plan for shortening the transit between Great Britain and America, by a railway through Maine and New Brunswick to the harbour of Whitehaven near Cape Causo, whence powerful ships could pass to Galway in Ireland in a period of five days.
- The inclined plane and a stationary steam engine substituted for locks on the Forth and Clyde canal, Aug. 10.
- Repeal of certain stamp duties, Aug. 14.
- Inspectors of coal-mines first appointed, Aug. 14.
- Act for public libraries and museums, Aug. 14.
- The queen visits Belgium, Aug. 21.
- Death of Louis Philippe at Claremont, Aug. 26.
- Submarine telegraphic wires sunk between Dover and Cape Grinez, Aug. 28.
- The queen visits Edinburgh, Aug. 30.
- The first stone of the Scotch National Gallery laid in Edinburgh by prince Albert, Aug. 31.
- Haynau, the Austrian general, visits London (to test, it was said, public feeling respecting his atrocities in Hungary.)
- Haynau "mobbed" at Barclay's Brewery, Bankside, London, Sep. 4.
- The catholic synod of Thurles condemn the Queen's Colleges, and recommend the establishment of a catholic university, Sep. 10.
- [The first commission for the establishment of the Irish National School System was appointed in 1831, and the board was constituted in 1844. The schools "offer upon unobjectionable terms a sound elementary education to the children of the peasantry and the working classes;—it was equally desirable that the means of obtaining a liberal and professional education should be provided for the sons of the middle and upper classes. This is what has been done by the establishment of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The entire system of United Education has been built up by the co-operation of the two great parties in the state; upon this high ground their only rivalry has been, which should contribute most to the common work, and carry

**Britain.**

- out most efficiently its great principle. . . . There is no other academic institution in the United Kingdom at which as ample provision is made as at the Queen's Colleges in Ireland for the safety of the religious principles of the students." ]
- 1850 The celebrated year of *Papal Aggression* upon the ecclesiastical independence of England—the pope having established, by bull of Sep. 24, a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.
- Violent agitation throughout the country. [“An agitation unparalleled in our times has been raised by the constitution of a catholic hierarchy in this island. Its violence has been that of a whirlwind.” —*Cardinal Wiseman's Appeal.*]
- Dr. Wiseman is appointed Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster by the pope, Sep. 30.
- The second line of the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits opened, Oct. 21.
- Enthronization of Dr. Ullathorne (R.C. bp.) in St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, Oct. 27.
- Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral letter read. The National Public School Association formed in Manchester, on the foundation of the Lancashire Public School Association, Nov. 1.
- Memorable letter of Lord John Russell against the pretensions of the papal court with reference to an English papal hierarchy, Nov. 4.
- The enclosure of Norfolk estuary commenced near Lynn, Nov. 8.
- Riot at Birkenhead at a public meeting—by Irish Catholics, Nov. 27.
- Cardinal Wiseman enthroned, Dec. 4.
- Meetings throughout the country against the pretensions and acts of the pope.
- Bank issue this year, £19,776,814.
- Population of London about 2,250,000.
- Duty paid on 1,700,000,000 bricks.
- St. Albans bribery committee.
- 218,000 cwt. of tallow exported this year.
- Botanical additions to the number known at Linnæus' death, from that time to the present number 100,000.
- Wreck of the “Royal Adelaide” (s.s.) on Tongue Sound, off Margate in Kent. [Not one out of 200 passengers surviving to tell the manner and cause of wreck.] [During a period of three centuries (from 1550 to the present time) “all parts of the musical system—namely, melody, the principles of musical construction, and design, and every species of composition—have arrived at a degree of excellence hardly to have been hoped, and perhaps not to be excelled.”]
- Annual revenue, £58,826,979.
- Deaths: lieut. Waghorn, Jan. 8, aged 46; W. Westall, R.A., Jan. 22, aged 69; Lord Jeffrey, Jan. 26, aged 77; Wm. Wordsworth, poet, April 23, aged 80; J. Thom, sculptor, April 24; Miss Jane Porter, May 23, aged 74; R. J. Wyatt, sculptor, May 29, aged 55; W. Kirby, entomologist, July 4, aged 91; Sir M. A. Shee, R.A., Aug. 19, aged 80; Robert Gilfillan, Scotch poet, Dec. 4, aged 52.

**France.**

- 1850 Louis Napoleon creates his uncle, general Jerome Buonaparte, a field-marshal of France, Jan. 1.
- Riots in Paris in opposition to the cutting down of “the trees of liberty”; the mob put to flight by general Changarnier; 200 prisoners taken, Jan. 4.
- The insurgents of June, 1849, transported to Algeria, by a bill passed in the legislative assembly, Jan. 19.
- Severe snow storm; many persons destroyed in the Jura, the Saone, and Loire, and Ariège.
- Recall of the French ambassador from England, May 16.
- Fall of the suspension bridge at Angers; several soldiers killed and wounded.
- Death of the ex-king in exile, at Claremont in England, Aug. 26.
- Lieut. Gale, the English aeronaut, killed at Bourdeaux; the ropes having been let go too soon he was dashed to pieces.

**Germany.**

- 1850 Treaty of Munich, between Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, for the formation of a new German union.
- Peace congress met at Frankfort, Aug. 22.

**Austria.**

- 1850 A dreadful snow storm near Wieselburg; a number of artillerymen frozen to death, Jan.
- Treaty of Munich. (See Germany.)
- Railways in operation, 920 miles.

**Prussia.**

- 1850 The king swears to the constitution, Feb. 6.
- Attempt to assassinate the king, May 22.
- Hesse Darmstadt secedes from the Prussian league, June 30.
- Peace with Denmark, July 2.
- Congress of deputies from the Zollverein states at Cassel, July 12. (See Germ.)
- Declaration in support of the Zollverein constitution determined on at Cassel, addressed to Austria.
- The king will not acknowledge the Frankfort diet, Aug. 25.
- The whole Prussian army called out, Nov. 7.
- Death: prime minister count Brandenburg, Nov. 6.

**Italy.**

- 1850 The pope comes to Rome, April 12.
- Insurrection in Genoa; the garrison expelled; a republic proclaimed, April.
- Gen. Marmora suppresses the insurrection.
- The grand duke of Tuscany restored by the Austrians, May 5.
- Leopold II. restored by an Austrian army to the dual tyranny of Tuscany, July 2.
- Inundation in Brescia; crops destroyed August 15.
- Papal bull issued for establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Sep. 2; hence
- The *Papal Aggression* movement in Britain.
- Assassinations frequent in Rome; prince Musignano's life attempted; gen. B. Hilliers proclaims instant death to those who are discovered with arms applicable to the commission of the crime of murder. [“Rome is, and has always been, a unifying egotist, and has continually set herself in opposition to the divine plans of an all-wise Providence; for progression

**Italy.**

the great law which heaven has stamped upon the human mind, and individuality of thought is that alone by which progression can be effected. Great truths, like the rising sun, shine faintly, first upon the loftiest minds, and gradually gain access to the minds below. But Rome, by its arbitrary claim of spiritual domination, seeks to thwart, by its infallible tribunals, that free individuality of thought in which progression originates. . . . Have we not once before seen it developing in secret, like a pestilential exhalation, until for ages the gloom of despair, and misery, and ignorance rested upon the earth like a death pall; and until, in the very delirium and paroxysms of their grief and madness, the nations made a convulsive effort to burst the chains which bound them? One part was successful, and there the sun of freedom and intelligence shines—there free institutions, progressive humanity, moral action, heartfelt worship, scientific acquirements, and cordial reciprocity may be found. One part was unsuccessful, and there the darkness yet broods, the canker yet eats into the soul, the fetters still gail, ignorance yet triumphs, and the papal power is glorious.”—*British Controversialist*, 1851.]

**Spain.**

- 850 Explosion of a powder mill near Saragossa; many lives lost.  
Lopez, and a number of Americans, invade Cuba, to detach it from the Spanish dominion, May 17.  
They are defeated.  
The queen delivered of a prince; he dies in ten minutes, July 12.

**Portugal.**

- 850 Death: Don Pedro Allonso, heir apparent to the Brazilian throne, Jan. 9.  
An American squadron enters the Tagus to enforce the claims of the U. S. on the government, June 22.  
The Donna Maria frigate blown up at Macao, Oct. 29. Only 16 men out of 200 escape.

**Denmark.**

- 850 Peace: Denmark and Prussia, July 2.  
The great powers guarantee the integrity of Denmark, July 4.  
The Danes defeat the Holsteiners at Ilstadt, July 26.  
The great powers interfere, Oct. 6.

**Russia.**

- 850 Conspiracy against the emperor detected, Jan. 6.

**Netherlands.**

- 850 Death of the Belgian queen, Oct. 10.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 850 Cold intense; hundreds frozen dead in their own houses, Feb.  
Insurrection in Bulgaria.  
Bem, the Hungarian insurgent, dies at Aleppo, Dec. 10.

**Greece.**

- 850 Blockade of the Piræus, Jan. 18.  
The blockade discontinued by the friendly interposition of France, March 1.  
The re-opened negotiations fail to satisfy, and the blockade is renewed, April 25.

**India and China.**

- 1850 Insurrectionary massacre of a party of sappers by the Affreeds, while making a road betw. Peshawar and Kohat, Feb. 2.  
Mutiny of a Bengal regiment of native infantry at Umritza, Feb. 2.  
The efforts of the Morrison Educational Society at Hong-Kong suspended.  
An expedition despatched against the rajah of Sikkim, to call him to account for cruelty to Drs. Campbell and Hooker, Feb.  
Medea (s.s.) destroys 13 piratical junks in the Chinese seas, March 4.  
The war in Lahore finished: annexation of the Punjab to the British territories in India, March 29.  
Sze-ling, emperor of China.  
Explosion of 3,000 barrels of gunpowder at Benares; 420 killed, 800 wounded, May 1.  
Earthquake at Amboyna, followed by an epidemic, which carried off the greater part of the European population.

**Africa.**

- 1850 Serious contest with pirates in the riv. Seba. Judah Sebaz, a Jewish merchant of Alig, near Mogador in Morocco, suffered martyrdom by fire.  
The Kafirs burn Auckland, Juansburg, and Woburn, Cape Colony, and put 70 of the colonists to death, Dec. 25.

**America.**

- 1850 Agitation in congress on the question of slavery.  
The town of Sacramento destroyed by a flood, Jan. 15.  
Numerous fires at Barbadoes.  
Fire in Trinidad; property destroyed to the value of £12,000, March 7.  
Terrific tornado at Nassau (Bahamas), March 30.  
Death of John C. Calhoun at Washington.  
Unsuccessful private enterprise of general Lopez and 600 adventurers, with the view of revolutionizing the island of Cuba; repulsed at Cardenas, May 17.  
Death of president general Taylor, U. S. July 9.  
*Millard Fillmore* (V.P.), 13th president.  
California joins the union, the 31st state.  
Texas boundary question settled, 10,000,000 dollars paid by the U. S. to Texas.  
Territories of New Mexico and Utah admitted.  
Fugitive slave act passed by the congress of the U. S.  
Slave trade abolished in the district of Columbia.  
Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 36,074,062 dollars.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1850 Horses in Port-Philip district, 21,000; horned cattle, 1,739,000.  
Sheep in South Australia and Victoria nearly 14,000,000.  
In the vicinity of Melbourne 120,000 sheep and 5,500 head of cattle are steamed down for tallow this year; producing 27,700 cwt.  
Official estimates: number of horses in New South Wales, 111,200; horned cattle, 1,360,100; sheep, 7,026,000.  
50,000,000 lbs. wool exported this year.  
Population of New South Wales, 265,000.

**Britain.**

1851 Agitation against the tax on paper, newspaper stamps, window tax, &c.  
 Opposition in Dublin to the ministerial proposal for the abolition of the Irish vicerealty.  
 The Canada clergy reserves are abandoned by the colonial secretary to the absolute disposal of the colonial legislature, Jan. 27.  
 Protest against the entrance of Austria (with all her states) into the Germanic confederation, Feb. 2.  
 [France entered her protest, Jan. 28.]  
 Strike of seamen at Sunderland, Feb.  
 [It ceased on the 22d, upon the suspension of certain obnoxious clauses in the Mercantile Marine Act by the Board of Trade.]  
 Agitation for the establishment of "tribunals of commerce" in London.  
 Defeat of ministry on Mr. Locke King's motion, for leave to bring in a bill extending the £10 franchise to counties, by 100 to 52, Feb. 20; they resign, Feb. 22.  
 Lord Stanley is not prepared to form a ministry; house adjourned till the 28th.  
 The Russell ministry reinstated, March 3.  
 Owens College, Manchester, opnd., Mar. 13.  
 [In this collegiate school no religious tests are required previous to admission. For its establishment the sum of £100,000 was bequeathed by the late Mr. John Owens.]  
 Sir C. Napier arrives from India, Mar. 16.  
 Census of Great Britain and Ireland, taken March 30:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England,	8,281,734	8,640,154	16,921,888
Scotland,	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742
Wales,	499,491	506,230	1,005,721
Islands,	66,854	76,272	143,126
Army and navy,	162,490		162,490
<b>Total,</b>	<b>10,386,048</b>	<b>10,735,919</b>	<b>21,121,967</b>

Excess of females over males, 512,361.  
 English subjects absent, including army and navy, and travellers, about 200,000.  
 3,461,524 wives; 795,590 widows; 26,255 prisoners; 18,803 lunatics; 133,626 male, and 905,165 female servants; 2,302 magistrates; 78,348 police; 21,373 governesses; and 2,866 persons engaged in literature.  
 The religious returns showed that there are 34,467 places of worship of all religious denominations, having 10,212,563 sittings.  
 Census of Ireland, 6,515,794.  
 [In 1821 it was 6,891,827; in 1831 it was 7,767,401, and in 1841 it was 8,175,124.]  
 The queen recommends to the abp. of Canterbury the necessity of taking steps agt. innovations in public worship, Ap. 1.  
 Charge of heterodoxy against the abp. of Canterbury by the bp. of Exeter, embodied in his pastoral letter of April 19.  
 "Catholic Defence Association" formed in Dublin, April 22.  
 Arrival of the prince of Prussia and his family in London, April 29.  
 Roman Catholic agitation against the ecclesiastical titles and religious houses bills.  
 The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, at Hyde Park, London, opened by the queen, May 1.  
 [Closed Oct. 14. 7,109,915 persons visited it in less than six months.]

**Britain.**

1851 Efforts in Ireland for the foundation of catholic university.  
 The right of an alien author to acquire British copyright, by first publishing work in this country, established by decision of Lord Campbell, May 20.  
 Free-trade and anti-free-trade riots at Taunton, May 28.  
 T. B. M'Manus escapes from Van Diemen Land to San Francisco, June.  
 Reports of an insurrection in China arising "Baptismal Regeneration" upheld by the diocesan synod of Exeter, June 25.  
 The queen and Prince Albert dine at Guildhall, London, July 9.  
 Protest of the king of Prussia against the interference of England and France in the affairs of the Germanic confederation, &c. as being exclusively a German question, received July 12.  
 [The Germanic diet at Frankfort entered a similar protest on the 17th inst.]  
 Orange and catholic riot in Liverpool, tended by fatal results, July 14.  
 Peace Congress, Exeter Hall, Lon. Jul. 15.  
 Common lodging-houses act, July 24.  
 Railway between Dublin and Galway opened, Aug. 1.  
 Fete to the mayor of London, &c. in Park by the municipality, Aug. 1.  
 Chief justices' salaries reduced:—  
 Court of Queen's Bench, from £10,000 £8,000 a-year; Common Pleas, from £8,000 to £7,000 a-year, Aug. 1.  
 Ecclesiastical titles act, Aug. 1—the greater effort of the session.  
 Act for the removal of Smithfield market, London, Aug. 1.  
 Metropolitan Sewers Commissioners; No Forest Deer removal act; and Mercantile Marine act, Aug. 7.  
 Window-tax repealed; the house-tax substituted.  
 The duke of Norfolk renounces catholicism and professes protestantism, Aug.  
 The American yacht "America" gains the prize (a cup worth £100) at the Cowes regatta; match round the Isle of Wight open to all nations, Aug. 22.  
 Letters from San Francisco, dated July 1, via the river San Juan and the Lake Nicaragua, arrive in London Aug. 26.  
 Banquet to Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., engineer at Bangor, Aug. 27, in honour of the completion of the tubular bridge.  
 The "America" beats the Titania, Aug. 2.  
 Interview between Lord Campbell and pope Pius IX. in the Vatican, Rom. Sep. 7.  
 The "Bloomer costume" excites considerable attention at this time.  
 The great cable telegraph between Dover and Calais submerged, Sep. 23.  
 Financial Reform Association formed at Manchester, Sep. 24.  
 M. Kossuth dines with the mayor of Southampton in the Town Hall, Oct. 25.  
 Kossuth is presented with an address at the Guildhall, London, Oct. 30.  
 Kossuth entertained at Manchester, Nov. 1.  
 Banquet to Kossuth in Birmingham, Nov. 12.  
 The French and English submarine telegraph

**Britain.**

graph in regular operation for the first time, Nov. 13.

51 [Guns at Dover were fired by electric sparks communicated from Calais.]

Death of the king of Hanover—the duke of Cumberland.

Memorial of the London merchants against the oppressive collection of customs.

Eggs imported from France this year numbered 115,526,238; duty paid, £25,000.

Extensive emigration; from Liverpool above 196,800 persons sailed for distant colonies or countries this year.

Death: Thomas Moore.

**France.**

51 The secret ballot adopted at the election of a supreme head, Dec. 1.

Dissolution of the legislative assembly;

Universal suffrage established; and

Paris in a state of siege.

Arrest of M.M. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamorieille, Charras, Berryer, and 180 members of the legislative assembly.

The presidential *coup-d'état*, Dec. 2.

Deaths: Daguerra; duchess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XIV. at Frohndorf, Oct. 19; marshal Soult, Oct. 26.

**Prussia.**

1 The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Prussian monarchy celebrated, Jan. 18.

The king of Prussia visits the emperor of Russia, May 18.

The king and czar leave Warsaw to meet the emper. of Austria at Olmutz, May 27.

Statue of Frederick the Great erected at Berlin, May 31.

**Spain.**

1 Narvaez resigns, Jan. 10.

The infant Don Henrique is allowed to return, Feb. 2.

Railway opened between Madrid and Aranjuez, Feb. 9.

A princess born, Dec. 20.

**Portugal.**

1 Saldanha heads a military insurrection, Ap. 10.

Oporto declares for Saldanha, April 24.

Saldanha enters Oporto in triumph, Ap. 29.

Conde de Thomar resigns, May 16.

**Turkish Empire.**

1 There are at this time in Constantinople—

9 American protestant missionaries; 4 of the

Free church of Scotland; 1 of the

Waldensian church; 2 from the London

Jews' Society; besides 2 native protestant

pastors, all engaged in diffusing protestantism

among the different sects of nominal Christians

in that city and neighbourhood. There are also 3

printing-presses under the direction of the

American missionaries, from which issued

this year 47,500 Scriptures and tracts. The

Prussian and English embassies have each a

chaplain, but these are of no account as missionaries.

**Persia and Taryary.**

1 Attempt to assassinate Nasr-ul-Din, the shah of Persia, Aug. 15.

**Africa.**

1 Defeat of Dahomey, with the loss of 1,200 warriors at Abbeoka, March.

A constitution granted to the Cape of Good Hope for self-government.

**America.**

1851 Gold sent from California to the U. S. mint this year, 55,938,232 dollars.

Gold shipped to other countries fr. California to the close of this yr., 19,500,000 dolls.

In hand in California, 20,000,000 dollars.

Second invasion of Cuba by Lopez, Aug. 12. Defeated; 50 shot.

Lopez garrotted at Havannah, Sep. 1.

The foreign-born population of the U. S., as ascertained by the census, is as follows,

viz.:—born in Ireland, 961,719; Germany,

573,225; England, 278,675; British America,

147,700; Scotland, 70,550; France,

54,069; Wales, 29,868; other countries,

95,022; total, 2,210,828. The native free

inhabitants amount to 17,736,792.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

1851 Gold discovered in Australia:—

Mr. Hargreaves discovers gold at Summerhill Creek in the Bathurst Mountains; he makes known the fact to govt. Ap. 30.

Letter of Mr. Stutchbury, geological surveyor, to general Fitzroy, May 19, from Summerhill Creek, stating that gold was

there obtainable with but little trouble, and that 400 persons were engaged in

digging and washing.

First official despatch respecting the discovery of gold by governor Fitzroy to

earl Grey, May 22.

Proclamation of the governor, claiming the gold fields for the crown, and prohibiting any person, not duly authorized,

to dig for gold.

The proclamation is disregarded, whereupon the licensing system is adopted.

A lump of gold, weighing 13 ozs. and valued at £30, is brought by a fortunate digger to Bathurst; great excitement.

On May 25 one thousand diggers are at work at Summerhill Creek.

Gold is discovered on the Abercrombie river, Macquarrie, Curraurra, &c.

The Turon gold fields discovered—200 gold licenses issued to June 5.

A "nugget," containing 106 lbs. pure gold, brought to the govt. office, June 15.

[This lump—the Meroo lump—is of unprecedented size: it was valued at £400.]

The province of Victoria, July 1—being a new name for the Port-Philip district.

600 gold licenses for the Turon gold tract issued up to July 8.

[From this time discoveries of gold fields continued to be made with amazing rapidity; diggers increased by thousands;

while the shipments of gold proved the success that attended the miners' labours.]

Gold discovered in the Victoria district:—

Governor Latrobe first issues licenses for the Clunes, Ballarat, and Deep Creek

diggings, in the month of August.

The streets of Melbourne are broken up—gold being found beneath; hence Melbourne is discovered to have been founded

upon a bed of gold.

[Mount Alexander, Mount Wellington, Anderson's Creek, and other "fields," were soon added to Victoria diggings.]

Census of Geelong, 8,291.

Total amount of gold exported from Victoria between Oct. 20 and Dec. 31 (73

days) 145,117 ounces.

**Britain.**

- 1852 Opposition to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett (Puseyite) of Knightsbridge to the vicarage of Frome, Jan.
- Loss of the Amazon (West India Mail steamer) by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. from the Scilly Islands; only 59 out of 156 persons on board are saved, Jan. 4.
- Opposition between the master and working engineers: the former close their works rather than abolish piecework and overtime, Jan. 10.
- A document signed by 3,262 clergy, acknowledging the royal supremacy in things ecclesiastical, is published, Jan. 14.
- Lords Cranworth and Ashburton enter into the controversy between the amalgamated society of operative engineers and their employers, Jan. 17, &c.
- Agitation in Ireland—by the protestants against the Maynooth endowment; by the Catholic Defence Association against the Established Church, and for the promotion of perfect religious equality; on tenant-right and other national subjects.
- Parliament opened by the queen in person, Feb. 3.
- Holmfirth village, near Huddersfield, nearly destroyed by the bursting of the Bilberry dam reservoir; very many lives lost, Feb. 4.
- [This calamity was occasioned by extensive floods, most disastrous in their effects, which spread over the north of England this month.]
- Resignation of the Russell ministry. Feb. 21.
- The troop-ship Birkenhead lost in Sunais Bay, South Africa; 438 persons perish out of 680, Feb. 26.
- The Derby administration, Feb. 27.
- The Anti-corn-law League re-constructed at Manchester—sum subscribed at the first public meeting, March 2, £27,520.
- Decision of the court of Common Council, London (by a majority of one—57 to 56), for erecting a central railway terminus in Faringdon-Street, March 11.
- Arrival of general Rosas at Plymouth, April 25.
- The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company pay £70,000 for the materials of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, May 13.
- Booksellers' Association dissolved, May 18.
- Controversies with the United States relative to North American fisheries.
- Copyright amendment acts, May 28.
- Sir Harry Smith arrives at Portsmouth, May 30.
- First telegraphic communication between England and Ireland, June 1.
- [The wire, 70 miles long, was sunk between Holyhead and Kingston in 18 hours.]
- Opening of the Irish National Exhibition at Cork, June 10. (Closed Sep. 11.)
- Royal proclamation against catholic processions, &c. June 15.
- Act for shortening the time between the dissolution of one parliament and the assembling of another, June 17.
- The great libel case, *Achilli v. Newman*, opened before Lord Campbell, June 21.
- £25,000 presented to the Royal Dublin Society, for the furtherance of an exhibi-

**Britain.**

- bition of Irish industry, erection of exhibition buildings, &c. by Mr. Dargan, Irish railway contractor, June 24.
- 1852 Riots at Stockport; 2 catholic chapels destroyed, and other outrages perpetrated June 29.
- Industrial and Provident Societies legalized; Enfranchisement of copyholds and Militia amendment acts; County Court extension act; Pharmacy acts; and a bill against bribery at elections, June 30.
- Representative government for New Zealand, June 30.
- Great excitement about the imprisonment of the Madiai in Florence, June.
- Office of master in chancery abolished.
- The magistrates of Warrington, Ireland, disperse a great tenant-right meeting, which Mr. S. Crawford, M.P. attended July 3.
- Captain Tarleton captures Prome, July 1.
- Riots in Belfast—called "religious" riot between catholics and protestants, July 1.
- Five men shot dead, and several wounded by the military at Six-mile-bridge, Ireland, in apprehension of a riot (an election was then going on), July 22.
- Arrival of Herr Kossuth at Liverpool from New York, July 25.
- The first column of the Sydenham Crystal Palace erected, Aug. 5.
- The queen visits Brussels, Aug. 12.
- Departure of the Great Britain screw steamer for Australia; 685 passengers, Aug. 14.
- The existence of the Lone Star Society first becomes known in Britain, Aug. (See America, 1848.)
- Manchester Free Library opened, Sep. 2.
- Meeting of Irish parliamentary representatives and others in Dublin for devising means for working out perfect religious equality in Ireland, Sep. 10.
- Death of the duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, Sep. 14, aged 83 years. (See 1811.) [His public funeral, for which parliament voted £12,000, took place Nov. 18.]
- Lord Hardinge is appointed commander-in-chief of the army, as successor to the duke of Wellington.
- The senate of the Queen's University of Ireland first grant degrees, Oct. 14.
- Telegraph communication with France; the laying of the wires between Dover and the Metropolis is completed, and direct connection between London and Paris opened, Nov. 1.
- Great free-trade banquet at Manchester, 3,000 guests, including 79 M.P.'s, Nov.
- Meeting of the new parliament, Nov. 4.
- The Aberdeen administration, Dec. 28: Lord J. Russell, *foreign*, and Lord Palmerston, *home* secretary.
- Civil force in Ireland—revenue police, 1,000 officers, 947 men; coast guard, 1,400 officers and men; constabulary, 12,400 officers and men, and 352 horses.
- [“There is no force I ever met with in any country to be compared to the Irish constabulary, physically, mentally, or morally; they constitute a force of which Ireland has reason to be proud.”—*Major general Sir Duncan M'Gregor.*]

**Britain.**

- 1852 Bribery at the Derby election.  
 Navy—545 ships of war, containing 40,000 seamen, 2,000 boys, 15,000 marines.  
 Births this year, 624,171; deaths, 407,937.  
 The railway traffic for 1852 amounted to £15,543,610—about £2,118 a-mile.  
 Increase in the revenue, £978,926. State revenue, £58,100,706.  
 Decimal coinage proposed.  
 Emigration amounted this year to 306,279.  
 Emigration increases; during this year no fewer than 217,459 persons sail from the port of Liverpool alone.  
 The number of marriages for the preceding year amount to 154,206; five-sixths having been performed by ministers of the established church, 6,570 by catholic priests, and over 15,000 by dissenting ministers. Out of the gross number of marriages there were 21,563 widowers and 13,875 widows married; 126,018 were bachelors and spinsters; 146,313 were spinsters and widowers, and 6,625 were bachelors and widows.  
 Deaths: Sir H. J. Fust, judge of the court of Arches, Feb. 20, aged 75; Samuel Prout, painter, aged 68, Feb. 10; Thomas Moore, poet, Feb. 26, aged 72; John Landseer, Feb. 29, aged 90; Dr. Herbert Mayo, Aug. 15; G. R. Porter, politician, Sep. 3, aged 62; Dr. W. M'Gillivray, natural hist., Sep. 5; Aug. Welby Pugin, architect, Sep. 14, aged 41; major-general Colby, Oct. 9, aged 69; Henry Fynes Clinton, M.A., Oct. 24, aged 73.

**France.**

- 1852 The national guards disbanded, and reorganized, Jan. 10.  
 Publication of a new constitution, Jan. 15.  
 Confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22.  
 The birth-day of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, appointed as the only national holiday, Feb. 17.  
 Discovery of a plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon, July 1.  
 The pr. president visits Strasburg, Jul. 19.  
 Seizure of an infernal machine, intended to murder the prince president, at Marseilles, Sep. 23.  
 The senate prays for the re-establishment of the empire, Sep. 23.  
 8,261 books published this year.  
 Abd-el-Kader liberated by Louis Napoleon, Sep.  
 The message of the prince president announces the intention to restore the empire, Nov. 4.  
 On consulting the people 7,864,119 persons voted for the restoration, and 253,145 against it, Dec. 1.  
 The empire is declared established; and The prince president assumes the title of Napoleon III.

**Prussia.**

- 1852 Revival of the council of state, Jan. 12.  
 Opening of the industrial exhibition at Berlin, May 28.  
 Repudiation of a customs' union with Austria, June 7.

**Italy.**

- 1852 Madiari and his wife imprisoned by the grand duke of Florence for avowing themselves protestants.

**Spain.**

- 1852 The queen stabbed with a dagger by a priest, named Merino, Feb. 2.  
 Martin Merino, the regicide, "degraded" and executed, Feb. 7.  
 Revolution in Buenos Ayres; Rosas's rule overthrown, March.  
 Death: gen. Castanos, duke of Baylen, celebrated in the war with France, (in his 96th year,) Sep. 23.

**Portugal.**

- 1852 The prince royal takes the oath of the constitution, July 18.

**Sweden.**

- 1852 Outbreak of a violent nature against the Jews occurs at Stockholm, Sep. 3.

**Russia.**

- 1852 Serfs in Russia, about 14,000,000; only one-eleventh of the entire population is estimated as freemen.

[The wealth of the nobles chiefly consist in their boors. Some of them possess as many as 50,000, and some have 120,000. See *Secret Designs of Russia.*]

**India and China.**

- 1852 The English storm Martaban, April 5.  
 Rangoon stormed by the British, April 14.  
 Bassein stormed by the British, May 19.

**Africa.**

- 1852 War with the Caffres continues.

**America.**

- 1852 299,504 immigrants arrived in New York this year, chiefly Irish and Germans.  
 Railways open in Jan., 10,814 miles.  
 [Later in the year 2,501 additional miles were opened. Total, 13,315 miles.]  
 General Pearce elected president.

The gold sent from California to the U. S. mint for the first half of this year was 34,000,000 dollars.

[The average produce has been about £150,000 per week.]

A report on the political and religious condition of the Mormonities presented to the president, U. S.; polygamy prevails; fearful immoralities and crimes are common; Brigham Young, govnr. and "prophet of God," has upwards of 30 wives.  
 Death: Henry Clay.

**Australasia and Polynesia.**

- 1852 First annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, April; the chairman states that 50,000 persons were then at the Mount Alexander diggings—the population of the colony being only 115,000; that the quantity of gold exported from Victoria down to March 31 was 563,471 ounces, of which 160,472 ozs. were in January alone; and that the loss to the colonies of having to ship the gold to England to be coined, instead of carrying it to Sydney or Melbourne, was 20 per cent. in risk, expense, and delay.  
 May 28—the weekly escort from Mount Alexander brings down to Melbourne 38,000 ozs. gold.  
 June 11—(fr. same place), 80,000 ozs. gold.  
 June 18—(fr. same place), 91,000 ozs. gold.  
 June 25—(fr. same place), 115,000 ozs. gold—making an aggregate value of £828,000 in three weeks.  
 Census of Victoria, 77,345; of which 23,070 belonged to Melbourne.  
 Census of New South Wales, 187,243.

**Britain.**

- 1853 The "exodus" from Ireland.  
 Banquet in Liverpool to the American minister, Mr. Ingersoll, by the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, Ja. 3.  
 Gold from Australia: 8½ tons received per the ship Australian, which arrived at Plymouth, Jan. 14.  
 Meeting on behalf of the Medici of Tuscany, in Exeter Hall, London; the lord mayor in the chair, Jan. 25.  
 Judgment against Dr. Newman; fined £100, Jan. 29.  
 Parliament re-assembles, Feb. 10.  
 Attempted renewal in parliament of the Maynooth agitation; Mr. Spooner's motion for reconsidering the act relative to that institution rejected by a majority of 192 against 162.  
 The Jewish question again in parliament; Lord John Russell's motion for a committee of the whole house carried—234 against 205.  
 Jubilee of the Bible Society, March 8.  
 Mrs. Beecher Stowe ("Uncle Tom's Cabin") and her husband, Professor Stowe, arrive in England, landing at Liverpool, March 19.  
 Deputation of merchants from the city of London to France.  
 The Isabel screw steamer (Lady Franklin's vessel) sails from Woolwich for Behring's Straits, March 31.  
 Birth of prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7.  
 The Stafford House (Duchess of Sutherland's) meeting against American slavery, April 11.  
 Address from the women of Great Britain to their American sisters, bearing 562,848 signatures.  
 Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, Ap. 12.  
 The number of emigrants from Liverpool during the month of April was 27,000, being the largest number in one month ever known.  
 Advertisement duty abolished; Mr. Milner Gibson's motion to that effect being carried in opposition to the government—by 200 against 169, April 14.  
 The Canadian clergy reserves bill passed, April 24.  
 Education at Maynooth; motion for a commission of inquiry by Lord Aberdeen carried by 110 against 53.  
 Jewish civil disabilities bill rejected in the House of Lords—164 against 115, Ap. 29.  
 The Sydenham Crystal Palace Company's charter granted, April 30.  
 [The power of opening the palace on Sundays is not granted by this charter.]  
 General agitation throughout England for advance of wages; strikes, &c.  
 Camp at Chobham; 10,000 troops assembled there in June.  
 Visit of the king and queen of Hanover to queen Victoria, June 16.  
 Cochiti-China fowl mania in London renewed; £1,000 asked for a pen of Cochiti-China fowls at the London Poultry Show; a single egg valued at £5 5s.  
 Debates in parliament on the "Eastern Question"—in the Lords, July 7; and in the Commons, July 14.

**Britain.**

- 1853 Jubilee of Sunday School Union, Exeter Hall, London, July 14.  
 The London cabmen strike against the new cab act, July 27.  
 [On the night the new regulations passed the House of Commons every cabman in waiting at the Parliament House, Charing Cross, &c. immediately drove home leaving to honourable members the task of trying to get home how they could.]  
 The House of Commons and the London cabmen reconciled, July 30.  
 Grand review of a steam fleet at Spithead; 50 vessels, of 56,071 tons, 14,420 horse power, and carrying 1,151 guns and 11,699 men, Aug. 11.  
 The camp at Chobham broken up, Aug. 20.  
 Naval review at Spithead, her majesty and the members of the imperial parliament being spectators; 25 ships of war, 1,087 guns, 44,000 tons, Aug. 18.  
 Bribery at elections: indictment of major Beresford for conspiracy, to bribe the Derby electors, Aug. 24.  
 Visit of the queen, Prince Albert, and the prince of Wales to the Dublin Exhibition of Industry, Aug. 29.  
 [The royal family leave Dublin Sep. 3.]  
 Act against the smoke nuisance.  
 Cholera again at Newcastle, Sep. 1.  
 Twenty-third annual meeting of the British Association (this year at Hull), Sep. 7.  
 Lord John Russell at Greenock; the town council present an address, Sep. 19.  
 Bibles for China: agitation for sending 1,000,000 copies commenced, Sep. 1.  
 The British and Foreign Bible Society announce that they have had the Bible translated into 148 languages and dialects, and that (up to March this year) they have circulated 43,000,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures.  
 Wreck of the Anne Jane, emigrant ship, on the coast of Barra, nearly 400 lost, Sep. 29.  
 Railway accident at Straffan, near Dublin, many lives lost, Oct. 5.  
 The north-west passage: letters announcing its discovery by capt. McClure, received at the admiralty, Oct. 7.  
 Lieut. Cresswell, of H.M.S. Investigator, returns to Woolwich, having accomplished, since Dec. 1850, the north-west passage, Oct.  
 Laurie's plan for a decimal coinage submitted to government.  
 The uniform penny receipt stamp for £2 and upwards comes into operation, Oct. 10.  
 Peace conference at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 13.  
 [The speeches of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and other gentlemen, were severely animadverted upon by a considerable portion of the public press favourable to Turkish independence.]  
 The Preston mills closed against the workmen out on strike, Oct. 15; thus throwing 1,500 additional persons out of work.  
 Ship Dalhousie, wrecked off Beachy Head, one person alone escaped; 60 lives lost, and £150,000 of goods, Oct. 18.  
 Lord Palmerston acknowledged a letter from the established presbytery of Edinburgh, inquiring whether government

**Britain.**

intended to appoint a national fast, on account of the visitation of cholera, and replied that such an appointment would be unsuitable to the circumstances, as the weal or woe of mankind depends on the observance or neglect of nature's laws, and much remained to be done before it could be said that these laws were observed in our towns and villages, Oct. 19.

53 An official report published of the sales of land effected since the establishment of the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. From the 21st Oct., 1849, to the 21st Oct., 1853, no less than 2,922 petitions were lodged. The total realized value of the property disposed of is £10,430,463.

Dublin Industrial Exhibition closed, Nov. 1. Public sympathy with the Turks; large meetings are held in London and other places; resolutions condemnatory of the "timid" and "doubtful" policy of the Aberdeen cabinet are passed. The aggressions and "secret designs" of Russia are expatiated upon, Nov. and Dec.

Equivocal conduct of the courts of Austria and Prussia regarding the affairs of Russia and Turkey.

["The game that is now being played by the courts of Prussia and Austria, serves to indicate the great loss sustained by the failure of the national movement in Germany in 1848."]

Hearty sympathy of the French and English with the Turks; the Americans also evince their good-will.

First public meeting of the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights, held in the Music Hall, Edin., under the presidency of Lord Eglinton.

Proposal to raise a testimonial to lieut. Bellot (French) in appreciation of his self-devotion to the cause of science, by which he lost his life, Nov. 2.

A new planet discovered by Mr. Hind, Nov. 8; it is named Euterpe.

Bishops for Port Natal and Graham's Town consecrated at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Nov. 30.

Runjo Bapoojee, the vakeel of the deposed rajah of Sultana, leaves England for the Deccan, after a 9 years' residence in London, Dec. 3.

Agitation in Glasgow University for obtaining parliamentary representation for graduates of the Scottish universities, commenced Dec. 6.

Resignation of Lord Palmerston, home secretary, Dec. 15.

[The cause of the noble lord's resignation gave rise to much speculation, and excited much discussion "out of doors."]

The second great public meeting of the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights, held in the City Hall, Glas., baillie Watson in the chair, Dec. 15.

Cholera appears in Glasgow, Dec. 17.

Lord Palmerston resumes office Dec. 26.

Deaths: bishop Kaye; Dr. R. Wardlaw; Rev. Wm. Jay; Dr. Gordon; Dr. Pereira; lieut.-gen. Sir Chas. Napier, the conqueror of Seinde; Mrs. Amelia Opie; Mr. S. Williams, engraver; Dr. Mill; professor Jamieson, &c.

**British Statistics.**

1853 Last year of the renewal of the charter (of 1833) of the bank of England.

[The government owes the bank nearly £15,000,000 at an interest of 3 per cent. The dates of the renewal of its charter are 1709, 1732, 1742, 1764, 1786, 1800, 1833.]

Statement published by the bank, Jan. 1 this year:—

<i>Liabilities:</i> Banking department.	
(capital, deposits, and bills),	£41,311,599
Notes issued,.....	34,014,695
<i>Assets:</i> Securities, notes, and coin,.....	
	41,311,599
Government debt,....	£11,015,100
Other securities,.....	2,984,900
Bullion, coin (both gold and silver,)...	20,014,005
	<u>31,014,005</u>

Bullion purchased by the bank of England from July to Dec. amounted to.....		3,368,171
Of which there was in bar gold,		3,364,724
And in foreign coin,.....		3,427
The bullion sold in gold was.....		2,327,928
Of which there was in bar gold,		149,504
And in foreign coin,.....		2,178,624
The British gold coin was:—		
Excess of payments,.....		4,212,356
Excess of receipts,.....		342,273
Received from the mint,.....		2,853,331

Raw cotton imported during the year,.....	695,266,780 lbs.
Do. of wool,.....	111,396,445 "

Revenue (net),.....	54,430,244
Expenditure,.....	51,174,859
Surplus revenue,.....	3,255,505
being largest excess for 10 yrs.	
Taxes repealed or reduced,.....	3,247,474
New taxes imposed,.....	3,356,383
Balances in the exchequer,.....	4,485,230
Capital of the national debt, ....	770,923,001

Total declared value of British and Irish produce exported,		93,357,306
Coinage during the year,.....		12,664,125
Births,.....612,341	Paupers reliev. 818,315 Emigrants } 328,807 numbered, }	
Deaths,.....421,775		
Marriages, 162,135		

Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, exclusive of river steamers, 18,206 of 3,730,087 tons; men employed, exclusive of masters, 172,525.

The whole population of the British empire is estimated at 130,000,000.

**France.**

1853 Marriage of the emperor Napoleon III, with Eugenie, countess Tiba, the daughter of the countess Montejo, at the cathedral of Notre Dame; the archbishop of Paris performed the ceremony, Jan. 30. Splendid fetes at the Tuileries in celebration of the empr.'s marriage, Jan. 29, 30. The emperor grants an interview to a deputation from the merchants of the city of London, who present an address for the maintenance of peace between England and France, March 28.

Continued on next page.

**France.**

- 1853 [The conduct of the London merchants was complained of and deprecated by Lord Campbell in the British House of Lords, April 4.]  
 Celebration of the birth-day of Napoleon I. in Paris, Aug. 15.  
 The French people display the strongest sympathy with the Turks and hatred of Russian aggression.  
 Railway for omnibuses in Paris, Nov. 21.  
 Trial of 33 conspirators against the life of the emperor brought to a termination.—20 are found guilty, and sentenced to transportation or confinement for periods of from three to ten years; 13 are liberated, Nov. 22.  
 Shock of earthquake at Nantes, Dec. 21.  
 Deaths: F. Arago, Augusti St. Hilaire.

**Germany.**

- 1853 Marriage of Prince Albert of Saxony to the princess Carola Wasa.  
 [Louis Napoleon had sought her hand.]  
 The German states evince but little interest in the Eastern question.

**Austria.**

- 1853 Attempt of a Hungarian subject to assassinate the emperor at Vienna, Feb. 18.  
 Death of gen. Haynau at Vienna, Mar. 14.  
 Destruction of 57 houses by fire, caused by lightning, at Romalo in the Tyrol, Aug. 2.  
 The archduchess Maria (daughter of the late archduke Joseph) married to the duke of Brabant, Aug. 22.  
 Hungarian crown and insignia discovered by Mr. de Karger, buried in a secluded part of the Allion-Au district, Sep. 8.  
 Meeting of the emperor and the czar Nicholas, at Olmütz, Sep. 24.  
 Grand military review; military mass performed at mid-day; the host elevated, and prostration performed throughout the empire, Sep. 25.  
 The Austrian budget for next year shows a deficit of £9,500,000 sterling.  
 Imperial decree for Hungary, ordering that all state and other public documents, pleadings, &c. shall be transacted in the German language after Jan. 1, 1854, and no longer in the Hungarian language.

**Italy.**

- 1853 Attempt at insurrection at Milan, Jan. 6.  
 Liberation of the Madiai—Francisca and Rosa, of Tuscany, March 17.  
 Popular manifestations, in various modes, of hatred against the Austrian yoke.  
 [“Bondage, conspiracy, insurrection, proscription, exile—all have tended to break down old popular rivalries in Italy—all have taught the people to depend only on themselves. Class jealousies, such as are known in England, do not exist. The movement, never given up, however hidden, is now, as ever, a popular movement for nationality, and for democracy, however little that may be expressed or formalized. All currents set that way. The last Austrian folly and its consequences will help and confirm their course. From the first announcement of the occupation of Ferrara, the people were ready. Had the popular pope, or even the traitor king of Sardinia, pronounced boldly for the movement, all Italy had answered; and

**Italy.**

- at the moment I am writing, the Austrians would have been retreating toward the frontier. But the princes have taught the people their last lesson. Even in the most favourable circumstances, the moment was most opportune;—England friendly—France (though not King Fagan) sympathizing—Austria with funds—and the Galician blood dammed her throughout Western Europe; even under the happiest auspices, the Italian rulers have shown that *their action is for their own states, which means to several regalities, and not for the Italian people.* It is, I repeat, the last lesson the closing page of the long and content teaching of history. Next time, people must act for themselves. The time is not far distant. Austria has slipped back. It is but to watch a stealthier opportunity. A few days, it may be weeks or months, not years, and Austria will move again; forced by the onward march of time, despite all statesman's must move, either to reconsolidate tottering throne, or, gathering her imperial robes around her, to die, with a decency as may remain to her, at the base of the statue of prince Metternich. If the coming question rest only between Austria and the Italian people, Italy safe, is free! Her only cause of fear is her princes.”—*W. J. Linton.*]
- 1853 Alarm of an intended rising at Rome, Aug. 15; arrests follow.  
 Renewed persecutions for Bible-reading in Florence; a tradesman's house is broken open and entered by the “authorities,” and three persons dragged to prison, August 28.  
 Imprisonment of Miss Margaret Cunningham of Thornton, by the grand duke of Tuscany, for presenting a peasant with Bible and a religious tract, Sep. 14.  
 [The grand duke *most graciously* PARDONED and LIBERATED the lady, Oct. 11.]
- Spain.**
- 1853 Spanish insolence to British subject Lord Howden receives a notification from the Spanish government, to the effect that the bodies of British subjects only be interred outside the gate of Toledo, and under certain insulting restrictions, May 23.  
 Cumana (the first city built by the Spaniards on Terra Firma) destroyed by earthquake, July 15.
- Portugal.**
- 1853 The queen of Portugal dies suddenly childbirth, Nov. 15.  
 Her eldest son, Don Pedro, being 16 years of age, his father, Ferdinand, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, has been declared regent till the heir apparent reaches his 18th year.  
 Pedro V. (son) succeeds.  
 [Donna Maria was born April 4, 1826, ascended the throne May 2, 1826; married Augustus de Beauharnois Jan. 1835, who died March 28; married Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, Aug. 9, 1836; gave birth to the reigning princess, Sep. 16, 1837.]

**Russia.**

- 1853 Manifesto of Nicholas, stating that the occupation of the Danubian principalities was *not to be considered as a declaration of war*, but as indispensable to the re-establishment of his rights, June.  
The Russians cross the Pruth in two places; Moldavia and Wallachia occupied, Jul. 2.  
Close of the "Exhibition of Industry" at Moscow, Aug. 2 (exhibitors 568.)  
Manifesto of the czar, declaring that he had earnestly sought for peace, but that owing to the "blind obstinacy" of the Porte war was forced upon him, Oct. 20 (Nov. 1.)  
Victory over the Turks; the Russian general, Andronikoff, totally defeats the Turks in a battle at Akhazik, on the borders of Turkish Armenia, Nov. 10.  
[The number of killed on the side of the Turks has been variously estimated at from 1,000 to 4,000.]  
Six Russian ships of the line attacked a Turkish squadron at Sinope, and destroyed eight frigates and five smaller vessels. About 4,000 Turks slaughtered, Nov. 30.

**Netherlands.**

- 1853 Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holld. announced, Mar. 12.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1853 *Russian interference in the internal affairs of Turkey*: prince Menschikoff demands, on behalf of the czar, the repeal of recent concessions made by the Porte to Roman Catholic Christians visiting the holy places of Palestine; permission to the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles; the evacuation of certain portions of Georgia; the surrender of the sovereignty of Montenegro; the independence of the members of the Greek church throughout the Turkish empire in all matters relating to their creed; and the eventual military occupation of the Danubian provinces for the purpose or repressing the revolutionary spirit, Ap. 2.  
An ultimatum presented to the sultan of Turkey by prin. Menschikoff, demanding the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey on behalf of the czar, May 5.  
The Russian ambassador leaves Constantinople, May 18.  
The British fleet off Malta sail for Constantinople, June 7.  
Redschid Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, receives a letter from count Nesselrode, the Russian premier, in which the sultan is informed that if the ultimatum of prince Menschikoff is not accepted, the Russian army shall cross the frontiers in a few days, June 10.  
[The sultan rejected the ultimatum on 16th.]  
*Russian aggression*: the troops of the czar enter the Danubian principalities, July 3.  
Protest of the sultan against the occupation of the Danubian provinces by the Russians, July 14.  
The sultan requests the combined fleets of Britain and France to pass the Dardanelles; the request is complied with, Sep.  
The grand council recommend a declaration of war against Russia, Sep.  
War declared against Russia, Oct. 1.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1853 Victory over the Russians; Selim Pasha defeats a Russian army on the frontiers of Georgia, October 20.  
A portion of the Turkish troops cross the Danube, Oct. 28.  
[Four armies crossed in different parts between this date and Nov. 4.]  
Battle of Oltenitza; Turks victorious—Russians losing, it is said, 12,000 men, Nov. 4.  
Defeat at Akhazik, Nov. 10 (Russia.)  
Disgraceful attack on Sinope, Nov. 27.  
[Of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two steam-vessels, only one steamer escaped. Estimated loss betw. 4,000 and 5,000 men.]  
Treachorous attack on a Turkish flotilla (during a suspension of hostilities) by a Russian squadron; the flotilla, after a noble resistance, is destroyed, and about 2,500 Turks perish, Nov. 30.  
The Divan accepts the proposition of the four powers.  
[The combined fleets enter the Black Sea on the 3d January, 1854.]

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1853 Earthquake at Shiraz, April 21; the city nearly destroyed.

**China.**

- 1853 Chinese insurgents take Shanghai, Sep. 7. Amoy retaken by royalists; 1,000 inhabitants brutally butchered in cold blood, Nov.

**Africa.**

- 1853 Termination of the Caffre war; Sandilli and Macomo retire across the river Kei, in compliance with general Cathcart's proclamation, Feb. 22.

**America.**

- 1853 Popish riot in Quebec, on the occasion of Father Gavazzi, the Italian patriot, delivering a lecture in that city; the military are called out and several persons shot, June 7.  
Opening of the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," at New York, Jul. 14.  
First turr of the European and American Railway cut by Lady Head, wife of the lieut.-gov. of New Brunswick, Sep. 14.  
Revolution in Monte Video; the members of government are received on board a French frigate in the harbour, Sep. 24.  
Congress opened; the president, in his message, justifies the conduct of the American naval officers at Smyrna, in the affair of the Hungarian, Kosta, Dec. 6.  
Gross outrages on an American citizen, Rev. James Cook Richmond, by the Austrian authorities at Keeskemmet in Hungary, Oct. 14, 15; Dec. 26-29.  
[Mr. Richmond was one of the correspondents of the London "Daily News." "To president Pearce," says the editor of the above paper, "we turn with confidence to see every American citizen in Europe protected from insult and injury."]  
**Australasia and Polynesia.**  
1853 Escape of John Mitchell from Van Diemen's Land, July 2.  
Gold escort, conveying 2,223 ozs. of gold fr. the M'ivor diggings, attacked and deftd. by robbers; the treasure taken, July 20.  
Populatr.: province of Victoria abt. 250,000. Number of emigrants from Britain to the Australian colonies 61,401.

**Britain.**

1854 The basis of negotiation dictated by the allied powers, viz.—“1. The evacuation of the principalities, as promptly as possible. 2. The renewal of the old treaties. 3. The communication of the firmans relative to the spiritual advantages granted by the Porte to all its non-Mussulman subjects—a communication which, when made to the powers, shall be accompanied by suitable assurances given to each of them,” Jan.

The allied British and French fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 1.

Victoria bridge, Glasgow, opened, Jan. 1.

Heavy snow storms; street traffic nearly stopped in the metropolis and other large cities, Jan. 4.

Storm near Tynemouth; 8 vessels driven on the coast; several lives lost, Jan. 4.

Income or revenue of the year ending Jan. 5, £54,430,344 9s. 6d. Expenditure, £51,174,836 14s. 11d. Excess, £3,255,504 14s. 7d.

Dr. Bowring appointed superintendent of trade in China, Jan. 12.

Edward Bulwer Lytton installed hon. president of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, Jan. 18.

[“The true majesty of Scotland needs neither the pomp of courts nor the blazonry of heralds. What though Holyrood be desolate—what though no king holds revel in its halls?—the empire of Scotland has but extended its range; and, blended with England, under the daughter of your ancient kings, peoples the Australian wilds that lay beyond the chart of Columbus, and rules over the Indian realms that eluded the grasp of Alexander. That empire does not suffice for you. It may decay—it may perish. More grand is the dominion you have won over human thought, and identified with the eternal progress of intellect and freedom.”—*Sir E. B. Lytton's Installation Speech.*]

A large reform meeting in the Music Hall, Sheffield, Jan. 19.

Wreck: Tayleur, emigrant ship, off Lambay island, 380 lives lost, Jan. 20.

A meeting of Lancashire liberals in Albion Hotel, Manchester, Jan. 24.

Riots in Exeter and Crediton on account of the high price of bread, Jan.

Strikes in Preston and Bury, Jan.

The Russian ambassador in England, Baron Brunow, takes his leave, Feb. 7.

The strike in Bury ends, Feb. 11.

Reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, Feb. 13.

The queen issues a proclamation forbidding the exportation of munitions of war, &c. Feb. 18.

A fearful explosion occurs at Arley colliery near Wigan, 120 were killed, Feb. 19.

Embarkation of troops for Turkey at Liverpool, Southampton, and Dublin, Feb. 22.

Education bill for Scotland introduced by the Lord Advocate, Feb. 23.

Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, Feb. 25.

Smith O'Brien pardoned; not to return to the United Kingdom, Feb. 26.

**Britain.**

1854 Couriers leave London and Paris simultaneously, with a summons to the emperor of Russia to guarantee the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia by 30th April in a limited time after the receipt of the summons, Feb. 27.

The imperial parliament votes £8,000,000 to carry on the war, Feb. 27.

Conference of protestants held, Edinburgh, Feb. 28.

Intense excitement among the operatives of Preston out on strike; the riot a read; a great camp meeting, attended by nearly 30,000, assembles on a field a short distance from the town, to hear delegates who had come from a distance with £2,000 to support those on strike, March 5.

Publication of the secret correspondence containing the czar's views upon Turkey, March 5.

Explosion of a firework manufactory Westminster road; Mr. Coton, the proprietor, and a boy killed, March 6.

Sir Charles Napier is entertained at the Reform Club, prior to his embarkation as commander of the Baltic fleet, March 6.

Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the members of the imperial parliament review the Baltic fleet at Spithead, March 11.

Twenty-ninth week of the Preston strike, March 11.

Treaty of alliance between Britain, France and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.

The second division of the Baltic fleet sails from Spithead, March 16.

Mutiny on board the Sovereign of the Sea, an American clipper, on its way from Melbourne to London, March 17.

Execution of Moses Hatto for the murder of Mary Anne Sturgeon, March 24.

Capt. Blackwood returns with the reply the czar has no answer to send—to the ultimatum of the western powers, March 24.

Royal message respecting war with Russia, March 27.

Declaration of war with Russia, March 28.

Treaty of alliance between France and England signed at London and ratified at Paris.

Grand procession of the members of the imperial parliament from Westminster Hall to Buckingham Palace, to present an address to her majesty the queen, in answer to the royal message regarding war with Russia, April 3.

Admiral Dundas signals the fleet “to take, burn, and destroy everything Russian.”

Prince Gholan Mahomed, the son of Tipoo Saib, arrives in England with his son to whom he wishes to give an English education, April 5.

[Purpose: to get his pension settled on his grandson.]

The earl of Eglinton, president of the Scottish Rights Association, moves an address to her most gracious majesty, for the redress of Scottish grievances; motion withdrawn, April 6.

Protocol signed with Austria, April 9.

A convention between Britain and France in aid of Turkey against Russia, signed at London April 10.

**Britain.**

- 34 Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Turkey, and the duke of Cambridge, leave London for Paris on their way to the East, April 10.
- Grant, Quin, and Coomey, executed at Monaghan for the murder of Thomas Bateson, April 10.
- Lord John Russell's reform bill abandoned, April 11.
- Seizure of stolen property to the amount of £10,000 made in the house of Moses Moses, general dealer, Houndsditch.
- The house of a man named Fisher, at Millhouse, near Sheffield, blown up by an infernal machine, April 16.
- [Supposed reason: refusal to join a Trades' Union.]
- Strike in Stockport; above 10,000 factory workers go out, April 17.
- Collision between the American ship *Gazetteer* and the French brig *Père Grenet*, off Holyhead, April 24.
- Mr. Holford, an American merchant, bequeaths his whole fortune to H.R.H. prince of Wales.
- A day of national humiliation and prayer kept, April 26.
- 4,257 accidents occurred in factories, from May 1, 1853, to April 30.
- The Tiger iniquity, May 10. (See Russia.)
- Militia (amendment) act, May 12.
- The government gun boat *Jasper* destroyed by fire off Beechy Head, May 15.
- Education bill lost by 184 to 193.
- T. B. Macaulay chosen president of the Philosophical Institution, Edin., May 21.
- Prof. Ed. Forbes appointed to the chair of natural history, Edinburgh, May 21.
- Review of allied troops near Constantinople, in honour of the queen's birthday, May 24.
- Collision in the English Channel between the barque *Favourite*, Bremen to Baltimore, and barque *Hesper*, Charleston to Antwerp; *Favourite*, with 191 emigrants and eight of the crew, sinks and all perish, May 29.
- Wreck of the *Lady Nugent* transport ship off Rangoon; 400 lives lost, May.
- Destruction of the troop ship *Europa*, by fire, off Cape Finisterre, May 31.
- May Meetings:—
- United Presbyterian Synod, Glasgow, 2.
- General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edin., Dr. Grant, moderator, 18.
- General Assembly of Free Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, Dr. Grierson, moderator, 18.
- Sixty-fifth Royal Literary Fund Dinner, Lord Mahon, chairman.
- British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman.
- London City Mission, J. P. Plumtree, Esq., chairman.
- Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Lord Newark, chairman.
- Metropolitan Churches Fund, bishop of London, president.
- British and Foreign School Society, Lord J. Russell, president.
- Protestant Association, Lord Barnard, president.
- Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum, Lord J. Russell, chairman.

**Britain.**

- 1854 May Meetings, *continued*:—
- British Beneficent Institution, Rev. C. M'Kenzie, chairman.
- Bicentenary Festival of Sons of the Clergy, Lord Mayor, president.
- Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Archbishop of Canterbury, chairman.
- Capt. Gifford of H.M.S. *Tiger* dies of his wounds at Odessa, June 1.
- Visit of the king of Portugal, June 2.
- Prize (Russia) act, June 2.
- Meeting in Sheffield in favour of Polish freedom, addressed by Kossuth, June 5.
- The Sydenham Crystal Palace opened by her majesty Queen Victoria, June 10.
- Mrs. Brough murders her six children, and attempts suicide, June 10.
- Secretary of state for war, right hon. S. Herbert, appointed, June 11.
- Lord John Russell re-elected for the city of London, June 14.
- [He had resigned his seat on accepting the presidency of the council.]
- Income tax act, June 16.
- The king of Portugal receives an address from the corporation, June 19.
- Withdrawal of the Rural Police bill, at the request of the representatives of several English corporate towns, June 21.
- Lord Aberdeen moves for the production of a despatch on the treaty of Adrianople, which he had written in 1829, to vindicate himself from the charge of holding pro-Russian views, June 26.
- On 7,813 miles of railway, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 100 persons were killed and 110 injured.
- The Society of Arts celebrates a centenary festival in the Crystal Palace, July 3.
- The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hamilton, moder.
- Meeting in City Hall, Glasgow, in favour of the nationality of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, addressed by Kossuth, July 5.
- Funded debt, July 5, £775,610,226. Unfunded, £16,542,000.
- Railway and canal traffic act, July 10.
- The gaming-houses (suppression) act.
- Sabbath sale of beer bill passed, July 28.
- Bridge toll riots at Kelso, July 27-29.
- Dr. Rae writes from Repulse Bay to the admiralty, that he had conversed with some Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, on the west of Boothia, by whom he was informed that Sir John Franklin and his party had perished of famine in the spring of 1850, near Great Fish River, July 29.
- Cholera in London, July.
- Scottish juries act, July 31.
- Wreck: the *Shandon*, a Clyde vessel, destroyed by fire, Aug. 3.
- Orange and Ribbon riot at Airdrie; a toll-keeper murdered, Aug. 4.
- Reformatory schools (Scotland) act, Aug. 7.
- Registration of births, deaths, and marriages (Scotland) act, Aug. 7.
- Thunder storm near Ipswich; three children killed and twelve others severely injured in the National School, Capel, St. Mary, Aug. 9.
- Continued on next page.*

**Britain.**

- 1854 Public health act, Aug. 10.  
 [During the year this act was less or more put into effect in 305 towns.]  
 Legislative council for Canada act, Aug. 11.  
 Common law procedure act, Aug. 12.  
 Russian securities misdemeanour act, Aug. 12.  
 Parliament prorogued by the queen in person, Aug. 12.  
 [The House of Lords met 98 times, sitting 263 hours in all; the House of Commons held 144 sittings, 948 hours in all.]  
 Copyright case, Jeffrey v. Boosey, Aug.  
 [By this decision it was asserted that a foreigner residing out of England cannot make a valid assignment of copyright.]  
 Suicide of Rev. T. Robinson, by throwing himself from Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover, Aug. 16.  
 Petropaulovski attacked by the allied fleet, Sep. 1. (See Russia.)  
 Archdeacon Wilberforce resigns his connection with the Church of England, and enters the Church of Rome, Sep. 1.  
 H.R.H. Prince Albert visits the emperor of the French at Boulogne, Sep. 5.  
 [Great rejoicing and festivity.]  
 Bread riots at Nottingham, Sep. 6.  
 A great Orange demonstration at Londonderry, on which occasion  
 An atrocious attempt to destroy 900 people was made on the railway between Londonderry and Enniskillen, near Trillick station, Sep. 15.  
 Inauguration of the Queen's Statue, Glasgow, Sep. 16.  
 Collision on the Great North of Scotland Railway; one woman killed, many wounded, Sep. 16.  
 Strange attempt to murder Mr. Giffard, made by Mr. H. P. Willoughby in the Central Criminal Court, London, Sep. 18.  
 St. George's Hall, Liverpool, opened, Sep. 18.  
 The British Association holds its 24th annual session in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Sep. 20.  
 Collision between the Arctic mail steamer, Liverpool to New York, and the coasting French steamer Vesta, in a fog, off the banks of Newfoundland; out of 250 passengers, exclusive of the crew, only 50 or 60 were saved, among these was captain Luce, commander, Sep. 20.  
 Day of thanksgiving for an abundant harvest kept, Oct. 1.  
 False report of the taking of Sebastopol, Oct. 4.  
 [Great rejoicings were manifested. The bells in most of the chief cities were rung; and many public demonstrations of joy took place.]  
 Terrific explosion and fire in Newcastle and Gateshead, Oct. 6.  
 Sir George Grey departs for the Cape of Good Hope, of which he had been appointed governor, Oct. 7.  
 Patriotic Fund movement commences, Oct.  
 Royal commissioners to take charge of the Patriotic Fund appointed, Oct. 13.  
 The Wellington clock-tower erected at the Southwark end of London bridge.  
 Food riots at Nottingham, Oct. 24.

**Britain.**

- 1854 Crystal Palace, Sydenham, musical fête for the Patriotic Fund; the band of the French guides, sent by Napoleon III., perform, Oct. 28.  
 Dr. Rae arrives in England, bringing with him several articles which have been ascertained to belong to Sir J. Franklin's Arctic expedition party, Oct.  
 [Sir John Franklin was born 1786, entered the British navy as a midshipman on board H.M.S. Polyphemus, served at the battle of Copenhagen, undertook several voyages in search of the N.W. passage, on the last of which he sailed from Greenwich, May 24, 1845. Several ships were sent out in search of him at different times; but  
 "He came not back—conjecture's cheek grew pale  
 Year after year—in no propitious gale  
 His . . . banner held its homeward way,  
 And science saddened at her martyr's stay."  
 He was the author of a "Journey to the Coppermine River," "A Second Journey to the Coppermine River," "Voyages to the Polar Seas," &c.]  
 Inauguration of a Working Man's College, 31 Red Lion Square, London, by professor F. D. Maurice, in St. Martin's Hall, Oct. 30.  
 Great Patriotic Fund meeting, Mansion House, London, Nov. 2.  
 Lord Raglan apptd. field-marshal, Nov. 2.  
 Fire in Liverpool; property amounting to £100,000 destroyed, Nov. 5.  
 Professor Wilson of Cirencester appointed to the chair of agriculture in the University, Edinburgh, Nov. 7.  
 12,300 men ordered out to the Crimea, Nov.  
 Wreck of the Prince, with clothing for the army, Nov. 8.  
 Fearful storm in the Black Sea, Nov. 1—a number of vessels wrecked.  
 The duke of Argyll elected lord rector of Glasgow University, in opposition to Lord Israeli and Thomas Carlyle, Nov. 10.  
 Strike against Sabbath work by the calmen, &c. in Glasgow, Nov. 19.  
 Wreck: the Chevalier, on a rock in the Sound of Jura; cargo saved, Nov. 24.  
 A defensive treaty signed at Vienna, Dec.  
 Earthelemy, a Frenchman, murders two men, Moore and Collard, Dec. 8.  
 Sir Charles Napier arrives in Portsmouth from the Baltic, Dec. 17.  
 Foreign enlistment bill, passes 22, and receives the royal assent, Dec. 22.  
 Militia, 91,812 men; expense £478,740.  
 In the factories of the United Kingdom there has been, during the present year, an increase of 6,567 horse power, which, calculating 4 persons employed in proportion to each horse power, gives an increase of 26,268 persons employed in factories.  
 Deaths: Lord Plunket, aged 89, Jan. 1.  
 Rev. G. S. Faber, Jan. 27; John Mart painter, Feb. 17; T. N. Talfourd, suddenly, at Stafford, Mar. 13; John Wil (Christopher North), April 3; L. Cockburn, April 26; Admiral Sir H. Parker, April 26; Marquis of Ansey, April 28; James Montgomery, p. April 30; Lord Medwyn, aged 77, J. 25; J. G. Lockhart; Miss Ferrier; p.

**Britain:**

fessor Edward Forbes; general Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B. (83), Oct. 9; John Kitto, D.D., Nov. 25; Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D. (99), Dec. 22; Capt. Manby.

1 The Russian war continues, Dec. 31.

The following is an official account of the loss incurred by the British forces in the Crimea up to Dec. 31, 1854:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action,.....	90	1,243
Died of their wounds, ...	26	310
Died of disease, &c.,.....	87	3,224
Total, .....	203	4,777

The total number of wounded up to the same period,.....236 4,192

The number remaining in hospital on the same date, 48 4,031

[The average annual mortality of the army stationed in the United Kingdom is 15 per 1,000; but the rate increases in tropical climes to double that number. At these rates 3,200 officers and men die yearly, even in times of peace.]

[“An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin expedition by an Esquimaux, named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae’s party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Roseville, in Hudson’s Bay. On his return to Roseville, the Esquimaux stated, that he wintered with his party in a snow house, where they had six weeks’ constant night. In March last (1854) they started, on the ice, to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but, perhaps, one or two of the men may still be alive, and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John’s watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives, and forks, were found. The ship was a great godsend to these people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, &c. of oak wood. Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger.”—*Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1855. Dr. Rae has since written to the *Athenæum* discrediting the special statements made in the above paragraph, but leaving the main fact unaltered, viz., the loss of Franklin and his party.]

[The method of propelling steam-ships by the screw had so much increased since its introduction by Mr. F. P. Smith in 1829, that up till this year (1854) upwards of 200 commercial steam-ships had been registered in the United Kingdom. They had, however, been found not uniformly successful on long sea routes.]

For the events of the Russian war see Turkey, France, and Russia.

**France.**

1851 Preliminary treaties are signed between France, Austria, Prussia, and England, regarding the war impending with Russia, Jan. 13.

Autograph letter sent by the emperor Napoleon to the emperor Nicholas, to dissuade him from pursuing a course likely to lead to war, Jan. 29.

Pr. Napoleon Buonaparte visits Leopold, king of Belgium, at Brussels, Jan. 30.

Russian ambassador leaves Paris, Feb. 6.

The emperor of Russia’s reply to the autograph letter of the French emper. arrives; not accepting his proposals, Feb. 18.

Ambassadors leave Paris and London at the same time, to demand, before the 30th April, the evacuation of the Danubian provinces, Feb. 27.

The French legislature empowers government to contract a loan of 250,000,000 francs, March 7.

Treaty of alliance between France, Britain, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.

Gen. Canrobert sails with the first division of the French army from Marseilles to Turkey, March 19.

Declaration of war with Russia, March 27.

A new protocol signed by the representatives of the Western Powers and Austria and Prussia, in relation to the Russian war, April 9.

Lord Raglan, British com.-in-chief, and duke of Cambridge feted in Paris, Ap. 17.

Lord Raglan sails from Marseilles, Ap. 22.

Treaty of alliance betw. Britain and France signed at Lond. and ratified at Paris, Ap. M.

M. Parseval-Duchesnes appointed commander-in-chief of Baltic squadron, May.

The French fleet, vice-admiral Duchesnes, joins the British fleet in Baro Sound, Baltic, June 14.

Review of French troops for the Baltic at Boulogne by the emperor Napoleon.

General B. d’Hilliers created a marshal, Aug. 29.

The troops embark on board British ships of war at Calais.

Petropaulovski attacked by the allied fleet, Sep. 1. (See Russia.)

Visit of Albert, princee-consort of England, to the French camp at Boulogne, Sep. 5.

The empress visits Boulogne, Sep. 25.

Marshal St. Arnaud resigns the chief command of the French army, and nominates gen. Canrobert his successor, Sep. 27.

Gen. Bosquet appointed to the command of the 2d division of the army of the East.

Queen Christina of Spain arrives in France, Sep. 17.

Death of marshal St. Arnaud, Oct.

The emperor addresses a letter of condolence to Madame de St. Arnaud; and the legislative council votes an annuity of 20,000 francs, Oct. 26.

Distillation from cereals prohibited; want begins to be felt, Oct. 27.

A defensive treaty signed at Vienna, Dec. 2. Rome and Bologna united by electric telegraph, Dec.

Deaths: M. de Villele, at Toulouse, March 13; count Thibaudan; M. Frazey; M. L. Faucher; Victor Hennequin.

**Germany.**

- 1854 Protocols are signed between the Western Powers and German States, Jan. 13, Ap. 9. Austria and Prussia sign a convention to defend the interests of Germany from attack from any quarter, April 20. Arrest of the archbishop of Friburg by orders of the duke of Baden: high mass and music in churches suspended, May 22. The king of Saxony killed by a kick from his horse, Aug. 10. Prince *John* (brother) succeeds; the late king leaving no issue, Aug. 10.

**Austria.**

- 1854 Protocols signed, preliminary to action by the Allied Powers agt. Russia, Jan. 13. Another protocol signed, April 9. A treaty, offensive and defensive, signed between Austria and Prussia, April 20. The duke of Cambridge visits Vienna, *en route* for Constantinople, for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the emperor, April 20. The emperor marries princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, April 23. [The ceremonial was most gorgeous and solemn.] Treaty between Austria and Turkey, Ju. 14. The Austrian army enters Wallachia by the Rothernthurm Pass, Aug. 20. Austrian troops enter Bucharest, Sep. 6. The representatives of Britain, France, and Austria sign a defensive treaty at Vienna, Dec. 2.

**Prussia.**

- 1854 Protocols signed with Westn. Allies, Jan. 13. A new protocol signed, April 9. A treaty, offensive and defensive, signed with Austria, April 20. The Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the day on which baron Humboldt became one of its members, Aug. 24. [Prussia was generally suspected of coquetting and temporising with reference to the war between Russia and the Western Powers, and several negotiations have been proposed and partly entered into, each unimportant in itself, but all having the same tendency to delude the allies with false hopes, and gain time and breathing space for Russia. The privacy of many of these proposals renders it of little importance to do more than thus signalize their general tendency.]

**Italy.**

- 1854 Repeal of the corn laws, Sardinia, Jan. 20. Death: Silvio Pellico, Feb. 4. Assassination of the duke of Parma, Mar. 26. Judge Grabbi assassinated, June 15. Insurrection in Parma; speedily suppressed, July 21. Insurrectionary tumults in Pisa, Sazzana, &c., Aug. Cholera in Naples; 10,000 persons had died prior to Sep. 1.

**Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland**

Have watched with interest the great contest which has been waging, and are said to be "biding their time;" but no overt act of importance has transpired. Kossuth has eloquently and earnestly pled their cause with the Western Powers, though with but little success.

**Spain.**

- 1854 The queen gives birth to a princess, who only survived three days, Jan. 5. A decree abolishing passports issued, Jan. 2. Revolt of Cordova regiment of infantry Sarragossa; the greater part of the regiment killed, the remainder escape to France, Feb. 20. Great excitement; the ministry declare the kingdom in a state of siege, Feb. 22. Insurrection in Barcelona; suppressed March 29. Military insurrection, headed by gen. O'Donnel and 2,000 of the cavalry, Madrid, June 27. Military insurrection under gen. O'Donnel &c., June 30. The city and garrison of Barcelona pronounce against the government; several other chief towns follow the example July 15. Insurrection in Madrid; the ministry fly, and a junta is appointed, July 17. The district of Madrid urge the Junta to Safety to detain the queen-mother tried by the cortes, Aug. 5. The constituent cortes convoked, Aug. 1. The convocation of a constituent cortes on Nov. 8 decreed, Aug. 14. Espartero and gen. O'Donnel enter Madrid, July 29. Espartero becomes president of the council of a new ministry, and takes the oath before the queen; gen. O'Donnel is made minister of war, Aug. The queen-mother is escorted to the Portuguese frontier by the national troops. Riots in Madrid in consequence, Aug. 28. All political associations dissolved by royal decree, Sep. 1. Cholera in Madrid and Barcelona, Sep.

**Portugal.**

- 1854 The king of Portugal and his brother, the duke of Oporto, visit London, June 3, and return, *via* France, June 10. Q.-mother of Spain enters Portugal, Aug. The king attends reviews of the French troops at Boulogne, Sep. 5.

**Sweden and Denmark.**

- 1854 Sweden and Denmark issue an address, in which they intimate to the governments of Europe that they will observe a strict neutrality in the impending war between the Western Powers and Russia, Jan. 3. The Danish diet negatives a ministerial proposal for empowering the government to proclaim a constitution for the entire kingdom, without the co-operation of the legislative chambers, by a majority of 8 to 1, Feb. 23. The king of Denmark issues a new constitution, July 29. The fleet of the Western Allies captures Bomarsund, Aug. 16. The diet appoints a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against the ministry, for promulgating the July constitution, Oct. 15. The king of Denmark opens the railway between Flensborg and Tönning with great ceremony. An order issued for placing the whole Swedish army in wararray, and preparing for mobilization, Dec. 23.

**Russia.**

- 54 Russians defeated by the Turks at Kalafat, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Jan.  
The freight of wheat at Odessa has fallen from 25s. to 12s. 6d. a-quarter.  
So great is the demand for labour at Odessa, to load the numerous ships eager to get cargoes and be off, that as much as 16s. 3d. a-day is paid to the porters.  
Russian force in the Black Sea:—Four three deckers of 120 guns, one of which is old and not sea-worthy; eleven liners, from 80 to 84 guns; five frigates of 54, and two of 48 guns; three sloops of 36, and four of 24 guns; ten brigs of 18, eight of 14, five of 12, and five of 10 guns; three schooners of 12, and five of 10 guns, with a few steamers.  
Baron Brunow, Russian ambassador, leaves England, Feb. 7.  
The emperor replies to the autograph letter of the empr. Napoleon, Feb. (See Fr.)  
Exportation of corn from the Baltic or Black Sea ports prohibited, March 6.  
British ultimatum delivered by hon. capt. Blackwood to the emperor of Russia, March 13.  
The Russians cross the Danube, March 23.  
The emperor having refused a direct reply, capt. Blackwood leaves St. Petersburg on 19th, and reaches London March 25.  
Death of Sir James Wylie, chief physician to the court; he left the whole of his large fortune to the emperor.  
Russia includes in its territorial area a seventh part of the land-surface of the earth, or somewhere near 7,293,850 Eng. square miles. It is ninety times larger in extent than Great Britain, and thirty times in area than France. The Russian language is spoken by 50,000,000 people.  
Engagement before Kalafat; 500 Russians and 14 Turks killed, April 16.  
Odessa bombarded; the imperial mole, the Russian shipping, barracks, and stores destroyed, April 21.  
Russia concludes treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva, April.  
The outworks of the fortress of Hango destroyed by three English steam frigates, April 28.  
Blockade of Riga, Windau, and Libau, May 12.  
The S. ship Tiger, while be-fogged, runs aground about fifty yards from shore, nearly four miles from Odessa. The Russians fired from behind a bank on it until it surrendered, May 12.  
[During the firing captain Gifford had his left leg shot off and his right one wounded; he died of his wounds at Odessa, June 1.]  
Silistria besieged by the Russians, May 17.  
The Russians retire from Lesser Wallachia after some fighting.  
Bombardment of Redout Kaleh by the Agamemnon and Charlemagne, and its evacuation by the Russians, May 19.  
The combined fleets anchor in the Black Sea, May 20.  
During a twenty days' cruise off Sebastopol, not one of the enemy's ships—"not even a scout"—come forth; while the

**Russia.**

- cruisers of the allies bring in prizes from all parts.  
1854 Russian forts on Circassian coasts abandoned.  
The Arrogant and Hecla gallantly cut out two Russian ships from the fleet at Eck-ness, May 20.  
Bombardment of Gustavsvern, May 22.  
The flying division of the Baltic fleet destroy the dockyards of Uleaborg and Brahestadt, and burn 30,000 barrels of tar, besides a quantity of timber and marine stores, May 30.  
Capture of Tornea by admiral Plumridge, June 8.  
The Russians are compelled to raise the siege of Silistria, and are forced across the Danube, June 15.  
[The Russians had "an army on the right bank of the Danube which at one time amounted to 60,000 men. They had 60 guns in position, and threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell; they constructed more than three miles of approaches, and sprung six mines; yet during 40 days not one inch of ground was gained, and they abandoned the siege, leaving the petty field-work, against which their principal efforts had been directed, a shapeless mass, from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in the possession of its original defenders."—*Lieut. Nasmyth.*]  
The Russian batteries, at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, destroyed by the s.s. Firebrand and Fury, capt. Parker, June 29.  
Cronstadt reconnoitred by the allied Baltic fleet, June 29.  
The Russians retreat from Bucharest towards Sereth, July 26.  
The Russians defeat the Turks near Bayazid in Armenia, July 30.  
Battle between the Turks and Russians on the borders of Armenia and Georgia; the former defeated, Aug. 4.  
Battle of Kurukdereck; Gen. Bebutoff defeats the Turks at Kars, Aug. 5.  
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.  
[These fortresses took twenty-five years to construct, and cost £6,000,000.]  
Kola, capital of Russian Lapland, destroyed by capt. Lyons of the Miranda, Aug. 23.  
The allied squadron of England and France attack the fortified town of Petropaulovski; injure it greatly, and destroy two forts, Sep. 1.  
Landing of the allied forces, 23,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8,000 Turks, under marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, at Eupatoria and Old Fort, Sep. 13.  
Evacuation of Moldavia by Russians, Sep. 15.  
Battle of the Alma, Sep. 20.  
On the slopes of the right bank of the Alma about 50,000 Russians were ranged; in less than three hours the allied troops drove them from their position, and gained the heights the enemy had held.  
[Great gallantry and steadiness displayed.]  
Of valour tingled to the dancing flag.  
A wild cheer drowned the cannon, blind with smoke,  
Stumbling o'er rocks, shattered with shell and shot,  
We staggered on. Our banner—glorious rag—  
Is dashed to earth—from dying hands 'tis caught  
Again! 'tis foremost in the stern advance,  
Hurrah! "—*Sonnets on the War.*  
*Continued on next page.*

**Russia.**

1854 Number of British—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Killed,.....	26	19	2	306
Wounded,73	95	17		1,427

Balaklava surrenders to the allied army of France and Britain, Sep. 26.

Investment of Sebastopol commd., Sep. 28.

Return of the Baltic fleet determined on, Sep.

The czar prohibits the export of corn into Austria.

At Eupatoria an attack of Cossacks is repulsed, Oct. 11.

Trenches opened before Sebastopol, Oct. 11.

Attack on Sebastopol by land and sea begins, Oct. 17.

Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.

Number of British—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Killed,.....	13	16	4	142
Wounded,27	21	4		199

As nearly as can be ascertained the Russian army amounts to 540,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, 44,000 artillery, 12,000 genie, and 478,000 reserve, garrison, and irregular troops; forming a total of 1,154,000 men.

The Russians make a sortie from Sebastopol against the second division of the British army, but are repulsed with considerable loss by the troops commanded by Sir De Lacy Evans, Oct. 26.

Her majesty, queen Victoria's, thanks to the army before Sebastopol, published by Lord Raglan, Oct. 27.

Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.

[On the 4th there was a stir in Sebastopol, and a ringing of bells. At daylight on the 5th the Russian volleys roused the soldiery from sleep. In hot haste all was got ready, and 8,000 British with 6,000

French held the day against a force of 60,000 Russians, and compelled them to retreat with a loss of 15,000 men.]

"When can their glory fade?  
O the wild charge they made!  
All the world wondered.  
Honour the charge they made!  
Honour the light brigade—  
Noble six (eight?) hundred!"

*Examiner, A. T.—Alfred Tennyson?*

[“The ruins of Inkermann, which have given a name to a fierce battle, stand on the edge of a cliff-like precipice on the Russian side of the valley, about a mile from the head of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of a broken line of gray walls, battlemented in part with round towers, masses of gray stone protrude abruptly through the soil around the ruins, of such quaint sharp-cut forms that in the distance they might be taken for the remains of some ancient city.”—*Blackwood's Magazine, Feb. 1855.*]

Fearful hurricane in the Black Sea, Nov. 14, in which the following among other disastrous weeks occurred:—

The Resistance, a magazine ship.

The Henri IV., a French 80 gun ship.

Liprandi, after setting fire to his huts, enters Sebastopol, Dec. 6.

The Russian losses in men put *hors de combat* by sword and sickness amounts to 35,108; it may, however, safely be affirmed that the calculation of 40,000 is rather**Russia.**

under than above the actual minimum. Besides this, it is calculated that the navy and marines, who have been mainly exposed to fire in the fortress-batteries, have suffered a loss of 4,500 men. Comparing the strength of the Russian battalions, when they commenced their march from Bessarabia, with their actual number mustered on the field of action, it is found that a further loss of from 30 to 40 per cent. has been sustained by them.

**Netherlands.**

1854 H.R.H. Prince Napoleon Buonaparte visits King Leopold at Brussels, Jan. 30. [The policy of the Netherlands has been peace—a wise policy for young nations—surrounded by strong armed and important peoples, whose friendships may aid, whose enmity would crush. Conciliation and neutrality are difficult to maintain in the midst of contention. Hitherto, however, king Leopold has happily preserved peace without an alliance with active war-powers.]

**Turkish Empire.**

1854 Schamyl obtains arms and ammunition, sent from Constantinople.

Fire at Constantinople; 400 houses destroyed, Jan. 1.

Successes of the Turks at Kalafat and on the line of the Danube, on the 6th, 7th and 8th Jan.

Battle of Citate, Jan. 6.

The Turks driven back upon Kars, owing to the incompetence of Abdi Paacha.

The combined fleets return to the Bosphorus on 23d Jan.; the ambassadors protest against their return to Beicos Bay.

A division of the fleet departs on the 25th for Varna, with a convoy; and the remaining ships, with Turkish transports to Batoum, on the 28th.

The Siraskier dismissed; Riza Paacha succeeds; Achmet Pasha succeeds Riza a minister of marine, Feb.

Conspiracy at Constantinople, involving more than one notoriously Russian agent baron Oelsner and about forty persons arrested.

The sultan issues a firman establishing the equality of the evidence of Christian and Mussulmans, Feb. 25.

The tripartite treaty or convention between France, England, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople, March 12.

The allied fleets at Beicos.

The Russians cross the Danube on the 23d March and subsequent days, and establish themselves on the right bank.

The Porte resolves to annex the property of the mosques to itself.

Deposition of Sheik-ul-Islam for opposing the confiscation, March 27.

Rupture betw. Turkey and Greece, Mar. 27.

The Greek and Turkish ambassadors respectively leave their places, March 27.

General Canrobert and upwards of 1,000 French troops land at Gallipoli, Mar. 31.

The combined fleets at Kavarna.

Admiral Dundas signals the fleet “to take, burn, and destroy everything Russian.”

The Furious, war steamer, ordered to Odessa with a flag of truce to bring

**Turkish Empire.**

- away the British consul; sends a boat on shore, which is not permitted to land. On returning to the ship the Russian batteries fire shot and shell into her, although her white flag is flying; she reaches the ship in safety.
- 24 20,000 French and 8,000 English troops at Gallipoli, March.
- Several British and Highland regiments at Scutari, March.
- Odessa bombarded; the Russian Tongue battery explodes, the barracks and stores completely destroyed, and the shipping moored in the harbour burnt, April 12.
- Silistria bombarded by Russians, Apr. 14.
- Engagement before Kalafat between Russians and Turks; loss of the former 500, of the latter 14, April 16.
- The French and British military commanders arrive at Constantinople, May.
- Letters of welcome from the sultan to the duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Raglan, and marshal St. Arnaud.
- The sultan gives a grand banquet in honour of Prince Napoleon, May 8.
- Silistria in a state of siege, May 17; it is held by 18,000 troops.
- Turks make a sortie, killing 3,000 Russians in the trenches, and spiking some guns.
- Council of war, Varna, May 18.
- [Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, Omar Pacha, and the Turkish seraskier were the chief members.]
- Achmet Pasha, minister of marine, appointed grand vizier; Halil Pasha, minister of marine.
- Review of British and French troops near Constantinople, in honour of queen Victoria's birthday, May 24.
- Assault upon two of the redoubts of the fortress of Silistria by the Russians, repulsed after three hours' hard fighting; loss of the Turks, 100 killed and wounded; Russians 1,500 killed, and triple that number wounded, May 28.
- A truce agreed on to bury the dead.
- The assault again renewed on the 2d, 5th, and 9th June, with like results.
- Debarcation of French and English troops at Varna, May 29.
- Musha Pasha, commander of the fortress of Silistria, is mortally wounded while sitting at the Stamboul gate, June 2.
- The Russians spring three abortive nines; the Turks make a sortie in force, and inflict a signal defeat, June 13.
- Treaty between Turkey and Austria signed, June 14.
- The Russians totally routed, and the siege of Silistria raised, June 15.
- The Russians recross the Danube, destroying their bridges as they retreat.
- Review of the British and French troops at Varna by Omar Pacha, July 6.
- Battle of Giurgevo, July 8.
- Cholera at Varna, July 22.
- Terrible devastations of cholera in the allied army at the Black Sea, July and Aug.
- Conflict: Russians and Turks near Giurgevo; former defeated, with 2,000 slain and 5,000 prisoners, July 23.
- The Russians evacuate Bucharest, July 28.
- Battle of Kurukdereh, Aug. 5.

**Turkish Empire.**

- 1854 The advanced guard of Turks (8,000) enter Bucharest, Aug. 8.
- Fire at Varna, Aug. 10.
- Austrian army enters Wallachia, Aug. 29.
- Austrian army occupy Bucharest, Sep. 6.
- Prince Stirbey, viceroy of Wallachia, re-enters Bucharest, Oct. 4.
- For other events connected with the war see France, Britain, and Russia.*

**Greece.**

- 1854 Revolt in Albania agt. the Turks, Feb. 10.
- Rupture betw. Greece and Turkey, Mar. 27.
- Their ambassadors leave, March 27.
- A French force seizes the Greek ships in the Piræus, May 25.
- Otho issues a declaration of strict neutrality in the Russian war; and appoints a new ministry, May 26.

**Persia and Tartary.**

- 1854 Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva, conclude treaties with Russia, April.
- [Russia employs treaties as the wedge by which enslavement may be gradually introduced. As a friend it detects weakness; as a foe it takes advantage of that knowledge to destroy. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."]

**India and China.**

- 1854 The emperor of Japan agrees with the emperor of Russia to open the trade of that island to all the world in a year, April.
- Riot at Singapore; 400 assassinations, May 5.
- Battle near Canton between the revolutionists and imperialists; the revolutionists conquer, July 20.
- [The whole province of Canton lies at the mercy of the revolutionists.]
- The revolutionists invest Canton, Aug. 7.
- The imperialists recapture four towns in the north; Canton is greatly distressed; business depressed, Dec.

**Africa.**

- 1854 The viceroy of Egypt, Abbas Pacha, dies of apoplexy, July 14.
- Said Pacha (son) succeeds, July 14.
- Sir George Grey, governor of Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 7.

**America.**

- 1854 Fire at Quebec, in which the parliament house and buildings, and a great part of the library, are destroyed, Feb. 1.
- A "Rights of Women" convention held, Albany, U. S., Feb. 14.
- Dr. Duff, the missionary, arrives and is enthusiastically received in the U. S. and Canada, March.
- U. S. congress resolve to remain neutral in the war in Europe; but to maintain that free ships make free goods, excepting articles contraband of war, April 12.
- San Salvador, in Central America, completely destroyed by an earthquake, and one-fourth of its inhabitants buried alive, April 16.
- Santa Anna bombards Acapulco, Apr. 22.
- Santa Anna defeated before Acapulco by Alvarez, May 5.
- Anti-slavery riot in Boston, U. S., May 24.
- [The seizure of a fugitive slave was the immediate occasion of the excitement. He was marched on board, to be taken down south, by an escort of 1,000 armed men,

**America.**

- a detachment of artillery, and the whole body of the Boston police, May 29.]
- 1854 Commercial reciprocity treaty between British America and the U. S. concluded at Washington, June 7.
- Lord Elgin opens the Canadian parliament, June 13.
- Lord Elgin prorogues the Canadian parliament, June 23.
- [The ministry were defeated on a vote in answer to the address, by 42 to 29.]
- At San Bernardino 400 acres of wheat are burned, June 29.
- Cholera in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and others of the West India islands; panic extreme and mortality fearful, June.
- Cholera in Boston, June.
- In the Sinsun and Vaca valleys 1,400 acres of wheat are burned, July 7.
- The Nebraska bill, July.
- Fire in Minnesota, Nevada county, U. S.; three houses alone left; loss 52,000 dollars, July 8.
- Fire in San Francisco; sixty-five houses, and property to the amount of 225,000 dollars destroyed, July 11.
- Fire in Columbia, Toulumare county, U. S.; property destroyed valued at 500,000 dollars, July 11.
- Greytown bombarded and burnt by capt. Hollins, for an alleged assault on the U. S. consul, Mr. Borland, July 13.
- The British America and U. S. reciprocity treaty, and a neutrality treaty with Russia ratified by the senate, Aug. 5.
- Fire in New Orleans; 1,000,000 dolls. worth of property, but few lives lost, Aug. 5.
- Proclamation convoking parliament for despatch of business on Sep. 5, issued Aug. 9.
- An act to empower the legislature of Canada to alter the constitution of the legislative council of that province, &c., passed the British imperial parliament, Aug. 11.
- Explosion of a mould in the U. S. navy-yard foundry, Washington; the eruption set the building in a blaze, and it was completely destroyed, Aug. 11.
- Fire in Belize, Honduras, nearly £100,000 worth of property destroyed, Aug.
- The Mormonites make great endeavours to increase the number of their adherents and the power of their sect and district.
- Cholera in Grenada and St. Lucia, Aug.
- Cholera in Jamaica and Barbadoes, Aug.
- Election in Canada, Sep. 1.
- The Canadian parliament reassemble; the Hincks ministry deid., and Allan Mac-Nab requested to form a new ministry.
- Riots in Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, &c., Sep.
- Cholera in New Orleans, Sep.
- Massacre of lieut. Grattan, serjeant Favor, corp. M'Nulty, and twenty private soldiers by the Sioux Indians, Sep.
- Death: John Craig, geologist, late of Glasgow, at MacGregor's landing, Sep. 29.
- Baby show at Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 2.
- [A disgraceful, and degrading American *improvement* (?) on British cattle shows. The precedent will be more honoured in the breach than the observance.]
- Collision on the Great Western Railway, Canada; 50 lives lost, Oct. 26.

**America.**

- 1854 Sir H. Barkly opens the Jamaica legislature, Nov. 28.
- The U. S. at present consists of 31 states & territories, and 1 district.
- Patriotic Fund subscriptions opened; sympathy with mother-country expressed. Dec.
- Australasia and Polynesia.**
- 1854 Mr. Latrobe, at the prorogation of the council of Victoria, announces his resignation, and the appointment of his successor, Sir C. Hotham, April 12.
- Sir Charles Hotham, governor of Victoria holds his first levée, July 3.
- Melbourne "crystal palace" begun, Aug.
- [ "Landing two years ago in Melbourne and exposed there to the horrible discomforts which that place presented, I fled to Sydney as a city of refuge, and was not disappointed in obtaining that which I sought—nearly all the comfort of an English home. My impressions of Melbourne took their colour from that most unfavourable period in her history. How was I astonished on my recent visit to see the stupendous alterations that had been effected! The wide streets, the handsome shops, the capital foot-pavements, the abundance of excellent hotels, the torrent of population, the order and activity in the streets, and the vast extent of the city, with the stability and ever splendour of some of its buildings, were subjects of constant surprise and congratulation. Those who reside in Melbourne and have become daily acquainted with its growth, cannot appreciate the wonder with which strangers must regard their work. In my humble opinion Melbourne at this moment presents the most extraordinary instance of the power and enterprise of the human race that the world ever saw,—streets, with well-paved foot-paths, of the width of Oxford-Street, London, and nearly of the same length and lined with shops, in the plate-glass windows of which are displayed all the luxurious necessities of the highest state of civilization; suburbs extending for miles, where comfortable houses as well as cottages of every description are found, constituted of iron, wood, brick, tin packing-cases, or of canvas; these, interspersed with churches, chapels, school-houses, and now possessing an imposing structure in timber and glass, in humble imitation of the Great Crystal Palace of 1851."—*Sydney Empire*.]
- Adelaide is visited by a destructive storm of hail, lightning, and thunder, Oct. 2.
- [A great deal of property destroyed.]
- Outbreak at Ballarat gold fields, in opposition to the license fee system; great excitement, Nov.
- Melbourne in a state of agitation on the convict question, Nov.
- [A series of resolutions was carried denouncing the system.]
- A great stagnation of trade, resulting from over-impotation, begins to be felt; commerce suffers considerably, Dec.
- Patriotic Fund subscriptions opened, to manifest the feeling with which Russian war is taken up by all Brit. subjects, Dec.

# CYCLOPÆDIA OF HISTORY.

## PART SECOND.

### CONTENTS.

EXPLANATIONS.—*a* signifies Before Christ; *c*, about; *fab.*, fabulous; *p.*, refers to the page in Part First; a query (?) signifies that the date is doubtful or uncertain. In this part of the Cyclopædia of Universal History the chief events are arranged in regular Alphabetic succession, like the words in a Dictionary; but whenever a number of events of the same kind could be classed together, under any generic term, they have been arranged under that term, thus securing at once brevity of expression and ease of reference. Under the date of any event details will be found in Part I.

BIOGRAPHICAL.		PAGE	CIVIL, <i>continued.</i>		PAGE
Abdications . . . . .		iii	Earthquakes . . . . .		xvii
Assassinations . . . . .		iv	Eruptions . . . . .		xxxiv
Battles . . . . .		xvi	Explosions . . . . .		xxxvi
Chief Persons . . . . .		xvii	Famines . . . . .		xxxvi
Executions . . . . .		xxxv	Fires . . . . .		xxxvi
Feudal Tenements . . . . .		xxxviii	Fisheries . . . . .		xxxvi
Gifts . . . . .		lix	Floods . . . . .		xxxvi
Grants . . . . .		xliv	Knighthood, Orders of . . . . .		xl
Hereditary . . . . .		xli	Leagues . . . . .		xli
Letters . . . . .		lii	Massacres . . . . .		xlii
Letters of Marque . . . . .		lix	Ministries . . . . .		xliii
Letters of Recommendation . . . . .		lix	Monks, Orders of . . . . .		xliv
Letters of Respite . . . . .		lix	Mutinies . . . . .		xliv
Letters of Safe Conduct . . . . .		lxi	Orders of Knighthood . . . . .		xl
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .			"    Ecclesiastics . . . . .		xliv
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .			Parliaments . . . . .		xlv
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .			Parties . . . . .		xlv
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .			Peace . . . . .		xlv
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .			Plague . . . . .		xvi
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .			Public Structures . . . . .		xvi
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .			Abbeys . . . . .		iii
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .			Bridges . . . . .		ix
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .			Canals . . . . .		x
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .			Castles . . . . .		x
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .			Cathedrals . . . . .		x
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .			Churches . . . . .		x
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .			Dockyards . . . . .		xvi
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .			Foundling Hospitals . . . . .		xxxvii
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .			Labyrinths . . . . .		xli
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .			Monuments . . . . .		lix
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .			Priors . . . . .		xlv
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .			Railways . . . . .		xlvi
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .			Statues . . . . .		lix
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .			Temples . . . . .		lx
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .			Theatres . . . . .		lx
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
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Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Voyaging . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Trading . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Commerce . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Navigation . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Passage . . . . .					
Letters of Safe Travelling . . . . .					



# INDEX.

## ABB

**BBEYS—(See Priors)—**

Bangor, .....	560
Clogher, .....	500
Cockersend, .....	1200
Coverham, .....	1280
Croyland, .....	753
Cymmer, .....	1200
Denbigh, .....	1330
Dryburgh, .....	1150
Dunfermline, .....	1075
Fonthill, .....	1763-5
Fulda, .....	784
Gloucester, .....	700, 1102, 1122
Hales, .....	1246
Hales-Owen, bt. ....	1215
Melrose, .....	1326
Monte Cassino, .....	529
Paisley, .....	1219
Phaim, .....	305
Poitiers, .....	360
Reculvers, .....	669
Roche, .....	1147
Sion, .....	1414
Tichfield, .....	1232
Westminster, .....	1220
Westminster towers, bt. ....	731
Winchelsea, .....	1310
York, .....	1088

**Suppressed—**

in England, .....	1539
in France, .....	1790
in Germany, .....	1785

**EDICATIONS—**

Amurath, .....	1443
Baliol, Scotland, .....	1306
Buonaparte, J., Naples, .....	1808
Buonaparte, Jer., Westph. ....	1813
Buonaparte, L., Holland, .....	1810
Buonaparte, Nap., France, .....	1814
Cantacuzene, .....	1355
Casimir, Poland, .....	1669
Charles Albert, Sardinia, .....	1849
Charles IV. Spain, .....	1808
Charles, Naples, .....	1759
Charles V. emp. ....	1556
Charles X. France, .....	1830
Christina, Spain, .....	1840
Christina, Sweden, .....	1654
Don Miguel, Portugal, .....	1834
Don Pedro, Brazil, .....	1831
Don Pedro, Portugal, .....	1826
Emanuel, Sardinia, .....	1821
Eric IX. Denmark, .....	1439
Eric XIII. Sweden, .....	1441
Felix V. ....	1449
Ferdinand, .....	1808
Ferdinand VII. Austria, .....	1848

## ABD

**ABBICATIONS—**

Francis II. Germany, .....	1804
Frederic Aug. II. Poland, .....	1704
Henry IV. Germany, .....	1080
Henry of Poland, .....	1575
James II. England, .....	1688
Lestus V. Poland, .....	1200
Louis Charles, Bavaria, .....	1848
Louis Philippe, France, .....	1848
Nazar, .....	1313
Otho, Hungary, .....	1309
Philip V. Spain, .....	1724
Pope John, .....	1415
Richard II. ....	1399
Stanislaus, Poland, .....	1795
Stephen II. Hungary, .....	1114
Sylla, .....	679
Victor, Sardinia, .....	1730
Victor, Sardinia, .....	1802
William I. Holland, .....	1840

**ABOLITION OF—**

Althing, Iceland, .....	1800
Baronial service, Italy, .....	1785
Benefit of clergy, England, .....	1827
Brazil slave-trade, .....	1832
Capital punishment, .....	1827
Capital punish., Florence, .....	1786
187 Convents, Russia, .....	1832
Corn laws, .....	1846
Court of delegates, .....	1833
Droit d'Aubane, .....	1819
Game laws, France, .....	1790
Grand viziership, .....	1838
Hanging in chains, .....	1835
House tax, .....	1836

**Inquisition, &c.—**

Milan, .....	1775
Naples, .....	1782
Parma, .....	1782
Spain, .....	1808
Tuscany, .....	1782

**Janissaries, .....** 1826

**Lettres de cachet, .....** 1791

**Papacy, .....** 1798

**Pillory, .....** 1816

**Star chamber, .....** 1641

**Secretarysh. of State in Scot.,** 1724

**Serfdom, Prussia, .....** 1808

**Slave-trade gradually, begun** 1791

**Slavery in British Canada, .....** 1834

**Torture, Hanover, .....** 1820

**Torture in Paris, .....** 1788

**Vassalage, Courland, .....** 1818

**Vassalage, Holstein, .....** 1797

**Vassalage, Hungary, .....** 1785

**Villanage in England, .....** 1574

**Window tax, .....** 1852

## ACA

**ACADEMIES—(See Schools and So-**

**Architecture—** *(cities)—*

Berlin, .....	1799
Milan, .....	1380
Paris, .....	1671

**Arts and Sciences—**

Bologna, .....	1712
Massachussets, .....	1780
Munich, .....	1759
Philadelphia, .....	1749

**Belles Lettres—**

Brussels, .....	1773
Cacu, .....	1750
Florence, .....	1272
France (Acad. France), .....	1635
Stockholm, .....	1753

**Eccelestical—**

Bologna, .....	1687
----------------	------

**Fine Arts—**

Dublin, .....	1823
Royal Academy, London, 1765	
Scottish Acad. Edinburgh, 1826	

**History—**

Madrid, .....	1750
---------------	------

**Military—**

Brest and Toulon, .....	1682
Germany, .....	1752
Paris, .....	1751
Petersburg, .....	1732
Spain, .....	1751
Woolwich, .....	1741

**Sciences—**

Amiens, .....	1750
Berlin, .....	1700
Copenhagen, .....	1742
Dijon, .....	1740
Dublin, science and lit., .....	1786
Edinburgh Royal Society, 1783	
Erfurt, .....	1754
Florence, della crusca, .....	1582
Genoa, .....	1783
Haerlem, .....	1760
Lisbon, .....	1779
London Royal Society, .....	1663
Lyons, .....	1700
Mantua, Vigilanti, .....	1704
Marseilles, .....	1726
Milan, .....	1719
Naples, .....	1695
New York, .....	1814
Padua, .....	1792
Petersburg, .....	1725
Ronen, .....	1731
Stockholm, .....	1741
Turin, .....	1759
Upsal, .....	1720
Verona, .....	1780

ACADEMIES, *continued*—

<i>Surgery</i> —	
Dublin, .....	1785
London, Coll. of Surgeons, 1745	
Paris, .....	1731
<b>ACT</b> —	
Abjuration, .....	1672
Accession, the English, .....	1714
Admiralty court, .....	1357
Affirmation, .....	1702, 1793, 1836
Alien, Britain, .....	1793
Alien, new, .....	1836
Alien registration, .....	1795, 1826
American (1st) stamp, .....	1764
Anatomy, .....	1540, 1832
Apostacy, .....	1697
Arbitration, .....	1833
Assurance, .....	1720
Attainder, .....	1701
Benefit societies, .....	1795
Benefit building societies, .....	1836
Black, the, .....	1722
Chimney sweepers', .....	
1789, 1824, 1840	
Civil list, American, .....	1767
Common law procedure, .....	1854
Commutation, .....	1784
Conventicle, new, .....	1671
Copyright, .....	1710, 1774, 1842
Cruelty to animals, .....	1822
Embargo, America, .....	1807
Five mile, .....	1665
Foreign enlistment bill, .....	1854
Foreign ships to coasting	
trade, admission, .....	1854
Friendly societies, .....	1850
Gaming-houses (the) suppres-	
sion, .....	1854
"Gin," the, .....	1731
Govern. of West. Australia, .....	1829
Habeas corpus, .....	1669
Income tax, .....	1846
Ireland (the) insurrection, .....	1822
Legis. council for Canada, .....	1854
Merchant shipping, .....	1853
Militia, .....	1853
Militia amendment, .....	1854
Mutiny, .....	1689, 1717, 1828
Navigation, first, .....	1331
Navigation, .....	1651
Occasional conformity, .....	1719
Patent law amendment, .....	1852
Peccage limitation, .....	1719
Penny postage, .....	1839
Police improvement, Scotld. 1850	
Prize, Russia, .....	1854
Property and income tax, .....	1846
Public health, .....	1854
Railway and canal traffic, .....	1854
Recognition, .....	1490
Reform, .....	1832
Reformatory schools, Scotld. 1854	
Registration of births, mar-	
riages, and deaths, .....	1836
Scotland, .....	1854
Riot, .....	1715
Roman Catholic relief, .....	1791
Royal marriage, .....	1772
Sabbath sale of beer bill, .....	1854
Safety and Union, .....	1789
Safety and Union, Sweden, .....	1789
Schism, .....	1719
Scotch episcopalian relief, .....	1791
Scottish juries, .....	1854
Security, .....	1704
Seditious meetings, .....	1817
South sea scheme, .....	1717
Stamp, first, .....	1694
Steam navigation, .....	1851
Succession duty on real estate, 1853	

## ACT—

Succession, Germany, .....	1713
Succession settlement, .....	1701
Test, .....	1673
Tithe commutation, .....	1836
Toleration, .....	1689
Uniformity, .....	1559, 1661
Union, Ireland, .....	1800
Union, Scotland, .....	1706
Unitarian relief, .....	1813
Africa, .....	p. 24
<b>AGE or Era</b> —	
Abraham, .....	a2016
the Actiatic, .....	31
Alexandria, .....	a5503
Antioch, .....	a5493
Armenian, .....	552
Ascension, of the, .....	295
Augustan, .....	a27
Cæsarean, .....	a49
Christian, .....	a4004
Constantinople, of, .....	a5509
Dioclesian, .....	284
Greek, .....	a311
Hegiran, .....	622
Jewish, .....	a3760
Julian, .....	a45
Martyrs, of the, .....	284
Nabonassar, of, .....	a747
Olympiad, .....	a776
Persian, .....	632
Pisa, of, .....	a4003
Reformation, .....	1530
Rome, of, .....	a753
Seleucides, of the, .....	311
Spain, of, .....	39
Tyre, of, .....	125
Yezdegird, .....	632
Aggression, the papal, .....	1850
<b>Agricultural Societies</b> —	
Dublin, .....	1731
English, .....	1777
Highland, .....	1793
London board, .....	1793
Alcoran, .....	610
Ale known, .....	a404
Excise, England, .....	1660
Allodial tenures, .....	477
<b>Almanacs</b> —	
Duty repealed on, .....	1834
First English, .....	1380
First printed, .....	1472
Nautical, .....	1767
<b>ALLIANCES</b> —(See <i>Treaties</i> )—	
Aja, .....	1701
Austrian, .....	1812
Anstria and Prussia, .....	1792
Austria and Russia, .....	1747
England and France, .....	1854
England and Netherlands, .....	1626
Eng. Holland, and Sweden, 1668	
England and Persia, .....	1800
England and Portugal, .....	1661
England and Prussia, .....	1788
England and Spain, .....	1730
France and America, .....	1778
France and Portugal, .....	1641
France and Sardinia, .....	1733
Frankfort, .....	1744
Fursterbund, .....	1786
Grand, the, .....	1689
Holy, the, .....	1515, 1814
Hungary and Venice, .....	1501
Latium and Rome, .....	a358
Quadruple, .....	1718, 1744
Rome and Egypt, .....	a203
Rome and Palestine, .....	a160
Sparta and Argos, .....	a418
Sparta and Macedon, .....	a124
Syria and Egypt, .....	a197

## ALLIANCES—

Toplitz, .....	18
Triple, the, .....	1717, 17
Vienna, .....	16
Warsaw, .....	17
Alphabet, letters of, introd. .....	a18
<b>Amphitheatres</b> —	
Verona, .....	
Vespasian, .....	
<b>Antediluvian chronology</b> —	
Babylonian, .....	p
Chinese, .....	p
Indian, .....	p
<b>Aqueducts</b> —	
Ellesmere, .....	18
Segovia, .....	1
Arabia, .....	p. 1
Arabic numerals introduced, .....	12
<b>Archbishoprics</b> —	
Canterbury, .....	5
Glasgow, .....	14
St. Andrews, .....	14
York, .....	1
Arnada, .....	15
Armed neutrality, .....	17
Armenia, .....	p
Army, first standing, in Eng., .....	p
Articles, the thirty-nine, .....	15
Asia, .....	pp. 3.
<b>ASSASSINATIONS</b> —(See <i>Murders</i> )—	
Agathocles (Macon), .....	2
Alexander, .....	a
Ali Murdan, .....	17
Amboise, .....	16
Antigonous, .....	a1
Aphidas, .....	a1
Arteveldt, J., .....	13
Ataulphus, .....	4
Aurelian, .....	2
Beaton, Cardinal, .....	15
Berri, Duc de, .....	184, 18
Buckingham (Fellows), .....	16
Cæsar, .....	a
Caligula, .....	a
Caracalla, .....	2
Cerda, Charles de la, .....	13
Charles, of Spain, .....	13
Comier, .....	18
Crassus, .....	a
Darius (Bessus), .....	2
Drummond (St. Naughton), .....	18
Eric, .....	a
Flaccus (Fimbria) .....	a
Godfrey, .....	10
Gustavus, .....	17
Hasdrubal, .....	2
Henry III. (France), .....	14
Henry IV. (Navarre?) .....	10
Humzala, .....	15
Irage, .....	a19
Istria, Count d', .....	18
Jaffier, .....	17
John, duke of Flanders, .....	14
Juan el Tuerto, .....	14
Kaïkobod, .....	12
Keller, .....	18
Kilwarden, Lord, .....	18
Kleber, .....	18
Kotzebue (Sand), .....	18
Lafayette, M. C. (Plagniol,	
A. M.), .....	18
Lais, .....	a2
Lennox, .....	15
Luz, P., .....	15
Luz, marquis de, .....	16
Marat, .....	17
Marcel, E., .....	17
Masaniello, .....	16
Mohammed, of Fez, .....	15
Mortier, &c., .....	18



BATTLES, *continued*—

Caboba, .....	1821
Cabul, .....	1841
Caldiero, .....	1796
Calisk, .....	1707
Camden, .....	1780, 1781
Cannae, .....	a216
Canterbury, .....	852
Caphyae, .....	a220
Cardigan, .....	1196
Cassano, .....	1705
Cassova, .....	1448
Castalla, .....	1813
Castel Nuova, .....	1806
Castiglione, .....	1796
Castillon, .....	1453
Cavella, .....	1796
Cerignola, .....	1503
Cerissoles, .....	1544
Chalgrove, .....	1643
Chalons-sur-Marne, .....	451
Champagne, .....	447
Charleroi, .....	1690, 1794
Chesterfield, .....	1266
Chiara, .....	1701
Chillianwallah, .....	1849
Chippewa, .....	1814
Choczin, .....	1621, 1769
Choeronea, .....	a338, a86
Clastidium, .....	a222
Clausen, .....	1735
Clermont, .....	1794
Clisson, .....	1702
Clontarf, .....	1039
Cnidus, .....	a394
Coblentz, .....	1793
Cockerel, .....	1364
Colmar, .....	1674
Conde, .....	1792
Conjeveram, .....	1780
Constantina, .....	1837
Contras, .....	1589
Copredy Bridge, .....	1644
Coron, .....	1685
Coronea, .....	a417, a394, 186
Corrichie, .....	1562
Corte-Nuova, .....	1237
Corunna, .....	1809
Courtraï, .....	1302, 1794
Cowpens, .....	1781
Cracow, .....	1794
Cranev Island, .....	1813
Cranon, .....	322
Craone, .....	1814
Crayford, .....	457
Cressy, .....	1346
Crevant, .....	1423
Creveidt, .....	1758
Culloden, .....	1746
Cunaxa, .....	a406
Cyncephalae, .....	a187
Cyzicum, .....	a408
Czaslan, .....	1742
Czoroi, .....	1828
Darik, .....	1516
Dego, .....	1796
Delhi, .....	1803
Denain, .....	1712
Denewitz, .....	1813
Desaix, .....	1797
Dettingen, .....	1743
Ditmarsh, .....	1500
Djeren Boulak, .....	1827
Donnington, .....	1645
Dragatschan, .....	1821
Dresden, .....	1813
Dreux, .....	1562
Dunbar, .....	1296, 1650
Dunkirk, .....	1383, 1793
Dunsinane, .....	1064

## BATTLES—

Duplin, .....	1332
Dyrrhacium, .....	a48
East-Port, .....	1813
Ebro, .....	456
Eckmuhl, .....	1809
Edgecote, .....	1469
Edgehill, .....	1641
Elchingen, .....	1805
Elsinburg, .....	1710
Elster, .....	1813
Elvas, .....	1658
Epila, .....	1352
Erere, .....	1763
Erpingham, .....	1470
Erzeroum, .....	1745
Espierres, .....	1794
Esslingen, .....	1318
Etschuriazine, .....	1827
Evesham, .....	1265
Exhilles, .....	1747
Eylau, .....	1807
Fairfield, .....	1779
Falkirk, .....	1298, 1746
Farnham, .....	894, 1173
Ferozeshah, .....	1845
Ferruckabad, .....	1804
Fillinghausen, .....	1761
Flabush, .....	1776
Fleuris, .....	1690
Fleurus, .....	1794
Flodden, .....	1513
Fontenoy, .....	1745
Fort Erie, .....	1814
Fort George, .....	1813
Fort M'Henry, .....	1814
Fourmigny, .....	1450
Frenchtown, .....	1813
Freyburg, .....	1762
Fridlinguen, .....	1702
Friedberg, .....	1644, 1745
Friedland, .....	1807
Fuentes d'Onore, .....	1811
Furness, .....	1297, 1793
Gabiene, .....	a316
Gaza, .....	a312
Gemappe, .....	1815
Gembours, .....	1578
Germanstown, .....	1777
Ghiznee, .....	1839, 1842
Gisors, .....	1198
Giurgevo, .....	1854
Glenlivet, .....	1594
Goldberg, .....	1813
Goolnabad, .....	1722
Gorey, .....	1798
Grandella, .....	1266
Granicus, .....	a334
Grauson, .....	1476
Gravelines, .....	1558
Grochow, .....	1831
Gros-Beeren, .....	1813
Gros-Jagersdorff, .....	1757
Guadaletta, .....	1233
Guastalla, .....	1734
Guernsey, .....	1342
Gulford, .....	1781
Guinegatte, .....	1479
Gulistan, .....	1488
Guzerat, .....	1849
Haerlem, .....	1572, 1573
Halidon hill, .....	1333
Halle, .....	1806
Halys, .....	a585
Ham, .....	1411
Harfleur, .....	1415, 1450
Hasbain, .....	1408
Hastenbeck, .....	1757
Hastings, .....	1066
Haynau, .....	1813

## BATTLES—

Heidelberg, .....	1681
Heilsberg, .....	180
Helston, .....	83
Herat, .....	1530, 1591, 1831
Herrings, .....	1422
Hexham, .....	146
Hobkirk's hill, .....	178
Hochkirchen, .....	175
Hochstadt, .....	180
Hohenlinden, .....	180
Homburg, .....	176
Homildon hill, .....	140
Hopston heath, .....	164
Hoya, .....	175
Hurripoor, .....	181
Hysiae, .....	a66
Idistavishes, .....	1
Illyria, .....	a16
Istedt, .....	185
Inkermann, .....	185
Invercharon, .....	165
Ipsus, .....	a30
Ipswich, .....	46
Irun, .....	183
Ismail, .....	179
Issus, .....	a333, 19
Ithome, .....	a72
Ivrea, .....	159
Janvilliers, .....	181
Jarnac, .....	156
Jellalabad, .....	184
Jemappe, .....	179
Jena, .....	180
Jericho, .....	a6
Johannesberg, .....	176
Jordan, .....	a19
Jumrood, .....	183
Kaiserslautern, .....	179
Kalafat, .....	185
Kalisch, .....	170
Kalitch, .....	181
Karghandede, .....	151
Kazlige, .....	177
Keresztes, .....	159
Kesseldorff, .....	174
Killcullen, .....	179
Kildare, .....	179
Killala, .....	179
Killicrankie, .....	168
Kilrush, .....	164
Kinardine, .....	139
Kinnersdorff, .....	175
Knockton, .....	149
Knowno, .....	181
Kollin, .....	175
Komorn, .....	184
Koniah, .....	183
Kotriah, .....	184
Krasnoi, .....	181
Kronstadt, .....	184
Krotzka, .....	173
Kulertcha, .....	182
Kutzbach, .....	181
Lafeldt, .....	174
Lamia, .....	a21
Landisfarne, .....	74
Landshut, .....	1745, 1760, 180
Langside, .....	156
Laon, .....	181
Larissa, .....	182
Laswaree, .....	180
Lauden, .....	169
Laufen, .....	153
Lawfeldt, .....	174
Lech, .....	163
Lecheum, .....	a39
Leeds, .....	665, 112
Leignitz, .....	176
Leipsc, .....	1631, 181

BATTLES, *continued*—

Leiria, .....	1834
Lense, .....	1691
Lenzo, .....	1708
Lepanto, .....	1571, 1829
Lerida, .....	1707
Lethuen, .....	1757
Leuctra, .....	371
Leutschbroda, .....	1422
Lewes, .....	1264
Ligny, .....	1815
Lilybaeum, .....	250
Lincoln, .....	1141, 1217
Liscarrol, .....	1642
Liskeard, .....	1643
Lisle, .....	1708
Liechryd, .....	1087
Lodi, .....	1796
Logrono, .....	1828
Lonato, .....	1796
Loudon hill, .....	1679
Lugosch, .....	1788
Lund, .....	1677
Lusignano, .....	1554
Lutzen, .....	1632, 1813
Lutzingen, .....	1632
Luzzara, .....	1702
Lys, .....	1383
Maestricht, .....	1794
Magnesia, .....	1190
Maharajpooor, .....	1843
Maida hill, .....	1806
Maidstone, .....	1648
Maldon, .....	918
Malloum, .....	1826
Malplaquet, .....	1709
Mannheim, .....	1793, 1794
Mantinea, .....	1181, 1362, 1208
Mantua, .....	1796, 1797
Marasaglia, .....	1693
Marathon, .....	490
Marchfield, .....	1278
Marengo, .....	1800
Margus, .....	285
Marignan, .....	1515
Marston moor, .....	1644
Maubeuge, .....	1793
Maxen, .....	1759
Maypu, .....	1818
Medalin, .....	1809
Meere, .....	1758
Megalopolis, .....	1371
Megiddo, .....	1610
Mellesimo, .....	1796
Melona, .....	1284
Menin, .....	1793
Mentz, .....	1794
Meresburg, .....	1080
Merida, .....	420
Methone, .....	1360
Mexico, .....	1847
Miama, .....	1813
Mincio, .....	1800
Minden, .....	1759
Mittau, .....	1705
Miyares, .....	1813
Mocenigo, .....	1655
Moekern, .....	1813
Moelk, .....	1805
Moeskirch, .....	1800
Moguntiacum, .....	244
Mohatz, .....	1526, 1687
Mohilow, .....	1812
Mollwitz, .....	1741
Moncontour, .....	1569
Mondevi, .....	1799
Monmouth, .....	1405
Mons, .....	1793
Monsen Puelle, .....	1304
Montargis, .....	1426

## BATTLES—

Mont Cassel, .....	1330, 1677
Montenoth, .....	1796
Montercau, .....	1814
Monterey, .....	1846
Monteul, .....	1369
Montmorenci, .....	1759
Moodkee, .....	1845
Morat, .....	1283
Morgarten, .....	1815
Mortimer's Cross, .....	1461
Moskwa, .....	1812
Moulton, .....	1781
Muhlendorf, .....	1322
Mülhausen, .....	1674
Mulvedro, .....	1811
Munda, .....	145
Muret, .....	1213
Mursa, .....	351
Murten, .....	1476
Mycale, .....	1479
Nacolia, .....	366
Naissus, .....	269
Naseby, .....	1645
Navarette, .....	1367
Navarino, .....	1827
Navarre, .....	1512
Neerweiden, .....	1793
Neerwinden, .....	1693
Neville's Cross, .....	1346
Newbury, .....	1643, 1644
Newmarkt, .....	1797
New Orleans, .....	1815
Nezil, .....	1839
Nicopolis, .....	1396
Nieupart, .....	1600
Nieuwied, .....	1797
Nile, .....	1798
Nisibis, .....	217, 754
Nissa, .....	1689
Northampton, .....	1459
Noshebra, .....	1823
Notium, .....	1407
Novara, .....	1513
Novi, .....	1788, 1800
Nyssa, .....	1443
Oenophyta, .....	1456
Ogdenzburg, .....	1813
Olmeida, .....	1445, 1467
Oltenitz, .....	1853
Olympia, .....	1364
Orjona, .....	1298
Orthes, .....	1814
Oslach, .....	1697
Ostrolenka, .....	1831
Oxford, .....	774
Otterburn, .....	1388
Oudenarde, .....	1706
Ouirique, .....	1139
Palma, .....	1811
Pandosia, .....	1280
Paniput, .....	1525, 1557
Paria, .....	1524
Parma, .....	1734, 1797, 1799
Pasarge, .....	1559
Passara, .....	1718
Patay, .....	1429
Pelusium, .....	171
Perpignan, .....	1793
Peterswald, .....	1759
Peterwaradin, .....	1717
Pevensy Moor, .....	485
Pfaffendorf, .....	1760
Pfotzheim, .....	1692
Pharsalia, .....	148
Philippi, .....	142
Phloecrene, .....	1329
Phulpoor, .....	1846
Piedmont, .....	1794, 1795
Pignerol, .....	1693

## BATTLES—

Pinkey, .....	1547
Plassey, .....	1757
Plataca, .....	1479
Platentia, .....	1746
Plattsburg, .....	1777
Poitiers, .....	1356
Pollentia, .....	403
Polotsk, .....	1812
Pondicherry, .....	1783
Pont de Ce, .....	1620
Pontumo, .....	760
Prague, .....	1620
Prestonpans, .....	1715, 1745
Princetown, .....	1777
Pteria, .....	1548
Pultusk, .....	1806
Pydna, .....	1168
Pyramids, .....	1517, 1798
Pyrenees, .....	1813
Quatre Bras, .....	1815
Quebec, .....	1759
Queenstown, .....	1812
Quesnay, .....	1799
Racoux, .....	1746
Ramilles, .....	1716
Ramnuggur, .....	1843
Rancona, .....	1746
Raphia, .....	1217
Raszyn, .....	1809
Ravenna, .....	425, 1512
Reichenberg, .....	1757
Renfrew, .....	1164
Regillus, .....	1196
Rentry, .....	1554
Rheims, .....	1814
Rivoli, .....	1797
Roab, .....	1808
Rochelle, .....	1371
Roceroy, .....	1643
Roermonde, .....	1794
Roliga, .....	1808
Romney, .....	840
Roncesvalles, .....	778
Rosebecque, .....	1382, 1757
Roslin, .....	1303
Rostino, .....	17-9
Rothiere, .....	1813
Rouen, .....	1117
Rouless, .....	1383
Rousillon, .....	1793
Roveredo, .....	1796
Saguntum, .....	1811
Saintes, .....	1242
Salabrya, .....	1078
Salamanca, .....	1812
Salankaman, .....	1691
Salonica, .....	1826
Saltzburg, .....	1800
San Jacinto, .....	1836
San Mareial, .....	1813
Saragossa, .....	1710
Saratoga, .....	1777
Savona, .....	1800
Schellenburg, .....	1704
Schüssburg, .....	1849
Schwandstadt, .....	1800
Schweidnitz, .....	1757, 1762
Sedgemoor, .....	1685
Seidlitz, .....	1831
Sellasia, .....	1222
Semineas, .....	938
Sempach, .....	1386
Senffe, .....	1674
Semis, .....	1588
Seringapatam, .....	1791, 1799
Sheriffmuir, .....	1715
Shrewsbury, .....	1403
Shropshire, .....	51
Shumla, .....	1810

## BATTLES, continued—

Sieverhausen, .....	1553
Sillery, .....	1759
Skenesborough, .....	1777
Smolensko, .....	1812
Sobraon, .....	1846
Solicinum, .....	368
Solway Moss, .....	1541
Sombro, .....	1818
Sonderbund, .....	1847
Sonput, .....	1597
Spire, .....	1298
Spurs, .....	1513
St. Alban's, .....	1455, 1461
St. Amand, .....	1793
St. Anbin, .....	1488
St. Cyr, .....	1809
St. Dennis, .....	1567
St. Dizier, .....	1814
St. Etence, .....	1837
St. Gotthard, .....	1664
St. Heliers, .....	1781
St. Jacob, .....	1444
St. Lazaro, .....	1746
St. Lucia, .....	1778
St. Omer, .....	1677
St. Quintin, .....	1557
St. Sebastian, .....	1813, 1836
St. Ubes, .....	1847
Stamford, .....	449, 1066, 1470
Stangebro, .....	1638
Steinkirk, .....	1692
Stillwater, .....	1777
Stoach, .....	1800
Stoke, .....	1487
Strasburg, .....	357, 1797
Stratton, .....	1643
Sultarah, .....	1534
Sybaris, .....	508
Tadela, .....	1808
Tagliocozzo, .....	1268
Talavera, .....	1809
Tallamento, .....	1797
Talikote, .....	1565
Tamynac, .....	6350
Tanagra, .....	6246, 457
Tara, .....	1476
Tarbes, .....	1814
Tarifa, .....	1810
Tarragona, .....	1812
Temesvar, .....	1849
Tewkesbury, .....	1471
Teyn, .....	1741
Thames, .....	1813
Thanet, .....	854
Thane, .....	398
Thermopylae, .....	6480
Thielen, .....	1597
Tholosa, .....	1220
Thorn, .....	1809
Thrasymere, .....	6217
Thymbra, .....	6543
Tigranocerta, .....	669
Tinchebray, .....	1106
Tiremont, .....	1792
Tokay, .....	1527
Toplitz, .....	1762, 1813
Toralva, .....	1710
Torgau, .....	1760
Torones, .....	6422
Torven, .....	1688
Toulon, .....	1793
Toulouse, .....	1814
Tournay, .....	1791, 1793
Tours, .....	732
Towton, .....	1461
Trabia, .....	1799
Trenton, .....	1776
Turin, .....	1706
Udervalla, .....	1678

## BATTLES—

Ulm, .....	1800, 1805
Unzmarkt, .....	1797
Valance, .....	1848
Valenciennes, .....	1793
Valentia, .....	1837
Valle, .....	1747
Valmy, .....	1792
Valonga, .....	1832
Valontina, .....	1812
Varna, .....	1444, 1828
Velletri, .....	1745
Verneuill, .....	1424
Verona, .....	1799
Vienna, .....	1683
Vivevano, .....	1849
Villa Franca, .....	1812
Villa Vicosa, .....	1710
Villiers, .....	1793
Vimiera, .....	1808
Vinegar Hill, .....	1798
Vique, .....	1810
Vittoria, .....	1702, 1813
Vongle, .....	507
Vograin, .....	1809
Wakefield, .....	1460
Walcourt, .....	1689
Wandewash, .....	1760
Warsaw, .....	1656, 1794, 1831
Waterloo, .....	1815
Wawz, .....	1831
White-plains, .....	1776
Wilhelmstadt, .....	1762
Wilna, .....	1812, 1831
Wilton, .....	872
Winsk, .....	1831
Winndale, .....	1708
Witpeck, .....	1812
Worcester, .....	1642, 1651
Woringen, .....	1288
Worms, .....	795
Wurtzen, .....	1813
Wurzburg, .....	1797
York Town, .....	1781

## BATTLES, NAVAL—

A boukir, .....	1799, 1801
Actium, .....	631
Alexandria, .....	1801
Algiers, .....	1815
Armada, .....	1588
Barfleur Cape, .....	1416, 1811
Basque Roads, .....	1809
Beachy Head, .....	1690
Besatterre, .....	1809
Biscay, Bay of, .....	1512
British Channel, .....	1545, 1652
Cadiz, .....	1656, 1801
Camperdown, .....	1797
Carthagena, .....	1702
Champlain, Lake, .....	1776, 1814
Chesapeake, .....	1781
Chesapeake and Shannon, .....	1813
Cnidus, .....	6394
Copenhagen, .....	1801, 1807
Dardanelles, .....	1807
Dogger-bank, .....	1781
Dover Straits, .....	1217, 1652
Downs, .....	1459, 1652
Eurymedon, .....	6470
Ferrol, .....	1805
Finisterre, .....	1747
Finland, Gulf of, .....	1788
Folkstone, .....	1653
Galves, .....	1569
Gibraltar, Bay of, .....	1607, 1704, 1782, 1801
Harwich, off, .....	1665
Hogue, Cape la, .....	1692
Holland, off, .....	153, 1673
Indies, East, .....	1783

## BATTLES, NAVAL—

Indies, West, .....	1781
Isle of Rhé, .....	1810
Lagos, Cape, .....	1759
Lazone Bay, .....	1811
Lepanto, Gulf of, .....	1571
Lizard Point, .....	1707
L'Orient, .....	1795, 1812
Madagascar, .....	1811
Malaga, .....	1704
Martimeo, .....	1667
Milford Haven, .....	1405
Naples Bay, .....	1810
Navarino, .....	1827
Newfoundland, .....	1755
Nile, .....	1798
North Foreland, .....	1638
Ortega, Cape, .....	1805
Portland, off, .....	1633
Portsmouth, off, .....	1633
Quiberon Bay, .....	1759
Rosas Bay, .....	1809
Salamis, .....	6480
Saldanha Bay, .....	1796
Santa Cruz, .....	1657, 1797
Schevelin, .....	1655
Shuys, .....	1340
Southold Bay, .....	1672
St. Domingo, .....	1806
St. Vincent, Cape, 1693, 1780, 1797	
Tangiers, .....	1679
Teneriffe, .....	1797
Texel fleet, .....	1799
Thames, .....	1666
The glorious 1st of June, .....	1794
Toulon, .....	1744
Trafalgar, .....	1805
Ushant, off, .....	1747, 1778

Beer—(Sec *Alc*)—  
exciseable, .....

known, .....

Bell, or Incheape Rock Light-house, .....

Belles lettres, revival of, .....

Bells—  
baptized, .....

curfew, .....

in England, .....

in France, .....

in Italy, .....

ringing of, in England, .....

to be used in all churches by order of Pope John IX., .....

Berlin decrees, .....

BIBLE—  
African, .....

Bengalian, .....

Bishops', published, .....

Chinese, .....

Coverdale's, .....

Cranmer's, .....

Danish, .....

Donay, .....

Dutch, .....

English, .....

French, .....

Genevan, .....

German, .....

Greek, modern, .....

Hungarian, .....

Irish, .....

Italian, .....

Latin, .....

Manx, .....

Matthewe's, .....

Mazarin, .....

oldest version of the Christians', .....

oldest version of the Jews, .....

Polish, .....

BIBLE, *continued*—

Polyglott, .....	1657
Portuguese, .....	1748
Persian, .....	1815
Russian, .....	1581
Spanish, .....	1478
Swedish, .....	1541
Tartar, .....	1813
Taverner's, .....	1539
translation of Greek, published 277	
Turkish, .....	1666

Bible Societies—(See *Societies, &c.*)  
Popish bull against, .....

Bill of exception, .....

mortality first compiled for  
London, .....

rights, England, .....

France, .....

New England, .....

Bills of exchange—  
act regarding, .....

acts regarding, consolidated, .....

first used in England, .....

introduced, .....

regulation of, .....

stamped, .....

Bishops first appointed, .....

Congé d'Elire, election of, .....

made barons, .....

precedency of, settled, .....

reduction of the number of,  
in Ireland, .....

BISHOPRICS—  
*Colonial*—

Barbadoes, .....

Calcutta, .....

Jamaica, .....

Nova Scotia, .....

Quebec, .....

*In England*—

Bath and Wells, .....

Bristol, .....

Canterbury, .....

Carlisle, .....

Chester, .....

Chichester, .....

Coventry and Lichfield, .....

Durham, .....

Ely, .....

Exeter, .....

Gloucester, .....

Hereford, .....

Lincoln, .....

London, .....

Manchester, .....

Norwich, .....

Oxford, .....

Peterborough, .....

Salisbury, .....

Westminster, .....

Winchester, .....

Worcester, .....

*In Ireland*—

Armagh, .....

Cashel, .....

Cloyne, .....

Derry, .....

Down and Connor, .....

Dublin, .....

Killaloe, .....

Kilmore, .....

Limerick, .....

Meath, .....

Ossory, .....

Tuam, .....

*In Scotland*—

Aberdeen, .....

Andrews, St. ....

Argyll and isles, .....

BISHOPRICS—*In Scotland*—

Brechin, .....	1731
Edinburgh, .....	1720
Glasgow and Galloway, .....	1731
Moray and Ross, .....	1733

Black Hole of Calcutta, .....

Blockades. See *Sieges, Cap-  
tures, &c.*

Board—  
Irish Linen, .....

of Control, .....

of Trade, .....

Bombardments. See *Sieges,  
Captures, &c.*

Booksellers' Association, .....

Bounty—  
naval stores, .....

on corn, .....

Queen Anne's, .....

Brahmin-worship instituted, .....

Breakwater at Plymouth begun, .....

Brebon law abolished, .....

Bribery at elections—  
act, .....

convictions for, in Durlam, .....

Cambridge, .....

Dublin, .....

Grampound, .....

Hechester, .....

Liverpool, .....

Ludlow, .....

St. Albans, .....

Bridge—  
Blackfriars, .....

Britannia tubular, .....

Chepstow, .....

Conway, .....

Croyland, *triume*, .....

Delaware, .....

Hungerford, .....

London, .....

London, old, .....

Menai Strait chain, .....

Neully, .....

Pont y Pridd, .....

Rialto, .....

Severn (Shropshire) iron, .....

Stratford le Bow, .....

Trajan's across the Danube, .....

Waterloo, .....

Westminster, .....

Bull, the golden, .....

## C

Cabal cabinet, .....

Cabinet councils in England, .....

Calender—  
the Roman—

Julius Caesar, .....

Numa Pompilius, .....

Pope Gregory XIII. ....

of Romulus, .....

the French Revolutionary—  
abolished, .....

introduced, .....

Camps, recent, in England—

Chobham, .....

Hyde Park, .....

CANALS—

Aberdeen, .....

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, .....

Barnsley and Derby, .....

Basingstoke and Bradford, .....

Birmingham and Bilston, .....

Birmingham and Coventry, .....

Birmingham and Liverpool, .....

Birmingham and Warwick, .....

Birmingham and Worcester, .....

## CANALS—

Bourbon, .....

Brecknock, .....

Bridgewater's, the duke of, .....

Bromberg, the, .....

Bushey, .....

Cacmarthenshire, .....

Calcdonian, .....

Chesterfield to Trent, .....

Chinese, .....

Ellesmere, .....

Eric, .....

Forth and Clyde, .....

Glasgow and Ardrossan, .....

Gloucester and Berkeley, .....

Grand Junction, England, .....

Hereford, Glo'ster, .....

Lake Ladoga, .....

Langudoc, .....

Leeds—Liverpool, .....

LepeL, .....

Liverpool and Wigan, .....

Manchester and Bury, .....

Monkland, .....

New River, .....

Ogniskoi, .....

Orleans, .....

Oxford and Coventry, .....

Paddington, .....

Peak Forest, .....

Reading, .....

Regents, .....

Royal, the, Ireland, .....

Runcorn and Manchester, .....

Sheffield, .....

Seine and Oise, .....

St. Petersburg, .....

Stafford and Worcester, .....

Stockholm and Gottenburg, .....

Stourbridge, .....

Thames, Severn, .....

Tichvina, .....

Trent and Mersey, .....

Trent and Witham, .....

Wey and Avon, .....

Wilts and Berks, .....

Yr Ho, .....

Canon first used, .....

Canon, the first, .....

law introduced in Europe, .....

England, .....

Canonization introduced, .....

CAPTURES—See *Battles, Coloni-  
zation, Conquests, Defeats,  
Sieges, Victories, &c.*—

Aberdeen, .....

Aere, .....

Ægina, .....

Agrirentum, .....

Alexandria, .....

Amboyna, .....

Amida, .....

Amoy, .....

Anhalt, .....

Athens, .....

Augsburg, .....

Azof, .....

Baghdad, .....

Baleh, .....

Belgrade, .....

Berlin, .....

Bologna, .....

Bonchalt, .....

Breda, .....

Brisach, .....

Bristol, .....

Brundisium, .....

Buda, .....

Buenos Ayres, .....

Byzantium, .....

CAPTURES, *continued*—

Cabul, .....	1839
Cadiz, .....	1596
Cairo, .....	1517, 1798
Calais, .....	1558
Calcutta, .....	1756
Camalodunum, .....	43
Campeachy, .....	1659
Canada taken by English, .....	1628
Candahar, .....	1839
Candia, .....	1669
Canea, .....	1645
Cape fleet, .....	1628
Cape of Good Hope, .....	1806
Capri, .....	1806
Carlisle, .....	1645, 1745
Carsome, .....	1209
Carthage, .....	439
Cashmere, .....	1586
Cayenne, .....	1809
Ceylon, .....	1796
Chalcis, .....	a192
Chandernagore, .....	1757
Charleston, .....	1780
Chebrisse, .....	1798
Cherbourg, .....	1758
Choczim, .....	1788
Cirrho, .....	a591
Cologne, .....	1793
Constantinople (Byzantium), .....	a408
Copenhagen, .....	1369
Corinth, .....	1716
Coriolo, .....	a492
Cracow, .....	1809, 1831
Cuidad Rodrigo, .....	1810
Cyprus, .....	314
Damascus, .....	333
Damietta, .....	1249
Drogheda, .....	1649
Dresden, .....	1813
Dunkirk, .....	1646
Edinburgh, .....	1745
Edinburgh Castle, .....	1650
Elmina, .....	1637
Erivan, .....	1554, 1634
Erzeroum, .....	1830
Falkland isles, .....	1770
Fort-Chitore, .....	1298
Frankfort, .....	1759
Friburg, .....	1744
Gaza, .....	a332
Ghuznee, .....	1839
Gibraltar, .....	1704
Goree, .....	1809
Grenada, .....	1779
Guadaloupe, &c., .....	1810
Halicarnassus, .....	a334
Inverness, .....	1651
Ira, .....	a670
Isle of Bourbon, .....	1809
Ispahan, .....	1387, 1547, 1722
Ithome, .....	a455
Jabriz, .....	1634
Jaffa (Joppa), .....	1799
Jericho, .....	a1451, a351
Jerusalem, .....	a1047, a320, 1076, 1231
Karnatic, .....	1801
Konigsberg, .....	1807
Leicester, .....	1645
Lemnos, .....	1654
Madrid, .....	1706
Maestricht, .....	1550
Malta, .....	a242, 1798
Manilla, .....	1757
Martinique, .....	1761, 1809
Mauritius, .....	1598
Megalopolis, .....	a228
Meinhat, .....	1557
Mesheh, .....	1585
Milan, .....	1793, 1745

## CAPTURES—

Miletus, .....	334
Monte Video, .....	1807
Montreal, .....	1760
Moultan, .....	1849
Namur, .....	1692
Narbonne, .....	508
Navarino, .....	1825
Nazareth, .....	1271
Newborough, .....	1650
Novogorod, .....	1569
Onore, .....	1569
Oporto, .....	1809, 1832
Otranto, .....	1450
Palæopolis, .....	a326
Pampeluna, .....	1813
Pavia, .....	568
Perth, .....	1745
Philipsburg, .....	1634, 1688
Phœnicia, .....	314
Prague, .....	1632, 1647, 1741
Quesnay, .....	1712
Rangoon, .....	1823
Rhegium, .....	a271
Rhodes, .....	1810
Rouen, .....	1204
Sardis, .....	a635, a548
Scyros, .....	476
Senegal, .....	1809
Seville, .....	1247
Shang-hai, .....	1842
Sluys, .....	1587
Spire, .....	1634
Stetin, .....	1713
Stirling, .....	1651
St. Maura, .....	1810
Surinam, .....	1739
Syracuse, .....	a212
Tapanooly, .....	1810
Tetis, .....	1796
Thebes, .....	a523, a335
Ticonderoga, .....	1777
Tirlemont, .....	1635
Treves, .....	1634
Trikah, .....	1822
Trinidad, .....	1797
Troy, .....	a1293
Valdivia, .....	1819
Veli, .....	a396
Vigo, .....	1702, 1719, 1809
Warsaw, .....	1831
Zara, .....	1202
Carbonari suppressed, .....	1820
Cartoons of Raphael, .....	1510-1515

## CASTLES—

Amberley, .....	1374
Bolton, .....	1297
Caernarvonshire, .....	1280
Conway, .....	1280
Crickheath, .....	1206
Denbigh, .....	1279
Dublin, .....	1210
Dunstaffnage, .....	1307
Hastings, .....	1306
Haverford-west, .....	1068
Hawarden, .....	1701
Howard, .....	1260
Lincoln, .....	1718
Loch Leven, .....	1068
Morpeth, .....	1257
Nottingham, .....	1291
Nottingham, .....	1068
Rothsay, .....	1263
Sandal, .....	1317
Somerton, .....	1305
Windsor, .....	1364
York, .....	1068
Catechism published, .....	1552, 1612
Cavaliers, .....	1642-1649
Censorship of the press, .....	1655

## Census—

England decennially, .....	
1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851	
in Rome, .....	366
Chancery, Court of, .....	605, 1067
Chanting introduced, .....	350, 602
Charters—	
Bank of England's, .....	1694, 1781
East India Co.'s, .....	1600, 1702, 1781
revised, .....	1773
<i>magna charta</i> , .....	1215
of rights, .....	1100
Chartists, .....	1836-1848
Charts—Anaximander, .....	a570
Mercator, .....	1556
Chivalry, rise of, .....	778
Cholera—See also <i>Plague</i> —	
Berlin, .....	1837
Britain generally, .....	1832, 1848-9
Dublin, .....	1832
Edinburgh, .....	1832
Genoa, .....	1837
Glasgow, .....	1832, 1848, 1854
London, .....	1832, 1848, 1854
Newcastle, .....	1854
Paris, .....	1832
Rome, .....	1837
Sunderland, .....	1831
Church of England formally	
established, .....	1534
Ireland, .....	1534
Scotland, .....	1560, 1567, 1696
Churches—the earliest in Britain—	
Glastonbury, .....	? 60
London, .....	628
Whitehorn, .....	386
CHURCHES and CATHEDRALS—	
See <i>Abbeys, Priories, &amp;c.</i> —	
Amiens, .....	1230
Babingly, .....	658
Bangor, Ireland, .....	1134
Bow, London, .....	1673
Bristol, .....	1142
Burgos, .....	1221
Christ Church, London, .....	1687
Cologne, .....	1248
Ely, .....	1321-1349
Exeter, .....	932
rebuilt, .....	1112
Glasgow, .....	1197
Gloucester, .....	1089
Henry VII.'s Chapel, Lond. .....	1503
Llandaff, .....	446
Milan, .....	1336
Peterborough, .....	1200
Rouen, .....	1230
Salamanca, .....	1513
Seville, .....	1280, 1506
St. Alphege, .....	1013
St. Bride's, London, .....	1680
St. James, London, .....	1684
St. Martin, London, .....	1721
St. Marylebone, London, .....	1673
St. Mary's, Florence, .....	1420
St. Mary's, Woolmoth, .....	1716
St. Paul's, London, ? 113, 603, 1086	
rebuilt, .....	1666-1723
St. Peter's, Rome, .....	1506
St. Stephen's, London, .....	1672
Westminster Abbey, .....	610
Cinque Ports, .....	? 1073, 1216
Circumnavigation of the globe,	
first, .....	? 1519, 1522
CITIES and TOWNS—dates of	
the foundation of some of the	
chief mentioned in History—	
Acrae, .....	a664
Agrigentum, .....	a582
Alalia, .....	a564
Alexandria, .....	a332

## ES, continued—

Amisus, .....	a563
Amsterdam, .....	1203
Antioch, .....	a299
Antwerp, .....	517
Arrot, .....	1716
Argos, .....	a1856
Artaxata, .....	a186
Artaxata, .....	a712
Arthens, .....	a1235
Arrebuil, .....	a478
Arrebuil, .....	a992
Arrebuil, .....	1618
Arrebuil, .....	359
Arrebuil, .....	a654
Arrebuil, .....	1630
Arrebuil, .....	693
Arrebuil, .....	a326
Arrebuil, .....	413
Arrebuil, .....	870
Arrebuil, .....	a869
Arrebuil (Constantinople), .....	a715
Arrebuil (Gades), .....	a530
Arrebuil, .....	a22
Arrebuil, .....	1278
Arrebuil, .....	1364
Arrebuil, .....	a1233
Arrebuil, .....	a227
Arrebuil, .....	a753
Arrebuil, .....	1641
Arrebuil, .....	1550
Arrebuil, .....	329
Arrebuil, .....	a703
Arrebuil, .....	1040
Arrebuil, .....	1526
Arrebuil, .....	700
Arrebuil, .....	a710
Arrebuil, .....	a1033
Arrebuil, .....	a631
Arrebuil, .....	a1739
Arrebuil, .....	997
Arrebuil, .....	1380
Arrebuil, .....	1072
Arrebuil, .....	a400
Arrebuil, .....	415
Arrebuil, .....	808
Arrebuil, .....	140
Arrebuil, .....	965
Arrebuil (Lamadani), .....	a709
Arrebuil, .....	950
Arrebuil, .....	a1045
Arrebuil, .....	680
Arrebuil, .....	1408
Arrebuil, .....	1179
Arrebuil, .....	? 560, 1180
Arrebuil, .....	47
Arrebuil, .....	1332
Arrebuil, .....	804
Arrebuil, .....	1516
Arrebuil, .....	327
Arrebuil, .....	a559
Arrebuil, .....	1296
Arrebuil, .....	1320
Arrebuil, .....	130
Arrebuil, .....	a1240
Arrebuil, .....	a730
Arrebuil, .....	1534
Arrebuil, .....	a579
Arrebuil, .....	1076
Arrebuil, .....	a673
Arrebuil, .....	49
Arrebuil, .....	546
Arrebuil, .....	43
Arrebuil, .....	1620
Arrebuil, .....	1572
Arrebuil, .....	1837
Arrebuil, .....	a2980
Arrebuil, .....	667
Arrebuil, .....	504
Arrebuil, .....	1156

## CITIES—

Nanea, .....	1223
Nerva, .....	32
New Orleans, .....	1717
Nicaea, .....	a326
Nineveh, .....	a2255
Nottingham, .....	924
Odessa, .....	1792
Ormus, .....	301
Pamphila, .....	62
Paris, .....	880
Paropainsus, .....	a329
Peking, .....	1260
Phocaea, .....	a1045
Philadelphia, .....	1683
Philippolis, .....	244
Pisa, .....	1207
Prague, .....	1361
Quebec, .....	1608
Rehoboth, .....	a2255
Rhegium, .....	a749
Riga, .....	1200
Rome, .....	a753
Rotterdam, .....	56
Salamis, .....	a1170
Samaria, .....	a924
Savannah, .....	1733
Selymbria, .....	a662
Shiraz or Persepolis, .....	a2040
Smyrna, .....	a1015
Sparta, .....	a1490
Stockholm, .....	1254
Stralsund, .....	1209
St. Petersburg, .....	1703
Sybaris, .....	a721
Syracuse, .....	a734
Tadmor, .....	a1003
Thasos, .....	a718
Thebes, .....	a2280, a1493
rebuilt, .....	a315
Thorn, .....	1232
Tobolsk, .....	1587
Trenton, .....	1724
Troy, .....	a1320
Tyre, .....	a1980
Utica, .....	986
Valetta, .....	1565
Verulam (St. Alban's), .....	62
Vienna, .....	1136
Washington, .....	1792
York, .....	78
Zoba, .....	1100
Cities first incorporated, .....	1079
represented in parliament, .....	1265
City, the word first used, .....	1666
Civil law codes—	
Alfred's, .....	887
Gregorian, .....	290
introduced to England, .....	1138
Justinian, .....	529-534
Napoleonic, .....	1807
Phormeus, .....	a1807
Theodosian, .....	425
Varian or Roman, .....	a66, 53
Clergy, benefit of, .....	1274
abolished, .....	1827
Clubs, some celebrated—	
Burford, .....	1722
Brunswick, .....	1828
Calves head, .....	1754
Hell-fire, .....	1720
Jacobin, .....	1789
"Kit Kat," .....	1703
Literary, .....	1765
October, .....	1711
Cock Lane Ghost, .....	1762
Coffee introduced to—	
Arabia Felix, .....	1454
British Colonies, .....	1732
Constantinople, .....	1511

## Coffee introduced to—

Egypt, .....	1487
England, .....	1641
France, .....	1662
Holland, .....	1616
Surinam, .....	1718
Syria, .....	1493

## Coffee-houses, the earliest,

opened in—	
Constantinople, .....	1554
London, .....	1652
Oxford, .....	1650
suppressed, .....	1675

## COINAGE—

Mint for, erected, .....	1811
improved by Watt, .....	1778

## Money coined in—

America, .....	1792
Britan, .....	a40
silver, gold, .....	1333
crowns, .....	1557
eagles, Ireland, .....	1272
florin, .....	1849
farthings, .....	1672
guineas, gold, .....	1673
five, .....	1673
half, .....	1673
quarter, .....	1716
half-crowns, .....	1553
half-farthings, .....	1843
halfpennies, .....	1672
shillings, .....	1503
shillings, Irish, .....	1560
seven shillings, .....	1797
sovereigns, .....	1816
Lydia, .....	a862

## Rome—

gold, .....	a573, a207
silver, .....	a269

## Colleges. See Universities.

## COLONIZATION OF, or Establish-

## ment of COLONIES in—

Africa, .....	a1800, a878
Aix, .....	123
America, .....	1606
Anguilla, .....	1666
Antigua, .....	1632
Antium, .....	a467
Ardea, .....	a442
Argos, .....	a1485
Asia Minor, .....	a1100
Australia, S., .....	1834
Australia, W., .....	1829
Bahamas, .....	1672
Barbadoes, .....	1627
Berbice, .....	1732
Bermudas, .....	1609
Brazil, .....	1559
Cales, .....	a334
Campania, .....	1030
Canada, .....	1759
Cape Breton, .....	1714
Cape Coast, .....	1672
Cape of Good Hope, .....	1806
Capua, .....	313
Ceylon, .....	1795
Connecticut, .....	1633
Cuba, .....	1508
Curaçoa, .....	1634
Egypt, .....	a2280, a628
Gaul, .....	a539
Georgia, .....	1732
Greece, South, .....	a1283
Guadaloupe, .....	1665
Hadria and Castrum, .....	a289
Honduras, .....	1670
Hong-Kong, .....	1842
Ireland, .....	a1800
Isle de France, .....	1714
Italy, .....	a1710

COLONIZATION, *continued*—

Lucca, .....	a177
Madras, .....	1620
Maryland, .....	1633
Messena, .....	a291
Montserrat, .....	1632
Narnia, .....	a299
Naxos, .....	a735
Newfoundland, .....	1500
New South Wales, .....	1787
New Zealand, .....	1773
Norba, .....	a492
Phocis, .....	a1585
Pisa, .....	a180
Posidonia and Casa, .....	a273
Samos, .....	a352
Sicily, .....	a1293
Sierra Leone, .....	1787
Spain, .....	a1809
St. Bartholomew, .....	1649
Swan River, .....	1828, 1829
Tobago, .....	1632
Tortola, .....	1666
Ulster, .....	1612
Van Diemen's Land, .....	1803
Velia in Italy, .....	1293
Vennia, .....	a291, a200
Vermont, .....	1723
Colossus of Rhodes, .....	a390
overthrown, .....	a224
destroyed, .....	672
Comets, noted—	
Biela's, .... 1826, 1832, 1839, 1845	
Enke's, .....	1818
Halley's, .... 1456, 1531, 1607,	
1682, 1759, 1835	
Commonwealth of Engld. 1649-1660	
COMPANIES—	
African, new, .....	1749
African, old, .....	1618, 1672
Artillery, .....	1600
Assam Tea, .....	1839
Bankers London, .....	1307
British Herring Fishery, .....	1750
Carron iron works establhd., .....	1760
Darien, .....	1695
East India, Danish, .....	1740
East India, English, .....	1600, 1702
East India, France, .....	1627
East India, Holland, .....	1604
East India, Swedish, .....	1732
Greenland Fishery, .....	1693
Hudson Bay, .....	1670
Hudson Bay Fur, .....	1821
Merchant Adventurers, .....	1564
Ostend Trading, .....	1724
St. Thos. a Beckett Merchts. 1248	
Companies, Bubble—	
Law's, France, .....	1710-1720
South Sea, .....	1710-1721
CONFESSIONS OF FAITH—	
Augsburg, .....	1530
Baptists, English and Welsh, 1689	
Belgium, .....	1566, 1571, 1619
Bohemia, .....	1573
Congregational Dissenters, 1833	
England (the 29), .....	1562
France, .....	1559, 1561
Helvetia (former), .....	1566
Ireland, .....	1615
Methodists, Welsh, .....	1823
Methodists, Wesleyan, .....	1739
Moravia, .....	1727
Poland, .....	1570
Saxony, .....	1530
Scotland, .....	1560
Spire, the Protest of, .....	1529
Waldenses, .....	1573
Westmins'r, Scot. 1647. 1649, 1690	
Wurtemberg, .....	1552

Confusion of tongues, .....	a2207
CONQUESTS—See <i>Battles, Wars,</i>	
<i>Defeats, Victories, &amp;c.</i> —	
Africa, .....	709
Arcof, .....	1758
Armenia, .....	a647, 414
Athenis, .....	a317
Babylon, .....	a331
Baghdad, .....	a1638
Berwick, .....	1648
Bombay, .....	1661
Bruges, .....	1521
California, .....	1679
Canada, .....	1760
Ceylon, .....	1802
Crimea, .....	1737, 1854
Crim Tartary, .....	1791
Cuba, .....	1511
Damascus, .....	a63
Egypt, .....	a525, a350, a332, 269
England, .....	1069
Esthonia and Revel, .....	1561
Formosa, .....	1662
Gaul, .....	a51
Georgia, .....	1437
Gothland, .....	1347
Guadaloupe, .....	1759
Guzerat, .....	1572
Hanover, .....	1810
Hungary, .....	1248
Iceland, .....	1261
Ireland, .....	1070
Jamaica, .....	1655
Karnatic, .....	1800
Lithuania, .....	1569
Livonia, .....	1623
Mahrattas, .....	1739, 1805
Mexico, .....	1518
Milan, .....	1257
Montreal, .....	1759
Moors, .....	42
Mycenæ, .....	a568
Natal, .....	1843
Newfoundland, &c. ....	1715
Nicea, .....	1304
Olivenza, .....	1801
Palestine, .....	218, 1303
Parma, .....	1801
Persia, .....	a647, 1256
Peru, .....	1533
Phœnicia, .....	a536
Piedmont, .....	1802
Punjab, .....	1849
Portugal, .....	1580
Quebec, .....	1629
Rhaetia, .....	a15
Sabines and Latins, .....	a616
San Salvador, .....	1716
Scinde, .....	705, 1843
Sienna, Florence, .....	1557
Spain, .....	a206
Sparta, .....	344
Stralsund, .....	1714
Thibet, .....	1251
Thrace and Macedonia, .....	496
Tibet, .....	1792
Trebizond, .....	1462
Tuscany, .....	1807
Vindelicia, .....	a15
Westphalia, .....	1810
CONSPIRACIES, Plots, and Tu-	
mults—See also <i>Insurrections,</i>	
<i>Rebellions, Riots, Revolutions—</i>	
Adonigal, .....	a1015
Amboise, .....	1560
Babington's, .....	1586
Baboeuf's, G., .....	1797
Blood's, .....	
Calabrian, .....	1569
Catiline's, .....	a65

## CONSPIRACIES—

Cato-street, .....	182
Ceillamar, .....	171
Constantinople, .....	180
Despard's, .....	180
Florence, .....	147
France, in, .. 1333, 1815, 1848, 1849	
Georges', .....	18
Granada, .....	14
Gunpowder, the, .....	16
Henry IV., Engld., against, 13	
Lopez, .....	15
Marmoset's, .....	17
Maximus, against, .....	2
Meal-tub, .....	16
Mexico, .....	18
Negro, .....	17
Netherlands, .....	10
Oates', .....	16
Orange, .....	15
Parthenian, .....	a7
Popish, .....	16
Richemont, .....	14
Russia, .....	18
Rye-house, .....	16
Salcede, .....	15
Sayid Mubarik, against, .....	14
Sindercombe's, .....	16
Spain, .....	18
Story's, Dr. ....	15
St. Petersburg, .....	18
Sweden, .....	17
Tirbazous, .....	a3
Tyrone's, .....	16
Verneul's, .....	16
Waller's, .....	16
Yamusses, .....	17
York's, .....	15
Consulate, France, .....	17
Consuls. See <i>Sovereigns.</i>	
Controv. Jesuits and Jansenists 16	
Conventions. See <i>Treaties,</i>	
<i>Councils, Alliances, &amp;c.</i>	
Corn laws, .... 1462, 1814, 1815,	
1827, 1842, 18	
COUNCILS, Congresses, Conventions,	
Conferences, &c.—	
<i>Civil</i> —	
Albany, .....	17
Altona, .....	16
Antwerp, .....	17
Augsburg, 1530, 1548, 1566, 15	
Anlic, the, .....	18
Cambray, .....	17
Cassel, .....	15
Cintra, .....	18
Corinth, .....	a3
Denmark, .....	17
Frankfort, .....	15
Glasgow, convention, .....	16
Grodno, .....	17
Lisbon, .....	18
London, .....	10
New York, .....	17
Nova Scotia, .....	16
Nuremberg, .....	15
Odenburg, .....	16
Odensee, .....	15
Onod, .....	17
Pilnitz, .....	17
Poissy, .....	15
Prague, .....	15
Presburg, .....	17
Radstadt, .....	17
Ratisbon, .....	1541, 16
Sas Salesas, .....	17
Setzim, .....	17
Soissons, .....	17
Stockholm, .....	16
Sweden, .....	15

COUNCILS—Civil, continued—

Targowitz, .....1792  
 Vienna, 1725, 1731, 1738,  
 1809, 1814, 1815, 1854  
 Warsaw, .....1609, 1704  
 Westerbaas, .....1527, 1544  
 Wilna, .....1563  
 Worms, .....1496, 1521  
 Zatmar, .....1711

Ecclesiastical—

Achaia, .....250  
 Alexandria, ..231, 301, 321,  
 324, 330, 363  
 Ancyra, .....375  
 Antioch, ..252, 264, 269, 331,  
 330, 358, 345, 363, 367, 391  
 Arles, .....314  
 Cabarsuse, .....393  
 Casarea, .....358  
 Capua, .....391  
 Carthage, 200, 217, 251, 252,  
 253, 254, 255, 256, 330, 348, 403  
 Chalcedon, .....408  
 Chene, .....403  
 Cirtes, .....305  
 Constantinople, ..339, 340,  
 360, 381, 383, 394, 403, 449, 754  
 Cordova, .....349  
 Cortenburg, .....1306  
 Cyprus, .....399  
 Elvira, .....293  
 Ephesus, .....245, 449  
 Galatia, .....314  
 Hierapolis, .....173  
 Hippo, .....393  
 Iconia, .....378  
 Ilyria, .....375  
 Jerusalem, ..355, 349, 399  
 Lambesa, .....240  
 Milan, .....346  
 Neocesarea, .....314, 353  
 Nice, .....325  
 Nyssa, .....375  
 Paris, .....360  
 Puza, .....375  
 Rome, ..197, 251, 256, 258,  
 260, 313, 342, 349, 366, 367,  
 374, 375, 378, 379, 1854  
 Sangara, .....393  
 Sida, .....391  
 Sirmich, .....351  
 Sparta, .....371  
 Spire, .....1529, 1544, 1570  
 Trent, .....1562  
 Tyana, .....366  
 Tyre, .....335  
 Valence, .....374  
 Worms, .....1545, 1553  
 Wesleyan, first, .....1744

General—

I. Constantinople, .....337  
 II. Constantinople, .....381  
 III. Ephesus, .....431  
 IV. Ephesus, .....451  
 V. Constantinople, .....553  
 VI. Constantinople, .....680  
 VII. Nice, .....787  
 VIII. Constantinople, .....869  
 IX. Rome, .....1122  
 X. Rome, .....1139  
 XI. Rome, .....1179  
 XII. Rome, .....1215  
 XIII. Lyons, .....1245  
 XIV. Lyons, .....1274  
 XV. Vienna, .....1311  
 XVI. Pisa, .....1409  
 XVII. Constance, .....1414  
 XVIII. Basle, .....1431  
 XIX. Florence, .....1439  
 XX. Trent, .....1545

Coup d'etat, Paris, .....1851  
 Courts of—  
 Admiralty, .....1357  
 Arches, .....? 593  
 Chancery, .....605, 1067  
 Common pleas, .....1215  
 County debt, .....1846, 1850  
 Duchy of Lancaster, .....1399  
 Exchequer, .....1079  
 Honour, Bavaria, .....1319  
 King's Bench, .....? 1215  
 Marshalsea, .....1665  
 Prerogative, .....? 598  
 Requests, .....1493, 1515  
 Session, Scotland, .....1455  
 Star Chamber, .....? 1345, 1488

Creeeds—  
 Apostles, .....? 79  
 Athanasian, .....246  
 Nicene, .....325-351  
 Crucifixion of Christ, .....30  
 Crusades—  
 against the Turks, .....1511  
 Decreed, .....1094  
 Proposed, .....1093  
 I., .....1095  
 II., .....1147  
 III., .....1191  
 IV., .....1198  
 V., .....? 1217, 1229  
 VI., .....1238  
 VII., .....1245  
 VIII., .....1270  
 Urbanists, .....1383  
 Crystal palace—  
 Hyde Park, .....1851  
 Sydenham, .....1854  
 Cyclopaedias. See Dictionaries.

D

Dancers. See Eminent Persons.  
 Dancing to measure of time, a1554  
 pantomimic, .....a22  
 Danegeldt, .....991  
 Deaf and dumb, instruction of,  
 proposed by—  
 Bonet, .....1620  
 Pedro de Ponce, .....1570  
 Wallis, Dr., .....1650  
 Deaf and dumb institutions,  
 metropolitan—  
 Dublin, .....1816  
 Edinburgh, .....1773  
 London, .....1792  
 Debt, first public, .....1521  
 Decourcey privilege, .....1203  
 Decretals, .....1234

DEFEATS—See Battles, Naval Battles, Captures, Wars, &c.—

Defeat at—  
 Adoni-bezck, .....a1425  
 Beachy Head, .....1690  
 Brest, .....1694  
 Cilicia, .....a333  
 Epirus, .....a116  
 Etruria, .....a283  
 Galas, .....1636  
 Hohenfriedberg, .....1745  
 Kesseldorf, .....1745  
 Kunnersdorf, .....1745  
 Leipzig, .....1745  
 Lollis, of, .....16, 87  
 Maestricht, .....1747  
 Magnano, .....1799  
 Nafels, .....1288  
 Pultowa, .....1709  
 Rudshuk, .....1811  
 Sinope, .....a183  
 Storr, .....1745

DEFEATS—Defeat at—  
 Viborg, .....1790  
 Villaviciosa, .....1665  
 Defeat of—  
 Britons, .....62  
 Carthaginians, .....a392  
 Cimbrs, .....a101  
 Gauls, .....a278  
 Goths, .....257  
 Odoacer, .....489  
 Portuguese, .....1637  
 Romans, .....9, 90  
 Sihon and Og, .....a1452  
 Spartans, .....a406  
 Swedes, .....1634  
 Teutones, .....a103  
 Thionville, .....1638

Delicate investigation, the, ... 1806  
 Delphin editions of the classics,  
 1674-1691  
 Deluge—the universal, .....a2348  
 of Deucalion, .....? a1503  
 of Ogyges, .....a1764  
 Deluge, time of, .....p. 3  
 physical effects of, .....p. 3  
 traditions of, .....p. 3  
 universality of, .....p. 3  
 Denmark, .....p. 123  
 Designers. See Eminent Persons.  
 Diamonds—  
 Brazil, .....1728  
 Bruges, .....1489  
 Coulour, .....1640  
 Golconda, mine of .....1534  
 Inflammability of, discovered,  
 1609, 1673, 1675, 1695  
 Koh-i-noor, .....1550, 1850  
 Ural Mountain, .....1829

DICTIONARIES, Concordances,

Cyclopaedias, Glossaries, &c.—  
 Alharabius, .....987  
 Alstedius, J. H., .....1630  
 Barrow's, .....1751  
 Bible, concordance to—  
 Buxtorf's, .....1632  
 Cotton's, .....1618  
 Cruden's, .....1737  
 Cratwell's, .....1790  
 Hugo's, Cardinal, .....1252  
 Marbeck's, John, .....1550  
 Nathan's, Rabbi M., .....1528  
 Newman's, .....1643  
 Reuchlin's, .....1556  
 Williams', Dr., .....1767  
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 8th edition, .....1834  
 Chamber's, Eph., .....1728  
 Coetlogon's, Dr., .....1745  
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 ster's), .....1810-1820  
 Encyclopedie, .....1751-1765  
 Encyclopedie Methodique, .....1782  
 Griffin's Portable Cyclop., .....1853  
 Harris', Dr. J., .....1706-10  
 Hippocrates, index to  
 (Foesius), .....1688  
 Hofman's, J. J., .....1677  
 Johnson's, Dr Samuel, .....1755  
 Junius', Francis, .....1743  
 Metropolitana, .....1818-1845  
 revised Cabinet Edition, .....1852  
 Milton's Paradise Lost, index  
 to, .....1741  
 Minshew's, .....1617  
 Noinville's, Durey de, .....1758  
 Owen's, .....1754  
 Piraseologia Generalis (Ro-  
 bertson), .....1681

DICTIONARIES, *continued*—

Penny, .....	1833-1845
Ree's, .....	1802-1819
Rudbeck's, Olaus, .....	1691
Shakespeare and his contemporaries, a glossary of (Nares), .....	1822
Shakespeare, Cowden Clarke's concordance to, .....	1848
Skinner's, Stephen, .....	1671
Whiter's, .....	1800-1822
DIGNITIES and Titles first used—	
Admiral, .....	1284, 1300
Alderman, .....	882, 1242
Baron, .....	1066
Baronet, .....	1611
Ireland, of, .....	1611
Nova Scotia, of, .....	1625
Bretwalda, .....	490
Cardinal, .....	1243
Chancellor, .....	1067
Citizen, .....	1792
Czar, .....	1472
Dauphin, .....	1349
Defender of the Faith, .....	1521
Don, .....	1352
Duke, .....	1337
Earl, .....	867
Earl Marshal, .....	1383
Eminence, .....	1630
Emir, .....	650
Emperor, .....	e 27
Esquire, .....	1224, 1345
Grace, .....	1399
Liege, .....	1399
Lord, .....	1381
Lord Mayor, .....	1381
Lord Protector, .....	1653
Marquis, .....	1387
Poet-Laureate, .....	1251
Pope, first assumed, .....	139
Sultan, .....	1055
Viscount, .....	1439
Directory, French, .....	1795-9
Irish, .....	1797

DISCOVERIES—See *Inventions*—*Geographical*—

Acadia, .....	1622
Adventure Bay, .....	1773
Aleutian Islands, .....	1741
Amazon, .....	1500
Amazonia, .....	1580
America, North, .....	1497
America, South, .....	1498
Andreanossa Isles, .....	1760
Antilles, .....	1493
Archangel, passage to, .....	1553
Arguin Isles, .....	
Aurora Island, .....	1724
Australia, .....	1504
Azores, .....	1439, 1448
Babelmandeb Straits, .....	1498
Baffin's Bay, .....	1616
Balleny Isles, .....	1859
Barrow's Straits, .....	1810
Bas's Straits, .....	1798
Bear Island, .....	1594
Behring's Island, .....	1741
Behring Straits, .....	1728
Bermuda Isles, .....	1527
Black Swan River, .....	1696
Borneo, .....	1523
Botany Bay, .....	1770
Brazil, .....	1500
Breton, Cape, .....	1584
Britania, .....	1699
Buenos Ayres, .....	1515
Caledonia, New, .....	1774
Calicut, .....	1487
California, .....	1526, 1539

DISCOVERIES—*Geographical*—

California, Upper, .....	1597
Campeachy Bay, .....	1520
Canada, .....	1499
Canaries, .....	1345
Cape Blanco, .....	1440
Cape Bojador, .....	1432
Cape de Verde Islands, .....	1446
Cape de Vela, .....	1501
Cape Flattery, .....	1778
Cape of Good Hope, .....	1487
Cape Horn, .....	1616
Cape Nun, .....	1412
Carthage, .....	1501
Ceylon, .....	1507
ChAMPLAIN, Lake, .....	1608
Cherry Island, .....	1594
Chesapeake Bay, .....	1607
Chili, .....	1589
China, .....	1517
Congo, .....	1484
Coppermine River, .....	1771
Corean, Archipelago, .....	1816
Cuba, .....	1493
Dampier's Isles, .....	1699
Dampier's Straits, .....	1699
Darien, .....	1501
Davis' Straits, .....	1585
Delaware Bay, .....	1609
Dominica, .....	1493
East Indies, .....	1506
Falkland Islands, .....	1764
Fernando Po, .....	1450
Flores, .....	1439
Florida, .....	1512
Friendly Islands, .....	1642
Frobisher's Straits, .....	1576
Gold coast, .....	1481
Graham's Land, .....	1832
Greenland, .....	1502
Greenland, S., .....	1833
Guanahani, .....	1492
Guiana, .....	1615
Guinea, .....	1469
Guinea, New, or Papua, .....	1526
Guinea, S. coast of, .....	1484
Haiti, .....	1493
Hebrides, New, .....	1607
Hochelaga, .....	1535
Holland, New, .....	1628
Holland, New, West Coast, .....	1610
Hudson's Bay, .....	1512
Hudson River, .....	1607
Isle of France, .....	1505
Jamaica, .....	1495
Japan, .....	1542
Java, .....	1513
Kamtschatka, .....	1696
Kerguelen, .....	1772
Labrador, .....	1560
Ladrona Islands, .....	1520
Lancaster Sound, .....	1818
La Plata, .....	1516
Mackenzie River, .....	1792
Macquarrie River, .....	1809
Madagascar, .....	1506
Madeira, .....	1344, 1419
Malabar, .....	1498
Malacca, .....	1511
Marquesas, .....	1595
Mauritius, .....	1505
Mexico, .....	1500
Mexico, Gulf of, .....	1499
Mexico, New, .....	1553
Mississippi, .....	1672
Molucca Isles, .....	1511
Mount St Elias, .....	1741
Mozambique, .....	1497
Natal, .....	1497
Newfoundland, .....	1463, 1498

DISCOVERIES—*Geographical*—

New World, .....	1492
New Zealand, .....	1642, 1769
Niger, .....	1795
Nile, sources of, .....	1769
Nootka Sound, .....	1778
Norfolk Island, .....	1714
North Georgian Islands, .....	1819
North-west Passage, ?1588, 1853	
Nova Scotia, .....	1622
Orinoco, .....	1498
Otaheite Isles, .....	1767
Pacific Ocean, .....	1513
Papuan Isles, .....	1526
Paraguay, .....	1520
Paria, .....	1498
Peru, .....	1524
Philippine Islands, .....	1521
Pitcairn's Island, .....	1777
Porto Rico, .....	1793
Port St. Julian, .....	1520
Prince's Island, .....	1470
Quebec, .....	1608
Q. Adelaide's Archipelago, .....	1670
Quiloa, .....	1497
Recherche Archipelago, .....	1792
Rio Janeiro, .....	1516
Sandwich Isles, .....	1777
San Salvador, .....	1492, 1493
Santa Cruz, .....	1500
Senegal, .....	1447
Siam, .....	1520
Sierra Leone, .....	1467
Society Islands, .....	1763
Sofala, .....	1498
Sokatou, .....	1823
Solomon's Isles, .....	1567
South Sea, .....	1513
South Sea Islands, .....	1778
Spitzbergen, .....	1594
St. Helena, .....	1501
St. Lawrence River, .....	1508
Gulf, .....	1534
St. Thomas, .....	1470
Sumatra, .....	1509
Tasmania, .....	1642
Tchad Lake, .....	18-3
Terra del Fuego, .....	1520
Torres Straits, .....	1606, 1763
Trinidad, .....	1498
Van Diemen's Land, .....	1618, 1642
Victoria Land, .....	1842
Virginia, .....	1586
Waigatz, .....	1556
Wacatan, .....	1508
Zaire, .....	1484

*Miscellaneous*—

Alum, .....	1300
Arundelian Marbles, .....	1610
<i>Gold discovered in</i> —	
America, S., .....	1492
Andalusia, .....	1785
Australia, .....	1851
California, .....	1847
Ceylon, .....	1810
Malacca, .....	1731
Peru, .....	1730
Ural Mountains, .....	1684
Herculaneum, Ruins of, .....	1737
Memnon statue, so-called, .....	1737
Nineveh, Ruins of, .....	1847
Palmyra, Ruins of, .....	1678
Parian marbles, .....	1610
Phigalian marbles, .....	1812
Phonetic use of hieroglyphics, .....	
Platina, .....	1819
Pompeii, Ruins of, .....	1748
Potosi Mines, .....	1689
Rosetta stone, .....	1545
Rosetta stone, .....	1862

<b>DISCOVERIES—Scientific—</b>	
<i>Acoustics—</i>	
Nodal lines, Lessajnis, . . . . .	1762
Vibrating cords, . . . . .	1716, 1759
plates, lines on, . . . . .	1810
Wind Instrmts., theory of, 1762	
<i>Algebra, Arithmetic, and Mathematics—</i>	
Binomial theorem, . . . . .	1688
Conic sections, Apollonius, a240	
Decimals introduced, . . . . .	1602
Differential calculus, . . . . .	1684
Figures, Arabic, introduced	
in England, . . . . .	1253
Fluxions, Newton, . . . . .	1669
Logarithms, Napier, . . . . .	1614
Signs, Algebraic, . . . . .	1544
Symbols, Vieta, . . . . .	1590
<i>Astronomy—</i>	
Aberration, . . . . .	1730
Achromatism, . . . . .	1733
Bode's Law, . . . . .	1772
Calendar, Gregory's reform, 1582	
Comets — Biela's, . . . . .	1763
Encke's, . . . . .	1782
Faye's, . . . . .	1843
Halley's, . . . . .	1456
Vico's, . . . . .	1844
Copernican system, . . . . .	1530
Double stars, Herschell, . . . . .	1803
Earth, density of, Bouguer, 1772	
Measurement of, First, a240	
Rotation of, . . . . .	1669, 1851
Ecliptic, obliquity of, noted, a560	
Gyroscope, Foucault, . . . . .	1854
Heliometer, . . . . .	1774
Helioscope, . . . . .	1625
Hipparchus, discoveries of, a140	
<i>Inequalities, Planetary—</i>	
Laplace's theory of, . . . . .	1780
Kepler's Laws, . . . . .	1609
Moon, Hevelius, map of, 1st, 1670	
Newton's discoveries, . . . . .	1686
Nutation, . . . . .	1745
<i>Planets—Amphitrite, . . . . .</i>	
Astraea, . . . . .	1845
Bellona, . . . . .	1854
Calliope, . . . . .	1852
Ceres, . . . . .	1801
Egeria, . . . . .	1850
Eunomia, . . . . .	1851
Enterpe, . . . . .	1853
Flora, . . . . .	1847
Fortuna, . . . . .	1852
Hebe, . . . . .	1847
Hygeia, . . . . .	1849
Irene, . . . . .	1851
Iris, . . . . .	1847
Jupiter, satellites of, . . . . .	1610
Lutetia, . . . . .	1852
Massalia, . . . . .	1852
Melpomene, . . . . .	1852
Metis, . . . . .	1848
Neptune, . . . . .	1846
Parthenope, . . . . .	1850
Phocaea, . . . . .	1853
Proserpine, . . . . .	1853
Psyche, . . . . .	1852
Rotation of Mars, Venus,	
and Jupiter, . . . . .	1665
Saturn's ring, Huyghens, 1634	
Dark inner ring, . . . . .	1838
Satellites of,	
1608-10, 1655, 1789	
Thalia, . . . . .	1852
Themis, . . . . .	1853
Thetis, . . . . .	1852
Transits—Mercury, . . . . .	1631
Venus, . . . . .	1629
Urania, . . . . .	1854

<b>DISCOVERIES—Scientific—</b>	
<i>Astronomy—Planets—</i>	
Uranus, . . . . .	1781
Satellites of, . . . . .	1787, 90, 94
Vesta, . . . . .	1807
Victoria, . . . . .	1850
Precession of Equinoxes, a130	
Sun — rotation of — from	
spots, . . . . .	1608, 1712
Tychonic system, . . . . .	1564
Waves—theory of—Newton, 1714	
<i>Atmosphere and Gases—</i>	
Air pump, Guericke . . . . .	1686
Anemometer, . . . . .	1746
Balloon, hydrgn, 1755, 1767, 1783	
Barometer, . . . . .	1643, 1668, 1848
Hourly variations of, . . . . .	1711
Dew, Wells, . . . . .	1815
Diffusion, Dalton's law, . . . . .	1805
Eudiometer, Priestley, . . . . .	1772
Weight of atmosphere, . . . . .	1640
<i>Botany—</i>	
Linnæan System, . . . . .	1740
Natural System, Jussieu, . . . . .	1789
System of Tournefort, . . . . .	1694
<i>Chemistry—</i>	
Antiphlogistic theory, . . . . .	1784
Atomic theory, . . . . .	1803
Congelation, artificial, . . . . .	1783
Electricity of chem. action, 1823	
<i>Elements. Chief—</i>	
Aluminum, . . . . .	1827
Antimony, . . . . .	15th cent?
Arsenic, . . . . .	1723
Barium, . . . . .	1807
Bismuth, . . . . .	1520
Boron, . . . . .	1808
Bromine, . . . . .	1826
Cadmium, . . . . .	1818
Calcium, . . . . .	1807
Chlorine, . . . . .	1810
Chromium, . . . . .	1797
Cobalt, . . . . .	1723
Cyanogen, . . . . .	1815
Hydrogen, . . . . .	1766
Iodine, . . . . .	1812
Iridium, . . . . .	1803
Magnesium, . . . . .	1829
Manganese, . . . . .	1774
Nickel, . . . . .	1751
Nitrogen, . . . . .	1772
Oxygen, . . . . .	1774
Phosphorus, . . . . .	1677
Potassium, . . . . .	1807
Selenium, . . . . .	1818
Sodium, . . . . .	1807
Strontium, . . . . .	1807
Gases differing from air, . . . . .	1753
Illuminating gas, . . . . .	1792
Phlogistic theory, . . . . .	1690
Safety lamp, Davy, . . . . .	1815
Symbols, invention of, . . . . .	1787
Water, constitution of, . . . . .	1801
<i>Electricity and Galvanism—</i>	
Conductors non-electric, . . . . .	1729
Electricity of two kinds, . . . . .	1734
Electro-chemistry, . . . . .	1800
Electro-magnetism, . . . . .	1807, 1819
Electrotype, . . . . .	1837, 1838
Galvanism, . . . . .	1767, 1791
Leyden jar, . . . . .	1745
Light, electrical, . . . . .	1675
Lightning, electric, . . . . .	1750
Machine, electrical, . . . . .	1705
Telegraph, electric, . . . . .	1837
Wires hung in air, . . . . .	1838
Torpedo, shock of, . . . . .	a341
Voltaic pile, . . . . .	1800
Endosmose, . . . . .	1828
<i>Gutanism. See Electricity.</i>	

<b>DISCOVERIES—Scientific—</b>	
<i>Geology—</i>	
Huttonian System, . . . . .	1785
Wernerian System, . . . . .	1787
<i>Heat—</i>	
Cooling, laws of, . . . . .	1818
Expansion of gases, uniform, 1801	
Latent heat, . . . . .	1760
Radiant heat, . . . . .	1833-1839
Thermometer, Fahrenheit, 1600	
<i>Magnetism—</i>	
Artificial magnets, . . . . .	1750
Aurora, effect on magnet, 1750	
Compass in Europe before, 1200	
Declination of, . . . . .	1500
Inclination of dip, . . . . .	1576
Law of magnetic attraction, 1786	
Torsion balance, . . . . .	1784
Variation, . . . . .	1492
Annual change of, . . . . .	1633
Diurnal change of, . . . . .	1722
<i>Mathematics. See Algebra.</i>	
<i>Mechanics, theoretic &amp; applied—</i>	
Catenary, properties of, . . . . .	1691
Collision, laws of, . . . . .	1662
Falling bodies, laws of, . . . . .	1632
Hydrodynamics, theory of, 1738	
Inclined plane, Cardan, . . . . .	1549
Pendulum clocks, . . . . .	1655
Compensation, . . . . .	1715, 1738
Percussion, laws of, . . . . .	1671
<i>Steam engine—</i>	
Steam-boat, Fulton, . . . . .	1807
Watt's condenser, separate, 1765	
Double acting engine, 1781	
Expansion principle, . . . . .	1778
<i>Medical Science—</i>	
Auscultation, . . . . .	1761
Chloroform, use of, . . . . .	1848
Circulation of the Blood, . . . . .	1819
Classification of Disease, . . . . .	1730
Inoculation into England, 1721	
Mesmerism, . . . . .	1766
Nervous System, Bell, . . . . .	1811
Phrenology, Gall, . . . . .	1815
Physiognomy, Lavater, . . . . .	1775
Physiology, Haller, . . . . .	1757
Vaccination, Jenner, . . . . .	1798
<i>Optics—</i>	
Burning glasses, . . . . .	a424
Calotype, . . . . .	1840
Camera Lucida, . . . . .	1674, 1807
Obscura, . . . . .	1297
Daguerreotype, . . . . .	1838
Diffraction, . . . . .	1665
Eye, structure of, . . . . .	1700
Kaleidoscope, . . . . .	1814
Magic lantern, . . . . .	1260
Megascope, . . . . .	1780
Micrometer, thread, rock	
crystal, . . . . .	1659, 1666, 1777
Microscope, compound, solar	
photo-electric,	
1590, 1620, 1743, 1815	
Polarization, Malus, . . . . .	1810
Arago, Biot, Fresnel, 1811-1817	
Refraction, Single, . . . . .	1634
Double, . . . . .	1669
Connected with combus-	
tibility, . . . . .	1694
Spectacles, . . . . .	1301
Stereoscope, . . . . .	1851
Telescope, Jansen, New-	
reflecting, Gregory, New-	
ton, Cassegrain, Achro-	
matic, Herschell, . . . . .	1608,
1630, 1663, 1666, 1672, 1758, 1780	
Velocity of light, . . . . .	1667
<i>Zoology—</i>	
Linnæan System, . . . . .	1740

## DISCOVERY, VOYAGES OF—See

<i>Travels—</i>	
Albuquerque's, .....	1511
Almeida's, .....	1506
Anson's, .....	1741
Aubert's, .....	1508
Baffin's, .....	1615
Balbous', .....	1513
Bastidas', .....	1501
Bandin's, .....	1805
Beechy's, .....	1825
Biscoe's, .....	1832
Bougainville's, .....	1768
Button's, .....	1612
Bylot's, .....	1615
Byron's, .....	1765
Cabot's, .....	1497
Cam's, Diego, .....	1484
Carteret's, .....	1767
Cartier's, J., .....	1534
Clarke's, .....	1796
Columbus', Christ., .....	1492
Cook's, .....	1767, 1772, 1776
Cortereal's, .....	1500
Davis', .....	1685
Diaz', B., .....	1487
Edwards', .....	1790
Franklin's, .....	1820, 1844
Frobisher's, .....	1576
Gama's, V. de, .....	1497
Hearne's, Sam., .....	1772
Hudson's, .....	1610
Knight's, .....	1606
Leon's, P. de, .....	1512
Mackenzie's, Alex., .....	1773
Magalhaen's, .....	1519
Maldonado's?, .....	1588
Meares', .....	1778
Mota's, .....	1542
Ojedo's, Alonzo de, .....	1499
Parry's, .....	1819
Perez', F., .....	1516
Polo's, Marco, .....	1275
Raleigh's, .....	1584
Ross', .....	1818, 1829
Scoresby, .....	1806-1822
Silveira's, .....	1518
Solis' and Pinzon's, .....	1508
Vancouver's, .....	1791
Verazano's, G., .....	1524
Weddel's, .....	1823
Weymouth's, .....	1602
Willoughby's, Sir H., .....	1553
Dispensations, ecclesiastical, .....	1200
Divorce, Napoleon's, .....	1809
Dockyards, the royal—	
Chatham, .....	1550
Deptford, .....	1580
Devonport, .....	1695
Pembroke, .....	1768
Portsmouth, .....	1514
Sheerness, .....	1823
Woolwich, .....	1509
Doomsday book, .....	1080
Doxology, .....	382
Drama introduced in—	
England, .....	1270
Greece—	
comedy, .....	562
tragedy, .....	536
Rome, .....	634
Dramatists. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Dry dock in London, first, .....	1655

## DUELS—

first in England, .....	1096
present practice of, begun, .....	1527
<i>Recent remarkable—</i>	
Alcock and Colclough, .....	1807
Allan and Dulaney, .....	1782
Alvanley and O'Connell, .....	1835

## DUELS—

Artois and Bourbon, .....	1778
Ashe and Hampton, .....	1834
Aston and Fitzgerald, .....	1790
Barrington and M'Kenzie, .....	1788
Bayley and O'Callaghan, .....	1818
Beaumont and Lambton, .....	1826
Bedford and Buckingham, .....	
Dukes, .....	1822
Boardman and Batton, .....	1811
Boldero and Berkeley, .....	1842
Boswell (Sir A.) and J. Stuart, Esq., .....	1822
Eric and Hayes, .....	1826
Burdett and Paull, .....	1807
Camelford and Best, .....	1804
Campbell and Boyd, .....	1808
Canning and Castlereagh, .....	1809
Cardigan and Tuckett, .....	1840
Carpenter and Pride, .....	1796
Chauvigny, M. de, and Lameth, .....	1792
Chaworth and Byron, .....	1765
Corry and Grattan, .....	1800
Crowther and Helsham, .....	1829
Curran and Hobart, .....	1790
Donovan and Hanson, .....	1779
Edgeworth and Grattan, .....	1827
Fawcett and Munroe, .....	1847
Fisher and Torrens, .....	1806
Fox and Adam, .....	1779
Fullerton, Colonel, and Lord Shelburne, .....	1780
Graham and Julius, .....	1791
Grant and Seymour, .....	1835
Grattan and Clare, .....	1820
Green and Price, .....	1816
Guntre and Pigne, .....	1808
Hamilton and Burr, .....	1804
Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohan, .....	1712
Hamilton and Morgan, .....	1748
Hatchell and Morley, .....	1814
Hindes and Conroy, .....	1817
Hodson and Grady, .....	1827
Hombesch and Richardson, .....	1806
Jeffcott and Hennis, .....	1833
Kemble and Aitken, .....	1792
Lambrech and Clayton, .....	1830
Lonsdale, Earl of, and Capt. Cuthbert, .....	1792
Macartney and Stuart, .....	1786
Macduff and Prince, .....	1790
M'Keon and Reynolds, .....	1788
Maguire and Blundel, .....	1813
Maher and Colles, .....	1833
Manuel and Beaumont, .....	1821
Martin and Wilkes, .....	1763
Menshaw and Hartinger, .....	1820
Montgomery & M'Namara, .....	1803
Musgrave and Todd, .....	1802
D. O'Connell and D'Estere, .....	1815
Ogle and Coyle, .....	1802
Paget and Cadogan, .....	1809
Payne and Clarke, .....	1810
Pepe and Carascosa, .....	1823
Peppard, Cap., & Mr. Hayes, .....	1728
Pitt and Tierney, .....	1798
Purefoy and Roper, .....	1783
Quentin and Palmer, .....	1815
Ramsay and Macrea, .....	1790
Roebuck and Black, .....	1835
Ruthven and Scott, .....	1836
Scott and Christie, .....	1821
Seton and Hawkey, .....	1845
Smith and O'Grady, .....	1830
Stackpole and Cecil, .....	1814
Stevens and Anderson, .....	1790
Stewart and Bagnal, .....	1812
Storey and Mathias, .....	1833

## DUELS—

Sutton and Lockyer, .....	18
Thomas and Gordon, .....	17
Tottrell and Ross, .....	18
Townshend and Bellamont, .....	17
Valentia and Gawler, .....	17
Wellesley and Crespiigny, .....	18
Wellington, Duke of, and Earl of Winchelsea, .....	18
Westall and Gourlay, .....	18
Willis and Impey, .....	18
York and Lennox, .....	17
Dye works, Gobelins', .....	18
DYNASTIES OF—See <i>Sovereigns</i> .	
<i>Abyssinia—</i>	
Eslebaan, .....	4
Icon Amlic, .....	12
Menilek, .....	? a 10
<i>Affghanistan—</i>	
Ghiznivide, .....	9
Mogul, .....	18
Patan or Affghan, .....	c. 12
<i>Assyria and Babylon—</i>	
1st Assyrian (Hales), .....	a 22
2d Assyrian, .....	c. a 12
3d Assyrian, .....	c. a 8
Chaldeo-Babylonian, .....	a 0
<i>Belgium—</i>	
Saxe-Coburg, .....	18
<i>China—</i>	
Chang, .....	a 17
Fou-hi, .....	? a 29
Han, .....	a 2
Heou-han, .....	9
Heou Leang, .....	9
Heou Tang, .....	9
Heou Tchou, .....	9
Heou Tsin, .....	9
Hia, .....	? 12
Mancheou or Tsing, .....	16
Ming, .....	13
Mongol, .....	12
Song, .....	9
Tang, .....	6
Tcheou, .....	a 11
Tien-hoang, .....	f 2
Ti-hoang, .....	f 2
Tsin, .....	2
<i>Denmark—</i>	
Oldenburg, .....	14
<i>Egypt—</i>	
Egypto-Saracen, .....	6
Hyksos (Pt. cianian?), .....	a 20
Mameluke, .....	11
Perso-Egyptian, .....	a 5
Pharaonic, .....	a 21
Ptolemaic, .....	a 63
Romano-Egyptian, .....	a
Saite, .....	a 7
Tanite, .....	8
Turco-Egyptian, .....	15
<i>England—</i>	
Anglo-Saxon, .....	8
Anglo-Saxon, restored, .....	10
Blois, .....	11
Danish, .....	10
Hanoverian, .....	17
Lancaster, .....	13
Norman, .....	10
Plantagenet, .....	11
Stuart, .....	16
Tudor, .....	14
York, .....	14
<i>France—</i>	
Bourbon, .....	15
Bourbon-Orleans, .....	18
Capetian, .....	9
Carlovingian, .....	c. 8
Merovingian, .....	? 4
Napoleonic empire, .....	18

## NASTIES—France, continued—

Napoleonic, restored, . . . . .	1852
Valois, . . . . .	1528

## Germany—

Carlovingian, ended, . . . . .	911
Franconian, . . . . .	1024
Hapsburg, House of, . . . . .	1273
Lorraine, . . . . .	1745
Luxemburg, . . . . .	1308
Saxony, House of, . . . . .	918
Suabia, . . . . .	1138

## Greece—

Bavarian, . . . . .	1830
Grecian, of Alexander, . . . . .	323

## Iceland—

Orange, kingship, . . . . .	1815
Orange, stadtholcraie, . . . . .	1576

## India—

Gilznivide, . . . . .	977
Mogul, . . . . .	1526
Patan, . . . . .	1200

## Persia and Medo-Persia—

Arsacida, . . . . .	250
Black Sheep (Turkman), . . . . .	1403
Buyide, or Deylimite, . . . . .	933
Kayanian or Median, . . . . .	700
Mahabadean, . . . . .	fab.
Medo-Persian, . . . . .	538
Mogul-Persian, . . . . .	c. 1220
Paishdadian, . . . . .	fab.
Safarian, . . . . .	872
Sarameno-Persian, . . . . .	c. 660
Sassanides, . . . . .	226
Seljuk-Persian, . . . . .	1042
Selucide, . . . . .	307
Sooti, or Sufiavean, . . . . .	1502
White Sheep (Turkman), . . . . .	1467

## Portugal—

Braganza, House of, . . . . .	1640
Burgundy, House of, . . . . .	1195

## Russia—

Brandenburg, . . . . .	1415
Hohenzollern, . . . . .	c. 800

## Rome—

Roman, of the Cæsars, . . . . .	a44
---------------------------------	-----

## USSIA—

Holstein-Gottingen, . . . . .	1762
Romanoff, . . . . .	1613
Rnik, . . . . .	1462

## Spain—

Bourbon-Anjou, . . . . .	1701
Castile and Arragon, . . . . .	1479
Gothic, . . . . .	411
Moorish, . . . . .	c. 713

## Sweden—

Deux Ponts, House of, . . . . .	1654
Holstein Gott, House of, . . . . .	1751
Vasa, House of, . . . . .	1523

## Turkey—

Ottoman, Asia, . . . . .	1326
Ottoman, Europe, . . . . .	1453

## E

## EARTHQUAKES—

gra, . . . . .	1505
bania, . . . . .	1667
lexandria, . . . . .	365
lgiers, . . . . .	1825
mboyua, . . . . .	1850
merica, South, . . . . .	1797, 1812
ntioch, . . . . .	115, 341, 1114, 1150
requipa, . . . . .	1600
rmenia, . . . . .	1840
sia, . . . . .	17, 107
sia and Macedon, . . . . .	357
sia and Syria, . . . . .	742
sia Minor, . . . . .	224
ttica, . . . . .	426
velino, . . . . .	1732

## EARTHQUAKES—

Azores, . . . . .	1810
Barbadoes, . . . . .	1784
Batavia, . . . . .	1021
Belgium, . . . . .	1825
Bohemia, . . . . .	1590
Borgo, . . . . .	1789
Bosphorus, at the coasts of, . . . . .	64
Boston, . . . . .	1727
Bourdeaux, . . . . .	1758
Brazils, . . . . .	1772
Brisa, . . . . .	1222
Brogatora, . . . . .	1782
Cæsarea, &c. . . . .	126
Calabria, . . . . .	1186, 1638, 1783
Callao, . . . . .	1746
Campania, . . . . .	345
Cappadocia, . . . . .	235
Caracas, . . . . .	1812
Carnarvon, . . . . .	1826
Catania, . . . . .	1137, 1818
Chichester, . . . . .	1834
Chili, . . . . .	1835
China, . . . . .	1662, 1731
Concepcion, . . . . .	1835
Constanti, . . . . .	480
Constantinople, 363, 986, 1766, 1800	
Copiapo, . . . . .	1819
Cuba, . . . . .	1630
Cumana, . . . . .	1797, 1853
Damas, . . . . .	1759
Damascus, . . . . .	1150, 1759
Derby, . . . . .	1043
Durham, . . . . .	1178
England, . . . . .	1090, 1179, 1248, 1318, 1563, 1574, 1816

England, New, . . . . .	1727
Etna, . . . . .	1780
Eubœa, . . . . .	a425
Fez, . . . . .	1755
France, . . . . .	1660
Galatia, . . . . .	107
Granada, . . . . .	1826
Greece, . . . . .	107, 345, 986
Guatemala, . . . . .	1773
Hayti, . . . . .	1842
Herculeanum, . . . . .	79
Hindustan, . . . . .	1819
Holland, . . . . .	1894, 1805
Hungary, . . . . .	1179, 1590, 1737
Iceland, . . . . .	1784
India, . . . . .	1819
Ireland, . . . . .	1690
east coast of, . . . . .	1852
Italy, . . . . .	345, 1510, 1789, 1818, 1822
upper, . . . . .	1802
Jamaica, . . . . .	1692
Japan, . . . . .	1596
Kent, . . . . .	1596
Kerry, . . . . .	1773
Leghorn, . . . . .	1741
Lima, . . . . .	1586, 1631, 1746
Lincoln, . . . . .	1142
Lisbon, . . . . .	1521, 1755, 1824
Lombardy, . . . . .	1117, 1222
London, . . . . .	1581, 1750
Lyons, . . . . .	1822
Lysimachia, . . . . .	283
Manilla, . . . . .	1645
Martiniqne, . . . . .	1767, 1839
Mechlin, . . . . .	1640
Mississippi, mouth of, . . . . .	1812
Molise, . . . . .	1805
Moince islands, . . . . .	1763
Mortagne, . . . . .	1827
Nantes, . . . . .	1853
Naples, . . . . .	1456, 1732, 1794, 1805
Nicca, . . . . .	368
Nicomedia, . . . . .	358
Norway, . . . . .	1657

## EARTHQUAKES—

Nottingham, . . . . .	1833
Oxford, . . . . .	1764
Palermo, . . . . .	1726, 1740
Palestine, . . . . .	a31
Parma, . . . . .	1834
Peloponnessus, . . . . .	372
Peru, . . . . .	1581
Pontus, . . . . .	235, 344
Portsmouth, . . . . .	1824, 1834
Quito, . . . . .	1755
Riobamba, . . . . .	1797
Rome, . . . . .	a461, a362, 262
San Salvador, . . . . .	1854
Santa Maura, . . . . .	1825
Scheldt, at the mouth of, . . . . .	1822
Scotland, . . . . .	1755
Shiraz, . . . . .	1824, 1833
Sicily, . . . . .	1693, 1783
Sienna, . . . . .	1798
Smyrna, . . . . .	1688, 1778
Sparta, . . . . .	a404
St. Lucia, . . . . .	1788
Swansea, . . . . .	1832
Sweden, . . . . .	1112
Syracuse, . . . . .	1817
Syria, . . . . .	1759, 1837
Tabrez, . . . . .	1780
Tenerife, . . . . .	1813
Terceria, . . . . .	1841
Torre del Greco, . . . . .	1794
Turkey, . . . . .	1752, 1754
Valparaiso, . . . . .	1822
Worcester, . . . . .	1013
Eddystone lighthouse, . . . . .	1696, 1706, 1759

## Edicts—

Chateaubriand, . . . . .	1553
Nantes, . . . . .	1598
revoked, . . . . .	1685
Pisa, . . . . .	1786
Restitution, . . . . .	1629
Rousillon, . . . . .	1565
The perpetual (Rome), . . . . .	133

## Edificcs. See Abbeys, Churches,

## Castles, Public Edifices, &amp;c.

Eleusinian mysteries, . . . . .	a1356
Hmbargo, the right of, exer- cised, . . . . .	1766, 1801
Emigration of the Puritans, . . . . .	1608

## EMINENT PERSONS—

## Actors, Singers, Dancers, &amp;c.

Abell, . . . . .	1725
Ackerman, C., . . . . .	d. 1771
Albaneze, . . . . .	1790
Alleyn, . . . . .	d. 1626
Allard, . . . . .	1800
Andreini, Isab., . . . . .	1600
Armand, . . . . .	1760
Audinot, . . . . .	1800
Babbini, . . . . .	1810
Bannister, . . . . .	1815
Baron, . . . . .	d. 1729
Barry, . . . . .	1770
Bathylus, . . . . .	10
Béard, . . . . .	1760
Beauchamp, . . . . .	1690
Beil, . . . . .	1790
Braham, J., . . . . .	1834
Brecount, . . . . .	d. 1685
Brizard, J. B., . . . . .	1757
Burbage, . . . . .	1574
Caillot, . . . . .	1810
Camilla, . . . . .	1760
Carlin, . . . . .	1780
Chevalier, . . . . .	1670
Cibber, Colley, . . . . .	d. 1757
Contat, . . . . .	1810
Dancourt, . . . . .	d. 1726
Danberval, . . . . .	1800

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Actors, Singers, Dancers, &c.,**continued—*

Dazincourt .....	1800
Dickons, Mrs. Poole ... d.	1833
Dogget .....	1720
Dumesnil, Madame .....	1860
Eckhof .....	1770
Edwin .....	d. 1790
Elliston .....	d. 1831
Elton .....	1843
Eschines .....	d. 6318
Esop .....	40
Farren, Elizabeth .....	d. 1829
Farquhar .....	1700
Favart, Madame .....	d. 1792
Fleck .....	1800
Foote, Samuel .....	d. 1777
Fornaris .....	1630
Gabrielli, Catherine .....	d. 1796
Garat, J. ....	1820
Garcia .....	1830
Garrick, D. ....	1779
Genès .....	300
Gentleman .....	1780
Grossmann .....	1790
Hannetaire .....	d. 1780
Hauteroche .....	1700
Henderson .....	d. 1785
Inchbald, Elizabeth .....	d. 1821
Incedon .....	1820
Jolly .....	1830
Kean, Edm. ....	d. 1833
Kelly, M. ....	1770
Kemble, Charles .....	1854
Kemble, Philip .....	d. 1823
Knight, Edward .....	1820
Kruger, M. ....	1610
Lacy .....	d. 1681
Lainez, El .....	d. 1822
Lange, J. ....	1820
Lee, Lewis .....	d. 1804
Lemaure, Catherine .....	1780
Love, James .....	1770
Mague .....	1820
Malibran, Maria .....	d. 1836
Marbach, Jeanne .....	d. 1837
Matthews .....	d. 1825
Molière, P. ....	d. 1673
Monrose .....	d. 1843
Mountfort .....	1690
Nanteuil .....	1680
Nourrit .....	1825
Oldfield, Anne .....	d. 1790
O'Neil, Miss .....	1814
Palmer .....	1798
Paradol .....	1815
Power .....	1841
Preville .....	1800
Punt .....	1770
Quin .....	d. 1766
Riccoboni .....	1750
Richard-Martelli .....	1810
Robinson, Madame .....	d. 1800
Rosa .....	1640
Rowley .....	d. 1643
Shaw, C. ....	1770
Siddons, Mrs. ....	d. 1831
Stevens .....	1780
Stirling, Mrs. ....	1854
Talma .....	d. 1826
Thevenin .....	1780
Varlet .....	1680
Vestris .....	1847
Vestris, Anne .....	d. 1808
Vizano .....	d. 1821
Volkoff .....	1760
Volnais, Mlle. ....	d. 1837
Wallack .....	1855
Weidmann .....	d. 1810

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Adventurers and Impositors—*

Almagro .....	1530
Andruscus .....	a152
Barchokebas .....	135
Berenicus .....	1630
Cade, J. ....	1450
Cagliostro .....	1740
Casanova .....	d. 1799
Cigale .....	1670
Cortez .....	1525
Eon .....	d. 1810
Hawkwood, Sir J. ....	1360
Jaccia .....	1670
Lisle .....	1710
Mahomet .....	571-632
Manes .....	240
Montchrestien .....	d. 1621
Mustapha .....	1421
Neuhof .....	d. 1755
Parades .....	1780
Pizarro .....	1530
Reineggs .....	1790
Ripperda .....	1730
Saba, Hassan .....	1030
Simmel, L. ....	1487
Smerdis .....	a422
Stilling .....	d. 1817
Tottleben .....	1764
Vernell .....	1745
Wahab, Abdul .....	1780
Warbeck, P. ....	1490
Zamnowich .....	1780

*Alchemists and Chemists—*

Andria .....	1810
Argand .....	d. 1803
Arnaud de Villeneuve .....	1300
Bacon, R. ....	1290
Barnes .....	1680
Baumé .....	d. 1804
Becher .....	1680
Belot .....	c. 1640
Bergmann .....	1780
Berthollet .....	d. 1822
Berzelius, J. J. ....	1779-1848
Black .....	1770
Bucquet .....	d. 1780
Camerarius .....	1590
Cassius, And. ....	1650
Cavendish, H. ....	d. 1810
Chaloner .....	1610
Crawford .....	1790
Croll .....	1600
Dalton .....	1767-1844
Dambourney .....	1790
Darcet .....	1800
Davy .....	d. 1829
Dée, Art. ....	1600
Dippel .....	1730
Duchesne .....	1600
Elliot, J. ....	d. 1787
Fagon .....	1710
Falconer .....	1820
Fatio .....	1750
Fludd .....	1630
Flolier .....	d. 1780
Fourcroy, A. F. ....	1755-1809
Garnet .....	1800
Gaubius .....	d. 1780
Geber .....	767
Gehlen .....	d. 1815
Glauber .....	1680
Gmelin .....	d. 1852
Gunther .....	1830
Guyton .....	1800
Helmont .....	1640
Henkel .....	1740
Homberg .....	1710
Hutton .....	d. 1797
Ingenhousz .....	1790

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Alchemists and Chemists—*

Jorden .....	16
Josse, P. ....	17
Lagneau .....	16
Lavoisier, A. L. ....	1743-17
Lemery .....	17
Lowitz .....	d. 18
Macquer, P. G. ....	1718-17
Maier .....	16
Metius .....	16
Milly .....	17
Mojon .....	d. 18
Montet .....	17
Neri .....	15
Nicholson .....	d. 18
Oberit .....	17
Palissy .....	d. 15
Paracelsus .....	15
Pelletier .....	17
Pott, J. H. ....	17
Priestley .....	d. 18
Raymond .....	d. 18
Rey .....	16
Richter .....	d. 18
Ritter .....	18
Roebuck .....	17
Rupper .....	16
Sala .....	16
Scheele, C. W. ....	1742-17
Shaw .....	17
Spielmann .....	17
Stahl .....	17
Tennant .....	d. 18
Thomson .....	d. 18
Tollius .....	16
Vandi .....	17
Venel .....	17
Vogel .....	17
Wall .....	d. 17
Watson .....	d. 18
Wedgwood .....	17
Willemoz .....	17
Wollaston, W. H. ....	1767-18
Zwelfer .....	d. 16

*Antiquarians and Archeologists—*

A banuzi .....	d. 17
Abel, Gasp. ....	17
Abela .....	15
Accorso .....	15
Achard .....	18
Acquaviva .....	15
Adam, Alexander .....	17
Adam, R. ....	17
Affo .....	17
Agard, Arthur .....	16
Agincourt .....	d. 18
Agio de Soldanis .....	17
Agostini .....	16
Aicher .....	d. 17
Ainsworth .....	17
Airenti .....	18
Akerblad .....	18
Albergati-Capacelli .....	18
Albertini .....	15
Albertrandy .....	d. 18
Alkmade .....	d. 17
Allacci .....	d. 16
Allen .....	16
Alier de Hauteroche .....	18
Alstorf .....	17
Altman .....	17
Amaduzzi .....	17
Ambrogio .....	17
Ameiltron .....	17
Ames, J. ....	17
Amico, Ant. d' .....	16
André .....	17
Angeloni .....	16
Ansaldo .....	17

## MINENT PERSONS—

<i>Antiquarians and Archæologists,</i> <i>continued—</i>	
Aragonese .....	1550
Arendt .....	1810
Argote .....	1570
Arnaud .....	1770
Arundel .....	1640
Ashmole .....	1680
Astle .....	d. 1803
Athenas .....	1815
Aubrey .....	d. 1700
Austis .....	1760
Averoldi .....	1700
Avila .....	1650
Ayloffe .....	1770
Ayrman .....	1730
Ayseongh .....	d. 1804
Bacon-Tacon .....	1805
Bagford .....	1700
Barailhou .....	d. 1816
Barclam .....	1630
Barval .....	d. 1758
Barre .....	1720
Barrett .....	d. 1789
Barthelemy .....	1550
Bartholin .....	1600
Bartoli .....	1780
Bartsch .....	1730
Bast .....	d. 1825
Baudelot .....	1720
Baudot .....	1700
Bandouin .....	1620
Becker, G. .....	d. 1813
Beger .....	1700
Bell .....	1650
Belley .....	1760
Bellori .....	1680
Bertoli .....	1750
Biacca .....	1730
Biagi .....	d. 1804
Bianchini .....	1700
Bie .....	1640
Bochat .....	1750
Boisot .....	1690
Boissard .....	1600
Bolton .....	1650
Brand .....	1800
Brenner .....	1700
Breerewood .....	d. 1613
Brodeau .....	1540
Browne .....	1680
Bruckman .....	d. 1753
Bryant .....	1800
Bue .....	1610
Bure .....	1640
Burn .....	1780
Burriel .....	1750
Burton .....	1650
Busbeq .....	1580
Bussens .....	1750
Bussing .....	d. 1732
Caleagnini .....	1535
Calliachi .....	1700
Calvet .....	1800
Caubry .....	1800
Camden .....	1615
Campomanes .....	1780
Camps .....	1710
Cancelleri .....	1815
Capmartin .....	1790
Cardona .....	d. 1589
Carew .....	1610
Carrera .....	1640
Cary .....	1750
Casella .....	1550
Caylus .....	1760
Cespedes .....	1600
Chacon .....	1575
Chandler .....	d. 1810

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Antiquarians and Archæologists—</i>	
Chauncy .....	1690
Chifflet .....	1570
Choiseul-Gouffier .....	1810
Coechi .....	1760
Colonia .....	1735
Compagnoni .....	1770
Contucci .....	1760
Corradini .....	1740
Corsini .....	1670
Cortenovis .....	d. 1801
Cotton .....	1625
Crozat .....	1730
Cumberland .....	1710
Daniell .....	1810
David, T. B. E. .....	1830
Deering .....	d. 1749
Defieo .....	d. 1835
Dempster .....	1620
Dewes .....	1650
Dickinson .....	d. 1707
Dilbene .....	1690
Dionisi .....	1800
Dodsworth .....	1650
Doederlein .....	1740
Donati .....	d. 1640
Doppert .....	1730
Ducarel .....	1780
Dufay .....	1720
Dugdale .....	d. 1686
Dunod .....	1710
Dykman .....	d. 1718
Eckard .....	d. 1794
Eggeling .....	1708
Elstob .....	d. 1714
Erizzo .....	1580
Fabretti .....	1690
Falconet .....	1690
Falkenstein .....	1750
Faria .....	1650
Feith .....	d. 1824
Finestres .....	1770
Fleetwood .....	1720
Florez .....	1770
Folkes .....	1750
Fontanini .....	1730
Foucher .....	d. 1778
Fontaine .....	1750
Fremented .....	d. 1728
Froner .....	1770
Funck .....	1770
Furietti .....	d. 1764
Gaetano .....	1800
Gale .....	1700
Gallaeni .....	1640
Galland .....	1670
Genoese .....	d. 1797
Gent .....	1770
Gibelin .....	d. 1814
Gifford .....	d. 1784
Godwin .....	1630
Goodal .....	d. 1786
Gordon .....	1750
Gough .....	d. 1809
Govi .....	1756
Hadorph .....	1690
Hagen .....	1780
Hagenbach .....	1760
Halma .....	d. 1828
Hearne .....	1730
Herrgott .....	1760
Higgins .....	d. 1832
Hirt .....	1750
Hollis .....	d. 1774
Hope .....	1820
Hutchinson .....	d. 1814
Huttich .....	1540
Hutton .....	1810
Ignarra .....	d. 1808

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Antiquarians and Archæologists—</i>	
Inghirami .....	1650
Irico .....	1780
Jacobæus .....	1700
Kolb, Jacob .....	1825
Jahn .....	d. 1817
Jardel .....	1790
Jennings .....	1810
Jona .....	1640
Jones .....	d. 1816
Jourdain .....	1810
Jurain .....	d. 1618
Keder .....	1730
Kennet .....	1706
Keyser .....	1740
King, E. .....	d. 1807
King, J. .....	1780
Kipping .....	1670
Kircher .....	d. 1680
Kuster .....	1772
Laehan .....	1754
Laing, Alex. .....	1778-1838
Lalonde .....	1760
Langes .....	1600
Langlois .....	d. 1837
Ledwich .....	1820
Leich .....	d. 1750
Leland .....	1780
LeLievre .....	1648
Lepel .....	1820
Lesley .....	1750
Leuekfeld .....	1720
Lietti .....	1650
Ligorio .....	1580
Liwyd .....	d. 1709
Lodoli .....	1760
Lucas .....	1730
Lupi .....	1730
Lye .....	d. 1767
Lysehander .....	d. 1587
Madox .....	1720
Maffei .....	1710
Maggi .....	1690
Major .....	d. 1693
Malvasia .....	1690
Martorelli .....	d. 1777
Metkerkee .....	1590
Mezzabarba .....	1690
Mignot .....	1770
Mirri .....	1776
Montfort .....	1716
Muller, C. O. .....	1797-1840
Murphy .....	d. 1816
Musgrave .....	1715
Nettelblad .....	d. 1776
Oderico .....	1800
Olrichs .....	d. 1789
Oldys .....	1760
Olivieri degli Abbati .....	1780
Orsini .....	1550
Otto .....	1750
Oudinot .....	1708
Paoli .....	d. 1751
Paris .....	1814
Parsons .....	1770
Paulmier .....	1670
Pecci .....	1765
Peck .....	1740
Pedrusi .....	1720
Peggi .....	1785
Peirese .....	1630
Percy .....	d. 1811
Pinkerton .....	d. 1826
Poa .....	1556
Pocca .....	1550
Pownal .....	1760
Pozzo .....	1651
Prideaux .....	1676
Prudent .....	1780

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Antiquarians and Archæologists,</i>	
<i>continued—</i>	
Puthod .....	d. 1820
Raspe .....	d. 1794
Rawlinson .....	1780
Rever .....	1820
Rigord .....	1718
Ripault .....	d. 1823
Rosini .....	d. 1837
Rossi .....	d. 1831
Ruding .....	1800
Rycquius .....	1620
Salmon .....	1735
Sambucus .....	1580
Sancroft .....	d. 1693
Sassi .....	1740
Saumaise .....	1620
Sauvageur .....	1760
Seigneux .....	d. 1776
Septheues .....	d. 1788
Serao .....	1780
Sigionius .....	1570
Sommer .....	d. 1669
Spelman .....	1620
Sperling .....	d. 1681
Spon .....	1680
Stosch .....	d. 1757
Stow .....	d. 1603
Strutt .....	1790
Stueck .....	1600
Stukely .....	1760
Suarez .....	1670
Swinton .....	1760
Taillepiéd .....	1580
Tate .....	d. 1715
Tayne .....	1560
Terrie .....	1575
Thoresby .....	d. 1725
Thorkelin .....	1780
Thorn .....	1760
Throsby .....	d. 1803
Tillot .....	1740
Timon .....	1730
Townley .....	d. 1805
Tyrwhitt .....	1780
Uggeri .....	d. 1837
Ursin .....	d. 1707
Vacea .....	1580
Vandale .....	1702
Vargas .....	d. 1794
Velasquez .....	1745
Venuti .....	1750
Vernazza .....	d. 1822
Vertue .....	1750
Vico .....	1550
Vignoli .....	1740
Visconti .....	1775
Vita .....	d. 1774
Wanley .....	d. 1726
Ward .....	1750
Webb .....	1760
Weaver .....	1620
Whitaker .....	d. 1821
White .....	d. 1793
Wild .....	1650
Willemiu .....	1825
Willis .....	d. 1807
Wiltheim .....	1660
Windham .....	d. 1811
Wise .....	1750
Wood .....	1770
Worseley .....	d. 1805
Wray .....	1780
Wren .....	1770
Wright .....	1700
Zanetti .....	d. 1782
Zannoni .....	d. 1832
Zoega .....	1800
Zurla .....	d. 1834

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Apostles and Missionaries—</i>	
Achieta .....	c. 1540
Agriocola, M. ....	1550
Alenio .....	d. 1640
Andrew .....	40
Augustine .....	596
Ballyet .....	1770
Banister, J. ....	d. 1680
Barnabus .....	c. 50
Bartholomew .....	c. 40
Benignus .....	c. 150
Boniface .....	716
Brainerd .....	d. 1747
Brownlee .....	1810
Buston .....	1610
Campbell, James .....	1855
Campbell, John .....	1820
Carey .....	1840
Columba .....	610
Denys .....	270
Dimas .....	1630
Duff, Dr. ....	1855
Duncan .....	1855
Edwards .....	1820
Eggs .....	1700
Elbot .....	1770
Fritz .....	1590
Fry, Mrs. E. ....	d. 1844
Gatien .....	250
Gordon, J. H. ....	d. 1620
Gruber .....	1650
Havestadt .....	1710
Henriquez .....	d. 1600
Inglis .....	1855
Intorecetta .....	1690
James .....	40
John .....	c. 40
Jude .....	c. 40
Judson .....	1840
Kircher .....	d. 1676
Kicherer .....	1810
Lewpolt .....	1840
Lobo .....	1670
Mark .....	c. 40
Marlyn, H. ....	d. 1812
Matthew .....	c. 40
Matthias .....	c. 40
Mayor .....	1667
Moffat .....	1840
Morrison .....	1830
Noel .....	1710
Norbert .....	1750
Patrick .....	c. 450
Paul .....	c. 50
Peter .....	c. 40
Philip .....	c. 40
Philip, Dr. ....	1840
Quiroga .....	1780
Read, Dr. ....	1840
Scott .....	1840
Sherman .....	1840
Thomas .....	c. 40
Timothy .....	c. 50
Titus .....	c. 50
Vanderkemp .....	1811
Wally .....	d. 1828
Walther .....	1740
Wilfrid .....	d. 709
Williams .....	1830
Xavier .....	1545
Zerbe .....	d. 1716
<i>Archæologists. See Antiquarians and Archæologists.</i>	
<i>Architects—</i>	
Abacco .....	1550
Adam, R. ....	d. 1792
Adams .....	1590
Alecock .....	d. 1500
Aldrich .....	1700

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Architects—</i>	
Algarde .....	1650
Angermann .....	1770
Aquila .....	145
Archias .....	a240
Aviler .....	1700
Barbault, J. ....	1750
Baschenow .....	1770
Belicard .....	1780
Beltrand .....	1565
Bianco .....	1650
Boffrand .....	1750
Boillot .....	d. 1560
Bolt .....	1645
Bonnard .....	d. 1818
Callicrates .....	c. a414
Callimachus .....	c. 450
Campanajo .....	1540
Campbell, Colin .....	d. 1794
Campen, James .....	d. 1638
Campi .....	1590
Carpentier .....	1760
Chambers .....	1790
Cocceius, Auctus .....	15
Cotte .....	1730
Cruikshank .....	1745
Dankers .....	1630
Dante, P. V. ....	d. 1512
Delorme .....	d. 1577
Demetrius .....	c. 396
Derand .....	1640
Desprez .....	d. 1804
Dinocrates .....	c. a332
Donnat .....	d. 1824
Donozo .....	1680
Donzello, P. ....	1470
Dorbay .....	1690
Dosi .....	1770
Dumont, Gab. ....	1764
Durand .....	d. 1834
Errard .....	1680
Erwin .....	d. 1818
Essex .....	1780
Eudes .....	d. 1289
Ferri .....	1680
Fiore, Agn. ....	1460
Fischer, J. B. ....	1720
Fontana .....	d. 1714
Gabriel .....	d. 1680
Gay .....	d. 1832
Genga .....	1650
Gibbs .....	d. 1754
Gilly .....	d. 1808
Harrison, Thomas .....	d. 1828
Hurtault .....	1820
Ixnard .....	1790
Jones, Inigo .....	d. 1651
Jordan .....	1600
Kent .....	1740
Koeck .....	1550
Lapo .....	1248
Ledoux .....	d. 1806
Leduc .....	d. 1704
Lelli, H. ....	1760
Ligorio .....	d. 1583
Lotti .....	1885
Lunghi, M. ....	1534
Maria, J. ....	1530
Michael Angelo .....	d. 1564
Mignot, J. ....	1380
Morel, J. M. ....	d. 1810
Murena, C. ....	1760
Nelli .....	1720
Newton, W. ....	d. 1791
Nicole .....	1780
Norry .....	d. 1832
Oppenord .....	1740
Orcagna .....	d. 1389
Orlandi .....	1770

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Architects, continued—</i>	
Palladio . . . . .	d. 1580
Parigi . . . . .	1630
Patte . . . . .	d. 1814
Porta . . . . .	1564
Puget . . . . .	d. 1694
Raimond . . . . .	1800
Renard . . . . .	1770
Rizi, F. . . . .	1680
Rossi . . . . .	d. 1695
Rupprecht . . . . .	d. 1831
Sangallo . . . . .	1510
Servi . . . . .	1620
Stuart, James . . . . .	d. 1788
Sturm . . . . .	d. 1719
Tessin . . . . .	1710
Torelli . . . . .	1670
Urbain . . . . .	d. 1731
Vanbrugh . . . . .	1720
Vitruvius . . . . .	a30
Wren, Christopher . . . . .	d. 1723
Wyatt . . . . .	d. 1813
Zoccoli . . . . .	d. 1771
<i>Astronomers and Astrologers—</i>	
Abnaco . . . . .	1370
Abon-Ryhau . . . . .	940
Abraham-ben-Chija . . . . .	c. 1050
Agulila . . . . .	d. 1815
Albumazar . . . . .	880
Anianus . . . . .	1480
Arago . . . . .	d. 1853
Auria . . . . .	d. 1593
Bacon, Rog. . . . .	1290
Bassantin . . . . .	1560
Bernard, Ed. . . . .	1690
Bernouilli, J. . . . .	d. 1807
Bevis . . . . .	1770
Bianchini . . . . .	1720
Bode . . . . .	d. 1826
Borda . . . . .	1790
Bory, de . . . . .	1801
Boscovich . . . . .	1780
Bougier . . . . .	1750
Bouliant . . . . .	1690
Bradley . . . . .	1760
Brahe . . . . .	1546-1601
Burckhardt . . . . .	1820
Burg . . . . .	d. 1834
Byrge . . . . .	1630
Cardan . . . . .	1570
Carrister . . . . .	c. 1560
Cassella . . . . .	1800
Cassini . . . . .	d. 1712
Celsius . . . . .	1740
Cesaris . . . . .	1830
Chazelle . . . . .	1705
Clapiès . . . . .	1730
Cocles . . . . .	1500
Cordova, Alph. . . . .	1480
Costard . . . . .	1780
Curtis . . . . .	d. 1799
Curtz . . . . .	d. 1671
Cusson . . . . .	1780
Dace . . . . .	1326
Darquier . . . . .	1800
Dee, J. . . . .	1600
Delambre . . . . .	d. 1822
Delisle . . . . .	1750
Donne, Abr. . . . .	1740
Elvius . . . . .	1740
Encke . . . . .	1810
Eudoxus . . . . .	a370
Eugenius . . . . .	630
Ezenkansti . . . . .	1230
Fabricius, David . . . . .	1610
Falkner . . . . .	1770
Fallows . . . . .	1830
Ferguson . . . . .	d. 1776
Fischer . . . . .	1830

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Astronomers and Astrologers—</i>	
Fixmilner . . . . .	1790
Fouchy . . . . .	1780
Frarastor . . . . .	1550
Gallio . . . . .	d. 1612
Gallus, Catus . . . . .	a166
Gassendi . . . . .	1650
Gauric . . . . .	1550
Gavirol . . . . .	d. 1070
Gellibrand . . . . .	1630
Gemma . . . . .	1550
Godfrey . . . . .	1740
Gosselin . . . . .	1600
Goudin . . . . .	1800
Grischow . . . . .	d. 1760
Gunter . . . . .	1620
Hadley . . . . .	1731
Halley . . . . .	c. 1670
Halley . . . . .	1740
Hill . . . . .	1790
Herlicius . . . . .	1630
Herschell . . . . .	d. 1822
Hornsby . . . . .	d. 1810
Horrebow, P. . . . .	1760
Huyghens . . . . .	1690
Ilyde . . . . .	1700
Inchofer . . . . .	1640
Jacotot . . . . .	d. 1821
Jeaurat . . . . .	1800
Joachim, G. . . . .	1570
Kennedy, J. . . . .	d. 1760
Kepler . . . . .	d. 1630
Kirch . . . . .	1700
Kolbe, P. . . . .	1720
Lalande . . . . .	1800
Lansberg, Ph. . . . .	1630
Lecompte, L. . . . .	d. 1729
Lefevre . . . . .	1700
Lemonnier, P. . . . .	1790
Lily . . . . .	1680
Longomontanus . . . . .	1640
Lowitz . . . . .	1770
Machin . . . . .	1760
Magini . . . . .	1610
Maire, Chr. . . . .	d. 1760
Mallet . . . . .	d. 1790
Manfredi, Eust. . . . .	1730
Maskelyue . . . . .	d. 1811
Mason . . . . .	1780
Mizauld . . . . .	1570
Morin . . . . .	1650
Mouton, G. . . . .	1690
Mulla, J. II. . . . .	1730
Newton . . . . .	d. 1727
Nostradamus . . . . .	1560
Nouet . . . . .	1810
Olbers . . . . .	d. 1840
Oriani . . . . .	1830
Outhier . . . . .	1770
Pagan, Bl. . . . .	1660
Pezenas . . . . .	1770
Piazza . . . . .	1820
Picard, J. . . . .	1680
Poitevin . . . . .	1800
Pons . . . . .	1820
Pope, Walt. . . . .	d. 1714
Ptolemy . . . . .	a130
Pythagoras . . . . .	c. 650
Pytheas . . . . .	c. 370
Rantzau . . . . .	1590
Riccoli . . . . .	1660
Rochon . . . . .	1810
Roumofski . . . . .	1810
Ruggieri, C. . . . .	c. 1560
Sacrobosco . . . . .	1250
Scheiner . . . . .	d. 1650
Sedillot . . . . .	1830
Sharp . . . . .	1740
Simi . . . . .	1500

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Astronomers and Astrologers—</i>	
Stansel . . . . .	d. 1690
Sylvestre, H. . . . .	1000
Tacquet . . . . .	1660
Tosallo . . . . .	1790
Tofino . . . . .	1800
Toscaneli . . . . .	1480
Veiga . . . . .	1790
Velasquez . . . . .	1780
Verbiest . . . . .	1680
Wales . . . . .	1790
Walingford . . . . .	c. 1350
Ward . . . . .	d. 1689
Wharton . . . . .	1680
Ximenes . . . . .	d. 1786
Yhiang . . . . .	d. 727
Zanotti . . . . .	1780
<i>Bibliographers—</i>	
Adry . . . . .	d. 1818
Antonio, N. . . . .	1680
Arad . . . . .	1650
Artigny . . . . .	1770
Audifredi . . . . .	1790
Bagford . . . . .	1710
Barbin, Ant. . . . .	d. 1825
Barrois . . . . .	1760
Beloe . . . . .	d. 1817
Berti . . . . .	1750
Beyer . . . . .	1735
Boudot . . . . .	1750
Boulard . . . . .	1804
Brochard . . . . .	1720
Burckhard, J. . . . .	1750
Caballero . . . . .	d. 1820
Cardona . . . . .	1580
Castro . . . . .	d. 1739
Chacon . . . . .	1590
Charnock . . . . .	d. 1807
Clement, D. . . . .	1750
Coler . . . . .	1730
Debure . . . . .	1780
Delandine . . . . .	d. 1820
Denis, M. . . . .	1695
Dorn . . . . .	1750
Drand . . . . .	1620
Drouet, Et. . . . .	1770
Dufay . . . . .	1720
Duverdier . . . . .	d. 1600
Ersch . . . . .	d. 1828
Fabre, J. . . . .	1720
Fabricius . . . . .	d. 1720
Fabricey . . . . .	d. 1800
Fenerliu . . . . .	1780
Foppens . . . . .	1754
Franck, J. M. . . . .	1770
Freytag . . . . .	1768
Frizon . . . . .	1733
Gallois . . . . .	1650
Garnier . . . . .	1680
Geisler . . . . .	1670
Groni . . . . .	d. 1838
Gottschlin . . . . .	1753
Gropp . . . . .	1751
Gruber . . . . .	1800
Hadorph . . . . .	1690
Hamberger . . . . .	1764
Hardy . . . . .	1807
Harwood . . . . .	1790
Haym . . . . .	1724
Hazon . . . . .	1770
Heumann . . . . .	1760
Hiresching . . . . .	d. 1800
Ittig . . . . .	1705
Janoski . . . . .	1782
Jugler . . . . .	1786
Kestner . . . . .	1740
Koenig, H. . . . .	1750
Lachmann . . . . .	1750
Lacrois . . . . .	d. 1592

EMINENT PERSONS—

*Bibliographers, continued—*

Maittaire	1740
Maiherbe, Dom. Jus.	d. 1827
Marchand, P.	1750
Martin, Gab.	d. 1761
Meermann, Ger.	1765
Mery, F.	1718
Musel	1810
Morelli	1810
Murr	1800
Nylius	1750
Nessel	1680
Nicholson	d. 1727
Oldys	1754
Oliva	1748
Osmond, J. B.	1770
Oudin, C.	1750
Panzer	1800
Paterson, S.	1800
Paulmy	1780
Payne, T.	d. 1799
Pellieer	1800
Petreius	1650
Placcius	d. 1699
Pontier	d. 1833
Quetif	1690
Ré	d. 1817
Reiser	1680
Reuss	1830
Rivantella	1750
Rive	1790
Rosotto	1660
Saas	1770
Sanchez	d. 1798
Santander	1810
Sax	1800
Schelhorn	1770
Simmer	1780
Sopikof	1800
Spizel	1684
Stolle	1740
Struve, B.	1790
Stueck	1780
Thurmann	1700
Valliere	1708-1780
Valpy	1754-1836
Vogel	d. 1724
Voigt	1760
Volpi	1680
Waldan	1740
Warmholtz	1780
Watt, R.	1774-1819
Will	1790
Zaluski	1770
Zapf	d. 1810
Zucconi	1750
Zwinger	d. 1696

*Botanists—*

Acosta	1565
Adanson	1800
Alpini	1610
Anman	1690
Ardene	1760
Aretius	1570
Arnott	1855
Aublet	1770
Bauhlin	1540
Belli	1584
Bergen, C. A.	d. 1760
Bergius	1790
Blondin	1740
Bock	1550
Boerhaave	d. 1738
Bose	c. 1750
Bradley	1730
Brown, Pat.	d. 1790
Bruckmann	1750
Burmman	d. 1780
Bute, Earl of	d. 1792

EMINENT PERSONS—

*Botanists—*

Calceolari	1560
Camerarius	1590
Castelli	1650
Clifford	1750
Commercson	1770
Constable	d. 1823
Cuno	d. 1780
Dalbard	1770
Deering	d. 1749
Desfontaines	1830
Dickson	1820
Douglas, Jas.	1740
Erhart	1670
Fagon	1710
Forbes, Ed.	d. 1854
Forsyth	1800
Gerarde	d. 1819
Gilibert	1810
Grew	d. 1711
Gundelscheimer	1710
Haller	1770
Haworth	1830
Hayne	1830
Hedwig	1790
Hooker	1855
Host	1830
Ingenhousz	1730-1799
Johnson, Th.	1640
Jussieu, A.	d. 1836
Kickx	d. 1831
Ledru	1830
Lightfoot, J.	1780
Linnaeus, Charles	1707-1778
Lobel	1610
Loudon, J. C.	1783-1843
Ludwig	1770
Lyte	1600
Maranta	1560
Mentzel	1700
Merat	d. 1790
Miller, Ph.	1770
Muller	1780
Munting	1650
Necker, N. J.	1790
Ortega, Cas.	d. 1810
Pellicin	1560
Planer	1780
Pontedera	1750
Pultney	1800
Rauwolf	1690
Robin	d. 1550
Roxburgh	d. 1814
Rudbeck	1700
Salzmann	1800
Sloane	d. 1752
Sprengel	1830
Swartz	1810
Sweet	1630
Tilli	1740
Trew	1760
Turner, Dawson	d. 1818
Varin	1800
Vesling	1640
Vicat	1780
Vigans	1580
Villars	d. 1814
Vogler	1800
Vorst	1620
Waldschmitt	1730
Watson	1780
Wildenow	1810
Withering	1790
Xuarez	1800
Zaluzanski	1555
Zorn	1790
Zwinger	1720

*Chemists. See Alchemists and Chemists.*

EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Chronologists. See Historians, Chronologists, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>Composers. See Musicians and Composers.</i>	
<i>Dancers. See Actors, Singers, Dancers, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>Designers. See Engravers and Designers.</i>	
<i>Divines. See Theologians</i>	
<i>Dramatists. See Poets and Dramatists.</i>	
<i>Engravers and Designers—</i>	
Aberli	1780
Ardell	1760
Bikam	1760
Bova	1750
Byrne	1800
Cock	1565
Cooper, Richard	c. 1765
Delpech	1820
Doolittle	1830
Dunker	1740
Everdingen	1670
Fauchery	1840
Flipart	1780
Frye	1760
Gatti, Ol.	c. 1600
Grelot	c. 1670
Gnuttemberg	1785
Helman	1790
Hess	d. 1800
Hubert	1800
Inigo	1776
Jordans	1670
Kaiser	1810
Kent	1740
Kruger	1530
Leydi	1530
Lorch	1550
Lowry	1820
Melling	1830
Morghen	1830
Morin, J.	c. 1680
Norblin	1826
Oudenarde	1740
Parsin	c. 1550
Post	1673
Punt	1770
Queverdo	c. 1801
Rembrandt	1670
Ryland	1780
Solvyns	1820
Strange	1790
Thew	1800
Thulden	1670
Varin	1670
Vasi	1780
Verbeeck	1632
Villamene	1640
Volpato	1800
Wolfgang	1710
Worlidge	1760
Wyck	1680
Zacht	1680
Zegers	c. 1660
Zumarelli	1780

*Founders of Monasteries and Reformers (Catholic and Protestant)—*

Aimeric, Malefaye	1180
Andersen	1530
Aurelian	550
Beranger, Rain.	c. 1350
Bernard, St.	1000
Beza	d. 1605
Bucer	d. 1551
Bullinger	1570
Calvin	d. 1564
Castor	c. 370

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Founders of Monasteries, &c.,*

<i>continued—</i>	
Colombini.....	1360
Columbia, St.....	d. 615
Conrad.....	970
Cop.....	1530
Cranmer.....	d. 1555
Croix.....	1590
Cuthbert.....	d. 686
David.....	1550
Dominique.....	1220
Dunstan.....	980
Erasmus.....	d. 1536
Escobar.....	1660
Farel.....	1560
Faure.....	1640
Felix, St.....	640
Fourier.....	d. 1640
Fremont.....	1680
Gas̄tan.....	1670
Gall.....	585
Gilbert.....	1180
Gildas.....	d. 512
Gilles, De P.....	c. 1200
Gualbert.....	c. 1065
Guillaume.....	d. 1091
Haller.....	1530
Hedwige.....	1240
Heloise.....	1160
Honoratus.....	390
Hugh, de P.....	1110
Huss, John.....	1410
Ignatius.....	1550
Jerome of Prague.....	1410
Knox.....	d. 1572
Lambert, Bigh.....	1170
Latimer.....	1550
Lellis, St. C.....	1610
Lestonac.....	1630
Lignuri.....	1780
Lumagne.....	1650
Lupicinus.....	d. 480
Luther.....	d. 1546
Malmŷ.....	d. 1840
Melancthon.....	d. 1560
Melvile, And.....	d. 1622
Miramon.....	1690
Natale.....	c. 1570
Neri, St. Ph.....	1590
Nolasque.....	1250
Norbert.....	1130
Obregon.....	1590
Ochino.....	1560
Ecclampadius.....	d. 1531
Olier.....	1650
Pacomius.....	340
Paul, de la Croix.....	1770
Radegonde.....	c. 560
Ranfauz.....	1640
Renŷe.....	1570
Reuchlin.....	1520
Ridley.....	1550
Romanus, St.....	460
Rudnay.....	d. 1822
Rusbrock.....	1380
Sales.....	1620
Salmeron.....	1580
Sylvester, Goz.....	1270
Theresa.....	1580
Tisseran.....	1494
Tissier.....	d. 1670
Vermigli.....	c. 1530
Villefroy.....	1740
Vincent, de Paul.....	d. 1660
Vital.....	1112
Waldo.....	c. 1180
Wickliffe.....	d. 1287
Wishart.....	d. 1545
Zwingle.....	d. 1531

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Geographers—*

Aboul-feda.....	1330
Anderson, J.....	1740
Anville, D'.....	1780
Arrowsmith.....	d. 1823
Barbosa, Ed.....	1520
Bellin.....	1770
Bonne.....	1790
Brun, M.....	d. 1826
Castelli.....	1690
Cassini.....	1780
Chattellard.....	1750
Dalrymple.....	1800
Digard.....	1780
Donis.....	1450
Eddy.....	1810
Ethicus.....	c. 565
Fez.....	c. 1650
Fournier, G.....	1650
Galletti.....	1820
Gatterer.....	d. 1780
Grenet.....	1780
Horsburg.....	1830
Huddart.....	1810
Hutchins.....	1780
Jacobŷus.....	1700
Johnstone.....	1855
Jonge.....	1720
Knauss.....	1790
Krebel.....	1790
Lacroix.....	d. 1760
Lily.....	1550
Lucas.....	1730
Mac-carthy.....	d. 1835
Meletius.....	1710
Mercator.....	1512-93
Moithey.....	d. 1810
Morse.....	1820
Notaras.....	1730
Ogilby.....	1670
Pinkerton.....	1820
Puysegur.....	1800
Rennel.....	d. 1830
Robert.....	1760
Sanson.....	1660
Schaller.....	1800
Stein, Chr.....	d. 1830
Strabo.....	c. 20
Tardien.....	1820
Vargas y Ponce.....	1820
Volckmann.....	1800
Wyrwicz.....	1790
Ziegler.....	1540
Zurner.....	1740

*Geometricians. See Mathematicians and Geometricians.**Hebraists and Orientalists—*

Abicht.....	1734
Abraham, Echellensis.....	1660
Adelard.....	1168
Alberti, J.....	1550
Alting.....	1660
Anquetil, Dup.....	d. 1805
Assemani, J.....	1760
Assemani, S.....	d. 1821
Azevedo.....	1630
Baines.....	c. 1560
Bauduin.....	1780
Bayer.....	1730
Berbing.....	1815
Belleteste.....	d. 1808
Benoit.....	1740
Bertran.....	1590
Beviridge.....	1700
Blagney.....	1750
Blumberg.....	1730
Bochart.....	d. 1667
Bouget.....	1770
Boysen.....	d. 1800

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Hebraists and Orientalists—*

Bustamente.....	1570
Buxtorf.....	d. 1629
Canes.....	1790
Cappel.....	1650
Carlyle.....	d. 1804
Castell.....	1680
Caussin, de P.....	d. 1836
Celsius.....	1750
Cesarotti.....	1800
Champollion.....	d. 1831
Chemcotte.....	d. 1835
Chevalier.....	1570
Chezy.....	d. 1832
Christman.....	1610
Clark, S.....	1660
Clodius.....	1740
Coddŷus.....	d. 1630
Costard.....	1780
Dahler.....	d. 1832
Dantz.....	1720
Diederichs.....	d. 1781
Dombay.....	d. 1810
Dow, Al.....	1770
Drusius.....	1610
Duyrer.....	1624
Duval.....	1678
Ebert.....	1610
Edzardi.....	1700
Eichhorn.....	d. 1827
Empereur.....	d. 1643
Faber.....	1770
Fabre, d' Olivet.....	d. 1825
Fagius.....	1540
Ferrand, L.....	1690
Fiennes.....	1740
Fino-Fini.....	1510
Forster.....	1550
Fries.....	1560
Galland, A.....	1710
Gaubil.....	1750
Gaulmin.....	1660
Genebrard.....	1590
Gerhard, J. E.....	1660
Gerson.....	1620
Golius.....	1660
Good, M.....	d. 1827
Gousser.....	1700
Greaves.....	1650
Greeve.....	d. 1811
Gregory.....	1640
Griŷve.....	1790
Guarin.....	d. 1729
Hasenmuller.....	1690
Hepburn.....	1620
Herbelot.....	1690
Herbin.....	d. 1806
Hetzel.....	1820
Hinckelmann.....	1690
Honbigant.....	1780
Hottinger.....	1660
Hunter, W.....	d. 1815
Hyde.....	1700
Iken.....	1750
Imbonati.....	1680
Jahn.....	d. 1817
Jault.....	1750
Kennicott.....	d. 1783
Khell.....	1750
Kircher, Ath.....	d. 1680
Kirkpatrick.....	d. 1812
Kollar.....	1780
Lacroze.....	d. 1739
Legraud.....	1780
Leyden.....	d. 1811
Lightfoot, J.....	1670
Loiseleur.....	d. 1840
Ludolf.....	1700
Lumsden.....	d. 1835

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Hebraists and Orientalists,</i>	
<i>continued—</i>	
Marsden .....	1830
Martyn .....	d. 1812
Meiner .....	1780
Michaelis, J. H. ....	d. 1738
Müller, And. ....	1690
Munster .....	1550
Munter .....	d. 1830
Murray .....	d. 1813
Nagri, Sal. ....	1720
Neumann .....	1710
Obicini .....	1630
Opitz .....	1710
Otho .....	d. 1713
Otter .....	1740
Ousel .....	1720
Pagnino .....	1530
Parkhurst .....	d. 1797
Pfeiffer .....	1690
Pinart .....	1710
Pocock .....	d. 1691
Podesta .....	c. 1668
Poix .....	1780
Polier .....	1790
Postel .....	1580
Raphiling .....	1590
Rask .....	d. 1832
Reiske .....	1770
Reland .....	1715
Renaudot .....	d. 1720
Rich .....	1821
Richter .....	d. 1816
Rink .....	c. 1810
Rosenmüller, E. F. C. ....	1768-1835
Rossi, Ign .....	d. 1824
Ruffin .....	d. 1824
Sabbagh .....	1810
Sacy .....	d. 1828
Schickardi .....	1630
Schlegel, F. ....	d. 1829
Schultens .....	d. 1750
Schulze .....	d. 1760
Sedillot .....	1830
Slaughter .....	1720
Smith .....	d. 1710
Stark .....	1690
Tremellius .....	1573
Trosk .....	1630
Tychsen .....	d. 1815
Upham .....	d. 1833
Vater .....	1820
Villote .....	1740
Volney .....	d. 1820
Vorst .....	1670
Walton .....	d. 1661
Waser .....	1620
Weller .....	1660
White .....	d. 1814
Wilkins .....	d. 1836
Woide .....	1780
Wulfer .....	1680
Zapf .....	1670
Zoega .....	d. 1809
<i>Hellenists—</i>	
Acquaviva .....	1510
Adam .....	d. 1735
Adami, Leo .....	1710
Agelli .....	1600
Alacci .....	1610
Amyot .....	d. 1593
Arrivabene .....	1500
Astori .....	1740
Auger .....	1790
Barnes .....	d. 1712
Bast, F. ....	1810
Battie .....	1770
Beccucci .....	1770
Beck .....	d. 1832

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Hellenists—</i>	
Bellurger .....	1640
Berault .....	1585
Bos, Lamb. ....	1710
Bourdin, G. ....	d. 1803
Bruck .....	d. 1807
Budé .....	d. 1540
Burney, Ch. ....	d. 1817
Camus .....	1800
Canter .....	1570
Carneli .....	1760
Casubon, Is. ....	1610
Chandler .....	d. 1810
Coray .....	d. 1835
Crusius .....	1600
Dacier, J. B. ....	d. 1833
Damm .....	1770
Danes .....	1570
Downes .....	1620
Ellebode .....	1570
Elmsley .....	d. 1825
Focs .....	1590
Francke .....	d. 1830
Gassendi .....	d. 1655
Gaza .....	1470
Giry .....	1660
Grouchy .....	1570
Hill, W. ....	1660
Janssaud .....	1660
Kirchmaler .....	1560
Lamberti .....	d. 1813
Lascaris, And. ....	1460
Lennclavius .....	1590
Matthæi .....	d. 1835
Middleton .....	1820
Miot .....	1840
Montfaucon .....	1741
Mosellanus .....	1520
Müller .....	1470
Norman .....	1700
Nozarola .....	1570
Rayna, F. ....	1810
Reuchlin .....	1520
Sandford, Sir D. ....	d. 1838
Sealiger, Ju. C. ....	d. 1558
Sealiger, J. J. ....	d. 1609
Scott .....	1750
Smith, Th. ....	1570
Sydenham .....	1780
Tambroni, Mlle. ....	d. 1817
Tifernas .....	1460
Toussain .....	1540
Trincavelli .....	1560
Viger .....	1640
Villebrune .....	1800
Vinec .....	d. 1815
Weller .....	1660
Wetzel .....	d. 1810
Wolmar .....	1560
Zamora .....	1780
Zwinger .....	d. 1610
<i>Historians, Chronologists, &amp;c.—</i>	
Abydenus .....	c. a530
Alexander, Polyhistor .....	a85
Alford .....	1650
Anderson, Ad. ....	1700
Arnold .....	d. 1842
Aubigné, D' .....	1855
Baldini .....	1760
Barbour .....	1370
Bede .....	730
Boethius .....	1550
Buonaparte .....	1530
Brantome .....	1610
Brenner .....	1730
Brower .....	1610
Bruys .....	1730
Cyant .....	1820
Cadmus .....	c. a550

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Historians, Chronologists, &amp;c.—</i>	
Callias .....	c. a360
Camden .....	1620
Castor .....	a200
Cedrenas .....	c. 1050
Cinamus .....	c. 1165
Comines .....	1500
Compagni .....	1250
Cromer .....	1580
Cunningham .....	1730
Daniel, Sam. ....	1610
Dempster .....	1620
Dewes .....	1640
Durandi .....	1810
Edmer .....	1130
Elmacin .....	1270
Eusebins .....	330
Eutropius .....	c. 340
Eximæus .....	1800
Fabius Pictor .....	c. a220
Florus .....	c. 80
Fordun .....	1340
Foulques .....	1165
Froissart .....	1390
Fuller .....	1660
Funck .....	1550
Gibbon .....	d. 1794
Gildas .....	510
Goldsmith .....	1770
Granger .....	1770
Gregory of Tours .....	580
Hallam .....	1850
Haller .....	1780
Heeren .....	1820
Herodotus .....	a400
Hume .....	1770
Irico .....	1780
Isselt .....	1590
Joinville .....	1310
Joinandez .....	c. 550
Josephus .....	90
Jube .....	1820
Justen .....	1570
Keller .....	1820
Kerr .....	1810
Lloyd .....	1690
Ludlow .....	1690
Lyttleton .....	1770
Macaulay .....	1855
Maclivael .....	1520
Mazarin .....	1660
Middlton .....	1740
Mitford .....	1820
More, Thomas .....	1530
Morigia .....	c. 1330
Motharez .....	950
Nestor .....	1110
Niebuhr .....	d. 1831
Nostredame .....	1585
Nyerup .....	1820
Odelbin .....	1830
Oldmixen .....	1740
Orme .....	1780
Othy .....	c. 1075
Polybius .....	c. a128
Plowden .....	1820
Plutarch .....	c. 110
Fray .....	1800
Prideaux .....	1720
Raleigh .....	1640
Rapin .....	1720
Robertson .....	1750
Rohan .....	1630
Rollin .....	1740
Rowe .....	1710
Salmon .....	1740
Sanders .....	1780
Smollett .....	1770
Stephens .....	1850

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Historians, Chronologists, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>continued—</i>	
Strype .....	1730
Summonte .....	1600
Tacitus .....	c. 130
Tad-Edyn .....	1270
Thucydides .....	a404
Thou, De. ....	1610
Tillemont .....	1690
Turpin .....	1790
Tytler .....	1810
Ubrich .....	1760
Upham .....	1830
Velly .....	1750
Voltaire .....	1770
Walker .....	1670
White .....	1835
Wilson .....	1650
Xenophon .....	c. a360
Xerez .....	c. 1530
Yepez .....	1610
Zuniga .....	c. 1650
Zyll .....	1650
<i>Impostors. See Adventurers</i>	
<i>and Impostors</i>	
<i>Jewish Grammarians. See</i>	
<i>Rabbis and Jewish Gram-</i>	
<i>marians.</i>	
<i>Mathematicians and Geometri-</i>	
<i>cians—</i>	
Abel, N. H. ....	1820
Archimedes .....	c. a220
Baldini .....	1590
Bonnycastle .....	1820
Busch .....	d. 1800
Cardan .....	1570
Craig, J. ....	1685
Degen .....	1820
Diophantus .....	c. 320
Dodson .....	1750
Eshinardi .....	d. 1700
Euclid .....	a320
Euler .....	1780
Farwharson .....	1730
Frobes .....	1750
Galileo .....	1640
Gregory .....	1670
Gunter .....	1620
Hachette .....	1830
Hossfeld .....	1830
Hutton, C. ....	1820
Intieri .....	1750
Ivory .....	1840
Jurin .....	1740
Lagrange .....	1810
Laplace .....	1820
Lillo .....	1670
Moore, Sir John .....	1670
Mydorge .....	1640
Napier .....	1610
Newton .....	1720
Nicoli, F. ....	1750
Ozanam .....	1710
Piazzi .....	1820
Playfair .....	1810
Quensel .....	1730
Rees .....	1820
Ricci, Mat. ....	1610
Robins .....	1750
Rossignol, J. J. ....	1810
Ruffini .....	1820
Sharp, Abr. ....	1740
Simpson .....	1760
Stirling, Jas. ....	c. 1770
Tissot .....	1650
Topfer .....	1820
Trew .....	1660
Vandermonde .....	1790
Vega .....	1800

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Mathematicians and Geometricians*

Veruier .....	1630
Viviani .....	1700
Walingford .....	c. 1650
Waring .....	1790
Wells .....	1720
Wingate .....	1650
Witchell .....	1767
Ximenes .....	1780
Zaborowski .....	1800
Zahn .....	1700
Ziegler .....	1540
Zimmerman .....	1690
<i>Mechanicians, &amp;c.—</i>	
Amontons .....	1700
Arkwright .....	d. 1792
Artemon .....	c. 450
Barlow .....	d. 1776
Beighton, Henry .....	1717
Beil .....	1830
Bill .....	1820
Blaky .....	1776
Boulle .....	1790
Branca .....	1629
Brindley .....	1770
Butterfield .....	1720
Byrge .....	1630
Cartwright .....	c. 1760
Cherubin .....	c. 1650
Citolini .....	d. 1520
Coventry .....	1810
Crivelli .....	1820
Dalesme .....	1790
Dauzer .....	d. 1800
Dollond .....	1760
Dondi .....	d. 1630
Drebbel .....	1630
Edgeworth .....	1810
Eichler .....	1710
Evans .....	d. 1811
Evard .....	1820
Fabris .....	1800
Ferguson .....	1770
Fischer .....	1730
Frauenhofer .....	1820
Fulton .....	d. 1815
Garsault .....	1770
Gemma .....	1550
Gensanne .....	1750
Graa .....	1670
Grillet .....	c. 1656
Hahn .....	d. 1790
Heron .....	a120
Hooke, R. ....	1700
Hornblower, Jonath. 1781, 1798	
Hull, Jonathan .....	1736
Imison .....	1780
Intieri .....	1750
Jacquart .....	d. 1834
Janvier .....	1830
Knaus .....	1780
Koëniq .....	1830
Laurent, Jo. ....	1770
Leupold .....	1720
Lunardi .....	1790
Macgregor .....	1855
Marin .....	1670
Martinet .....	1720
Montgolfier, J. ....	d. 1810
Morland .....	1690
Moura, De .....	1751
Mudge .....	1790
Napier .....	1855
Newcomen .....	c. 1695
Orffrey .....	1740
Pacificus .....	840
Papin .....	1710
Perrault .....	1680
Pothen .....	1750

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Mechanicians, &c.—*

Ramsden .....	d. 1800
Rennie .....	1830
Romilly, J. ....	1790
Rudbeck .....	1700
Salmon, R. ....	1820
Savery, Thomas .....	1698
Settala .....	1670
Smeaton .....	1790
Stephenson, G. ....	1787-1848
Stephenson, R. ....	1835
Stevenson, R. ....	1850
Taylor .....	1820
Telford, Thomas .....	1757-1834
Tod .....	1855
Villette .....	1690
Vinci .....	1510
Walker .....	1820
Watt .....	d. 1819
Whitehurst .....	1780
Woolf .....	1800
Zambucari .....	1810
<i>Missionaries. See Apostles</i>	
<i>and Missionaries.</i>	
<i>Moralists, Philosophers, and</i>	
<i>Psychologists—</i>	
Abeiard .....	1072-1142
Addison .....	1700
Alecidamus .....	a424
Alcmaeon .....	c. a500
Alcun .....	735-804
Anaxagoras .....	a500
Anaxarchus .....	c. 350
Ancillon .....	1830
Andronicus .....	c. a60
Anselm .....	1093-1109
Aquinas .....	1227-1274
Arces'aus .....	a316
Aristotle .....	c. a380
Arnauld .....	1612-1694
Aubert .....	1580
Azor .....	1600
Bacon, Lord .....	1561-1624
Baldwin .....	1560
Baxter .....	d. 1750
Bayle .....	1647-1706
Beattie .....	d. 1803
Beck .....	c. 1760
Benham .....	1747-1832
Berkeley .....	1684-1753
Bernard .....	c. 1150
Bernier .....	1680
Boethius .....	470-526
Bonaventura .....	1221-1274
Bonfante .....	1670
Bonnet .....	1790
Boyle .....	1670
Brown, Thomas .....	d. 1820
Bruno .....	d. 1600
Burgh .....	1770
Burley .....	1350
Callippus .....	c. a355
Callisthenes .....	c. 330
Campanella .....	1630
Celsus .....	c. 150
Chrysippus .....	185
Cicero .....	d. a43
Clarke, S. ....	1675-1724
Clemange .....	1400
Colonna .....	1300
Collins .....	1720
Comte, A. ....	1855
Condillac .....	d. 1780
Corraro .....	1460
Cousin, V. ....	1855
Cudworth .....	1680
Cumberland .....	1710
Demonax .....	c. a160
Descartes .....	d. 1650

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Moralists, Philosophers, and Psychologists, continued—*

Dion	.....	a357
Duker	.....	1789
Eberhard	.....	1800
Edwards, Jon.	.....	1750
Engel	.....	1800
Epicurus	.....	a289
Euclid of Megara	.....	c. 490
Ferguson, A.	.....	1724-1816
Ferguson, A. d.	.....	1810
Ferrier	.....	1855
Fichte	.....	1810
Ficin	.....	1490
Fontenelle	.....	1750
Fordyce	.....	1750
Fuller	.....	1730
Gall, Jo.	.....	1820
Gassendi	.....	1650
Gelli	.....	1560
Gerson	.....	d. 1370
Gorgias	.....	c. a440
Greecinus	.....	c. 65
Gundling	.....	1720
Hamilton, Sir W.	.....	1855
Harris, James	.....	d. 1780
Hartley, D.	.....	1705-1757
Hegel	.....	1770-1830
Helvetius	.....	1715-1771
Heraclitus	.....	c. a500
Hermias	.....	c. 150
Hervay	.....	1320
Hieronymus	.....	c. a270
Hippoc.	.....	c. a450
Hobbes	.....	1588-1679
Home	.....	1780
Horn	.....	1830
Hume	.....	1711-1776
Hutcheson	.....	1740
Hutchinson	.....	1730
Ibn. Wasil	.....	1260
Irwing	.....	1800
Jaapler	.....	1190
Jacobi, F. H.	.....	1743-1819
Jallabert	.....	1760
Jamblicus	.....	c. 350
Johnson, Sam.	.....	d. 1784
Junge	.....	1650
Justin	.....	c. 167
Kant	.....	d. 1804
Kaysler	.....	1820
Killigrew, Margaret	.....	1670
Kinchi	.....	c. 1180
Kob	.....	1660
Kraft	.....	1760
Landi	.....	c. 1530
Lanfranc	.....	1005-1089
Laromiguiere	.....	1820
Leibnitz	.....	1646-1716
Lesboux	.....	c. 470
Lessing	.....	1780
Libanius	.....	a390
Locke	.....	d. 1704
Lombard, P.	.....	1140
Ludot	.....	1770
Lulle	.....	c. 1280
Lully, R.	.....	1295-1305
Luzac	.....	1790
Lyc	.....	a350
Macrobius	.....	c. 450
Malebranche	.....	1638-1716
Marinus	.....	485
Mendelsohn	.....	1729-1786
Meng-Tseu	.....	a320
Monboddo	.....	1790
Montaigne	.....	1590
Mora	.....	1680
Nemesius	.....	389
Nicole	.....	1685

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Moralists, Philosophers, and Psychologists—*

Nores	.....	1585
Novella	.....	1360
Numenius	.....	c. 150
Occam	.....	d. 1328
Olympiodorus	.....	c. 530
Osorio	.....	1575
Oswald	.....	1780
Paley	.....	d. 1805
Pascal	.....	1660
Pibrac	.....	1580
Piquet	.....	1620
Plato	.....	a350
Plotinus	.....	205-274
Plutarch	.....	c. 100
Porphyry	.....	233-304
Portia	.....	1550
Proclus	.....	412-483
Rabelais	.....	1500
Rammohun-roy	.....	d. 1833
Ramus	.....	c. 1515-1572
Reid	.....	1710-1796
Reinhard	.....	1810
Richter	.....	1820
Rochefoucault	.....	d. 1680
Roscellinus	.....	1080
Royer-Collard	.....	1766-1824
Schegk	.....	1589
Schelling, F. W.	.....	1775-1854
Schlegel, Fred.	.....	1820
Shoock	.....	1660
Scotus, Duns	.....	1274-1308
Scotus, John, Erigena	.....	d. 886
Seneca	.....	d. 68
Shafesbury	.....	1671-1713
Simonides	.....	a470
Simplicius	.....	c. 550
Smith, Adam	.....	d. 1790
Socrates	.....	d. a400
Spinoza	.....	1632-1677
Stewart, D.	.....	1753-1828
St. Victor, H.	.....	1097-1141
St. Victor, R.	.....	1109-1172
Thabet	.....	c. 900
Thales	.....	c. 590
Theophrastus	.....	c. 340
Thomas Aquinas	.....	1270
Timon	.....	c. 310
Tittel	.....	1810
Topfer	.....	1840
Ulrich	.....	1810
Usher	.....	1770
Yalla	.....	1780
Volney	.....	d. 1820
Voltaire	.....	1770
Weigel	.....	1580
Windheim	.....	1760
Wolf, J.	.....	1650
Woolston	.....	1730
Xenophon	.....	d. a354
Ysendoorn	.....	1650
Zeno of Citium	.....	d. a260
Zeno of Elea	.....	a590
Zimmermann	.....	1790
Zwanziger	.....	1800

*Musicians and Composers—*

Abaco, D'El	.....	d. 1726
Abeille, Louis	.....	1765
Abell, John	.....	c. 1660
Achter, Ulrich	.....	1803
Adam, Adolph	.....	1804
Adelung, Jac.	.....	1762
Agostino, Paul	.....	1629
Alley, Greg.	.....	1640
Anacreon	.....	a1
Arne, Dr. Thomas	.....	1764
Arnold, Samuel	.....	d. 1802
Arne, Michael	.....	1785

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Musicians and Composers—*

Attwood, Thos.	.....	d. 1837
Avison, Ch.	.....	d. 1770
Bach, Johann Sebast.	.....	d. 1750
Battishill, Jon.	.....	d. 1801
Beethoven, Ludwig Van d.	.....	1827
Bellini, Vincenzo	.....	d. 1835
Bird, William	.....	d. 1623
Burney, Charles	.....	d. 1815
Calceot, John Wall	.....	d. 1821
Cherubini, Luigi	.....	d. 1842
Corelli, Arcangelo	.....	d. 1713
Creighton, R., D. D.	.....	d. 1736
Croft	.....	d. 1727
Davauy, J. B.	.....	c. 1750
Davy, John	.....	d. 1824
Delayrac, N.	.....	1809
Dibdin, Charles	.....	d. 1814
Donizetti, Gaetano	.....	d. 1848
Dorolancy, John	.....	d. 1615
Dulon, Louis	.....	d. 1826
Edelmann	.....	1794
Faescobaldi, G.	.....	1650
Farinelli	.....	1759
Giardini, Felice	.....	d. 1786
Gibbon, Orlando	.....	1660
Giordani, Guiseppe	.....	1789
Gluck	.....	1787
Gow, Nell	.....	1807
Greene, Maurice	.....	d. 1755
Gruber, G. W.	.....	1796
Handel, George Fred.	.....	d. 1759
Haydn, Francis Joseph	.....	d. 1809
Hook, James	.....	d. 1828
Jackson, William	.....	d. 1804
Jones, Edward	.....	d. 1821
Julien	.....	1855
Kreutzer, Rodolph	.....	d. 1831
Laborde, John Benj. de	.....	d. 1726
Lafond, C. Ph.	.....	d. 1824
Lalouette, T. F.	.....	1728
Lambert, Michael	.....	1696
Lamotte, F.	.....	1781
Lande, M. Rech de	.....	d. 1726
Langle, H. M.	.....	1807
Leo Leonardo	.....	1745
Lolly, Antonio	.....	d. 1802
Lully, Jean Baptiste	.....	d. 1687
Lupo, Orlande di'	.....	1596
Luther, M.	.....	1523
Mace, Thomas	.....	d. 1676
Marbeck	.....	1515
Marcello, Benedetto	.....	d. 1739
Martini, Guiseppe San.	.....	d. 1740
Mattheson, J.	.....	1764
Maumann, Johann G.	.....	d. 1801
Mazzinghi, J.	.....	d. 1844
Mendelssohn, Dr. F. B.	.....	d. 1847
Meyer, Philippe	.....	d. 1819
Mornington, G. Welles.	.....	d. 1781
Mozart, Johan. C. W. G.	.....	d. 1792
Paganini	.....	d. 1840
Paistiolo, Giovanni	.....	d. 1818
Palestrina, Giovanni da	.....	d. 1594
Pepusch, John Chris.	.....	d. 1572
Percy, David	.....	1752
Philicrto, Andre	.....	d. 1795
Piccini, Nicolai	.....	d. 1801
Porporo, Nicolo	.....	1773
Purcell, Henry	.....	1695
Rameau, Jean Philippe	.....	d. 1764
Ranzoni, Venauzio	.....	d. 1810
Ravenscroft, Thomas	.....	1650
Reicha, Antoine Joseph	.....	d. 1836
Reichardt, Johann F.	.....	d. 1814
Ries, Ferdinand	.....	d. 1838
Sabbatini, L. A.	.....	d. 1809
Sacchi, J.	.....	1789
Sala, N.	.....	1800

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Musicians and Composers,*  
continued—  
Shadella, Alessandro ..... 1670  
Shield, W. .... d. 1829  
Smith, R. A. .... d. 1829  
Spoutin Gasparo ..... d. 1851  
Tallis, Thomas ..... d. 1855  
Tartini, Guiseppe ..... d. 1770  
Telemann, George Philip. . . 1767  
Webbe, Samuel ..... d. 1817  
Weber, Carl M. Von. .... d. 1826

*Lovelists—*

Austen, J. .... 1755-1817  
Balzac ..... 1799-1850  
Banim ..... 1800-1842  
Beckford ..... 1760-1844  
Brunton, Mrs. .... 1788-1818  
Burney, F. .... 1770  
Cervantes ..... 1547-1616  
Chamisso ..... 1781-1838  
Cooper, F. .... 1789-1851  
Croker, T. C. .... 1832  
Defoe, D. .... 1661-1731  
Edgeworth, M. .... 1767-1849  
Fayette, Mme. de la ..... 1652-93  
Ferrier, Miss ..... d. 1853  
Fielding, H. .... 1707-1754  
Galt, J. .... 1779-1839  
Goldwin, William ..... 1756-1836  
Goldsmith, O. .... 1728-1774  
Griffin ..... d. 1840  
Hamilton, Mrs. E. .... 1758-1816  
Hoffman ..... 1811  
Hofland, Mrs. .... d. 1844  
Holcroft, F. .... 1744-1809  
Inchbald, Mrs. .... d. 1821  
Johnson, Sam. .... 1709-84  
Lee, H. .... 1750-1824  
Le sage ..... 1668-1747  
Lewis, M. G. .... 1773-1818  
Lockhart, J. G. .... d. 1851  
Nicola ..... 1716-88  
Porter, A. M. .... d. 1832  
Porter, Jane ..... d. 1850  
Ratcliffe, Mrs. A. .... 1764-1800  
Richardson, Sam. .... 1689-1761  
Rousseau ..... d. 1778  
Querrera ..... d. 1625  
Scott, Sir W. .... d. 1832  
Scudery, Mme. de. .... 1607-1701  
Shelley, Mrs. .... d. 1855  
Smith, Mrs. C. .... 1791  
Smollett, T. G. .... 1721-1771  
Sterne, L. .... 1713-68  
Swift, J. .... d. 1745  
Tieck, L. .... d. 1853  
Ward, R. P. .... d. 1846  
Wilson, J. .... 1853

*Numismatists—*

Allier de Hauteroche ..... 1820  
Angustin, Aut. .... 1580  
Banduri ..... 1743  
Barbarigo ..... d. 1730  
Barthelemy ..... d. 1792  
Basinghen ..... d. 1791  
Bayer ..... 1780  
Beauvais ..... 1770  
Beger ..... 1700  
Berch ..... 1770  
Bizot ..... 1690  
Boizard ..... 1700  
Boze ..... 1750  
Bromel ..... 1730  
Buonani ..... 1720  
Calvet ..... 1800  
Camps ..... 1720  
Casali ..... 1790  
Chevalier ..... 1720  
Clarke ..... 1770

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Numismatists—*  
Cousinery ..... 1830  
Duby ..... 1780  
Duval, elder ..... d. 1632  
Duval, younger ..... d. 1795  
Ebner ..... 1630  
Eckhel ..... 1790  
Eggeling ..... 1710  
Ennery ..... 1780  
Exter ..... 1780  
Fontaine ..... 1775  
Franck ..... 1650  
Fröhllich ..... d. 1758  
Gehier ..... 1760  
Genebrier ..... 1750  
Gerard ..... 1810  
Hagen ..... 1780  
Hallenberg ..... d. 1834  
Haller ..... 1780  
Havercamp ..... 1740  
Haym ..... 1720  
Heer ..... 1760  
Hirsch ..... 1775  
Huttich ..... 1540  
Jacob, Kolb ..... 1820  
Jobert ..... 1740  
Kader ..... 1730  
Khell ..... 1770  
Köhler ..... 1760  
Lacarry ..... 1680  
Laine ..... 1760  
Landi ..... 1560  
Leblond ..... 1800  
Liebe ..... 1730  
Lipstus ..... d. 1820  
Lochner ..... 1660  
Magnan ..... 1790  
Mahudel ..... 1740  
Mangeart ..... 1760  
Marchant ..... 1830  
Melle ..... d. 1745  
Mionnet ..... d. 1842  
Morell ..... 1700  
Mory ..... 1790  
Negelcin ..... 1745  
North ..... 1770  
Occo ..... 1524-1605  
Oderico ..... 1800  
Olivieri degli Albati ..... 1780  
Osman Bey ..... 1740  
Oudinot ..... 1708  
Pandel ..... 1770  
Paris ..... 1814  
Patin ..... 1690  
Pellerin ..... 1780  
Piuze ..... 1760  
Pois ..... d. 1578  
Pouillard ..... d. 1823  
Praun ..... 1600  
Rainsant ..... 1678  
Rasche ..... 1800  
Recupen ..... 1800  
Rubens, Alb. .... 1650  
Sardi ..... 1580  
Savot ..... 1635  
Scilla degli ..... 1730  
Sedano ..... 1800  
Seguier ..... 1780  
Soderini ..... 1685  
Sperling ..... 1710  
Stukely ..... 1760  
Tentzel ..... 1700  
Tyschen ..... 1760  
Vaillant ..... 1700  
Vallemont ..... d. 1721  
Venuti ..... 1760  
Vergara ..... d. 1680  
Vico ..... 1550  
Vignoli ..... 1740

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Orators—*  
Afer ..... 50  
Aleinus ..... c. 360  
Androcles ..... c. 450  
Antiphon ..... 430  
Aristides ..... 160  
Barnave ..... 1790  
Bell, V. .... 1580  
Bentivoglio ..... 1740  
Bolingbroke ..... 1678-1751  
Brassicanus ..... d. 1539  
Brissot ..... 1790  
Brougham ..... 1855  
Burke ..... d. 1797  
Canning ..... 1770-1827  
Casa ..... 1550  
Cazales ..... 1800  
Cethegus ..... a204  
Chatham ..... d. 1778  
Chesterfield ..... 1694-1773  
Cicero ..... d. a45  
Cineas ..... a280  
Cleon ..... a422  
Cleophon ..... a410  
Cloatz ..... 1794  
Coke ..... 1552-1633  
Constant, Benj. .... 1820  
Cotta ..... a74  
Cotton ..... 1570-1631  
Curran ..... 1750-1817  
Danton ..... 1790  
Demades ..... a319  
Demetrius ..... a316  
Demosthenes ..... d. a322  
Dinarchus ..... a330  
Duceo, J. F. .... d. 1794  
Duranti ..... 1770  
Ephorus ..... a300  
Erskine ..... d. 1823  
Eschines ..... a324  
Falkland ..... d. 1663  
Flood ..... 1801  
Florus ..... 55  
Fox ..... d. 1806  
Foy ..... d. 1825  
Francis ..... 1810  
Galba, Ser. .... a144  
Garat ..... d. 1833  
Gifford, Lord ..... d. 1826  
Gracchus, T. S. .... a163  
Gracinus ..... d. 40  
Grant ..... d. 1832  
Grattan ..... d. 1820  
Grotto ..... 1588  
Guadet ..... 1790  
Hamilton, Sir W. .... 1803  
Henry, P. .... d. 1790  
Hortensius ..... a50  
Hyperides ..... a330  
Isocrates ..... a350  
Jordan, C. .... d. 1821  
Juvenal, Dec. .... c. 100  
Lasius, C. L. .... a140  
Licinius, Cal. .... c. a20  
Lushington ..... d. 1813  
Lytleton ..... 1589-1645  
Mamertinus ..... c. 265  
Mansfield ..... 1705-1793  
Mara ..... c. 1514  
Marat ..... 1790  
Maury ..... d. 1817  
Melitus ..... a450  
Memnius ..... a112  
Mirabeau ..... d. 1791  
Munatius ..... c. 43  
Persius ..... a132  
Pitt, W. .... 1806  
Pellio ..... 3  
Ponsonby ..... 1755-1817

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Orators, continued—*

Prodicus	.....a396
Pryn	.....1584-1643
Robertson, W.	.....d. 1793
Robespierre	.....d. 1794
Romilly, Sir S.	.....1820
Saint-Just	.....d. 1794
Selden	.....1584-1654
Shelburne, Lord	.....1773-1805
Sheridan	.....d. 1816
Sieyès	.....d. 1836
Silams	.....d. 25
Somers	.....1652-1716
Strafford	.....1593-1641
Tisias	.....a406
Tabero	.....a50
Walpole	.....1676-1745
Windham	.....d. 1810

*Orientalists. See Hebraists and Orientalists.**Painters—*

Apelles	.....c. a330
Baldi	.....1700
Bent	.....d. 1690
Brandt	.....1820
Brown	.....1830
Burg	.....1730
Cagliari, Paolo (Veronese)	.....1528-88
Casentino	.....1370
Cinnabue	.....d. 1310
Conte	.....1590
Cooper, Sam.	.....d. 1670
Cuyp	.....c. 1640
David	.....1820
Dobson	.....1640
Drillencourt	.....1620
Dunz	.....1730
Dyck	.....1750
Eichler	.....1750
Ety, W.	.....1787-1849
Everard	.....1670
Falcone	.....1660
Flinck	.....d. 1690
Fox	.....1800
Fuseli	.....1820
Gandy	.....1680
Gibson, Richard	.....d. 1690
Guillemot	.....1830
Guzman	.....c. 1630
Harlem	.....1630
Haydon	.....1786-1846
Heens	.....1670
Hogarth	.....d. 1764
Hugford	.....1770
Imbert	.....1735
Janson	.....1780
Jong	.....1690
Juppín	.....1720
Kabel	.....1690
Kent, W.	.....1740
Lambert, G.	.....1760
Lawrence	.....d. 1820
Lellie	.....d. 1680
Lorrain	.....1680
Lotto	.....1560
Lys	.....1620
Martini	.....1340
Matsys, Q.	.....1460-1529
Michael Angelo	.....d. 1564
Moor	.....1730
Murillo	.....1680
Naldini	.....1590
Neefs	.....c. 1630
Negri	.....d. 1661
Nollekins	.....1740
Opie	.....1800
Ouwater	.....c. 1350
Palliere	.....d. 1820

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Painters—*

Peyron	.....1810
Poussin	.....1660
Pozzi	.....1590
Prudhon	.....1820
Raphael	.....d. 1520
Rembrandt	.....1670
Reynolds	.....d. 1792
Rubens	.....d. 1640
Salvator Rosa	.....d. 1673
Sneyders	.....1650
Somers	.....c. 1630
Stubbs	.....1800
Swebach	.....1820
Taylor	.....1730
Thornhill	.....1730
Tintoretto, J. R.	.....1512-94
Titian	.....1570
Tresham	.....1810
Udine	.....1560
Ugccione	.....1510
Unterberger	.....1790
Vanloo	.....d. 1670
Vargas	.....1670
Vernet, C. J.	.....1714-1789
Voys	.....c. 1680
Vries	.....1600
Waser	.....1710
Werncr	.....1705
West	.....d. 1820
Wheatley	.....1800
Wilkie	.....d. 1841
Wright	.....1790
Ximenes	.....1660
Yriarte	.....1680
Zelotti	.....1590
Zenale	.....c. 1500
Zincke	.....1760
Zoppo	.....1510
Zusiris	.....d. 1600

*Philologists—*

Accolti	.....1480
Adelung	.....1800
Aurogallus	.....1540
Barth	.....1650
Bayley	.....1720
Berkelius	.....1680
Biedermann	.....1770
Buhle	.....1820
Buttman, Ph.	.....1820
Canini	.....1550
Casaubon	.....1670
Cellarius	.....1700
Chamberlayne	.....1720
Dalzell	.....1800
Davies	.....c. 1650
Dawes	.....1760
Dinner	.....1580
Dunbar	.....1840
Edzaruli	.....1720
Ellrod	.....1760
Ependorf	.....1550
Erasmus	.....1530
Forster, Nath.	.....1750
Frenzil	.....1710
Frisch	.....1740
Fulda	.....1780
Fulleborn	.....1860
Gasparino	.....1430
Gesner	.....1760
Gibson	.....1740
Gierig	.....1810
Gresset, F.	.....1830
Gruner	.....1770
Harris, G.	.....d. 1796
Ieckel	.....1710
Heinsius	.....1666
Hepburn	.....1620
Horne Tooke	.....1810

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Philologists—*

Hottinger	.....181
Humboldt	.....183
Lenchen	.....175
Ihre	.....d. 178
Jani	.....173
Johnson, Sam.	.....d. 178
Junius, Ad.	.....135
Kanne	.....183
Klopstock	.....180
Lambin	.....157
Leibnitz	.....171
Lowth	.....178
Meurier	.....160
Moller	.....172
Morell	.....178
Musgrave, S.	.....178
Neander	.....159
North, J.	.....168
Obrecht	.....170
Orville	.....175
Oudendorp	.....176
Patrick, S.	.....c. 176
Penzel	.....181
Percy, Th.	.....181
Quade	.....175
Quinzano	.....155
Ribit	.....154
Rossi	.....163
Ruhnkenius	.....179
Salt	.....182
Scheller	.....180
Spanheim	.....170
Swinton	.....177
Taubmann	.....161
Thomasius	.....168
Tollius	.....166
Trombelli	.....178
Ursin	.....179
Vaillant	.....1700
Verpoorten	.....1710
Vossius	.....1640
Wakefield	.....1800
Ward	.....1750
Webster, N.	.....d. 1843
Wolf	.....1820
Wytenbach	.....1810
Xylander	.....1570
Young	.....1650
Zinzerling	.....1610
Zorn	.....1740

*Philosophers. See Moralists, Philosophers, and Psychologists.**Physicians, Surgeons, &c.—*

Abernethy	.....1830
Alibert	.....1830
Alston	.....1754
Aselli	.....1620
Back	.....1770
Bell, Sir C.	.....d. 1842
Bell, J.	.....c. 1730
Blackwill	.....1740
Brookes, Jo.	.....1830
Caldwall	.....1580
Campano-longo	.....1600
Celsus	.....c. 76
Cockburn, W.	.....1730
Crawford	.....1790
Cullen	.....d. 1790
Cusson	.....1780
Darwin	.....1800
Dickinson	.....1700
Dreyssig	.....1810
Duncamb	.....1820
Ellinger	.....1580
Eloy	.....1780
Elsner	.....1830
Falconer	.....1820

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Physicians, Surgeons, &amp;c., continued—</i>	
Fothergill.....	d. 1780
Friwilder.....	1820
Ghisi.....	1550
Gordon.....	c. 1300
Gorris.....	1570
Grevin.....	1564
Guyon, L.....	1650
Hartley.....	1750
Harvey.....	d. 1657
Hoffman.....	1740
Holwell.....	1790
Hunter.....	1750
Hutton, James.....	1790
Isert.....	1780
Ilard.....	1830
James, R.....	1770
Jenner.....	1820
Jussieu, Ant.....	1750
Kern.....	1820
Kirkland.....	1790
Kuchm.....	d. 1840
Larrey.....	1840
Leake.....	1790
Lind.....	1790
Loder.....	1830
Lyonnet, R.....	c. 1710
Massa.....	1560
Mondino.....	1320
Monroe.....	1760
Musgrave, W.....	1720
Navier.....	1770
Normand.....	1760
Obereit.....	1790
O'Halloran.....	1800
Parsons.....	1760
Percival.....	1800
Pringle.....	1780
Pryce.....	1764
Quesnay.....	1770
Regius.....	1670
Romani.....	1430
Roose, The.....	1800
Rush.....	1810
Saunders.....	d. 1810
Skinner.....	1660
Stubbe.....	1670
Swaan.....	1820
Sydenham.....	1680
Tagault.....	1540
Thorer.....	1542
Tiling.....	1710
Tode.....	1800
Tronehin.....	1780
Tytler.....	1800
Unzer.....	1780
Varoli.....	1570
Vesale.....	1560
Vigo.....	1503
Vogler.....	1800
Vorst.....	1620
Wagner.....	1760
Wall.....	1770
Walter.....	1810
Watson.....	1780
Whitehead.....	1800
Woodville.....	1800
Young.....	1820
Yvon.....	1810
Zwinger.....	1580
Zype.....	1640

*Poets and Dramatists—*

Achaus.....	a440
Addison.....	1700
Akenside.....	1744
Alcaeus, Messenia.....	a197
Alcaeus, Mitylene.....	a614
Alcman.....	a672

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Poets and Dramatists—</i>	
Alexander.....	a273
Alexis.....	a356
Alfieri.....	1803
Anacreon.....	a550
Anaxandrides.....	a870
Anaxippus.....	a601
Antagoras, Rhodes.....	a269
Antimachus, Teos.....	a753
Antiphanis.....	a404
Anstey, C.....	d. 1815
Anyte.....	a278
Aphareus.....	a340
Apollodorus, Carystus.....	a230
Apollodorus, Gela.....	a326
Araros.....	a375
Aratus.....	a272
Archidicus.....	a302
Archias.....	a102
Archimedes.....	a221
Archippus.....	a415
Arion.....	a625
Ariosto.....	1507
Aristarchus.....	a451
Aristomenes.....	a424
Aristophanes.....	a400
Aristoxenus.....	a628
Armstrong, J.....	d. 1779
Astydamus.....	a390
Attius.....	a145
Ayler.....	a768
Bacchylides.....	a450
Baillie, J.....	d. 1851
Bale.....	1550
Barbour.....	1378
Barham, Ingoldsby.....	d. 1845
Beattie.....	1800
Beaumont.....	1600
Bellamy.....	d. 1786
Bembo.....	1547
Beranger.....	1850
Berni.....	1536
Bilderdyk.....	1831
Blacklock, T.....	d. 1791
Blackmore.....	1695
Blair, R.....	d. 1746
Bloomfield.....	1823
Boileau.....	1685
Boscan.....	1544
Bowles, W. L.....	d. 1850
Brome.....	1640
Broome.....	1728
Brown.....	1623
Bruce, M.....	d. 1767
Buchanan.....	1530
Bulwer.....	1835
Burleigh, Lord.....	d. 1598
Burns.....	1796
Butler.....	1662
Byron.....	1824
Cæculus.....	a170
Cædmon.....	680
Calderon.....	1680
Callias.....	a432
Callimachus.....	a236
Callinus.....	736
Camœns.....	1561
Campbell.....	1820
Carew.....	1639
Castillejo.....	1596
Catts.....	1620
Catulus.....	a87
Cephalodorus.....	a402
Cervantes.....	1600
Chamberlayne.....	d. 1689
Chapman.....	1634
Chatterton.....	1753
Chaucer.....	1396
Chersius.....	a605

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Poets and Dramatists—</i>	
Chiabrera.....	d. 1635
Chionides.....	a480
Chicrius.....	a520
Cibber.....	1730
Cinæthion.....	a765
Clare, J.....	1821
Claudian.....	397
Coleridge.....	1820
Collins.....	1750
Colman.....	1794
Colmillia.....	32
Congreve.....	1700
Corn.....	1600
Cornelle.....	1680
Cornelius Gallus.....	a80
Cornificius.....	a44
Cotton.....	1660
Cowley.....	1660
Cowper.....	1785
Crabbe.....	1832
Crashaw, R.....	1650
Crates.....	a450
Cratinus.....	a425
Croce.....	1620
Daniel.....	1625
Damophile.....	6611
Dante.....	1304
Darwin, E.....	d. 1802
Davenant.....	1660
Davis.....	1600
Dekker.....	1601
Denham.....	1641
Dinocleus.....	a489
Diodorus.....	a355
Dionysides.....	a278
Dionysius, Tyrannus.....	a367
Diphilus.....	a320
Donne.....	1641
Dorset, Earl of.....	1677
Douglas.....	1500
Drayton.....	1631
Drummond.....	1649
Dryden.....	1683
Dunbar, Will.....	1502
D'Urfe.....	1615
Dyer.....	1727
Edwards.....	1570
Elliot, E.....	d. 1849
Empedocles.....	a15
Ennius.....	a200
Epicarmus.....	a500
Epigenes.....	a345
Epimenides.....	a596
Epimæus.....	a217
Erinna.....	a611
Eubulus.....	a375
Euetes.....	a485
Eumelus.....	a761
Euphorion.....	a431
Eupolis.....	a425
Euripides.....	a450
Euxenides.....	a487
Fairfax.....	1632
Falconer.....	1769
Farquhar.....	1700
Fenton.....	1707
Ferdussi.....	1020
Ferguson.....	1775
Ferreira.....	1569
Filicaja.....	d. 1707
Fischart.....	1582
Fletcher, G.....	d. 1610
Fletcher, J.....	1650
Fletcher, P.....	d. 1650
Fontaine, C.....	1560
Fontaine, J.....	1381
Fontenelle.....	1750
Footo, Sam.....	d. 1777

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Poets and Dramatists,**continued—*

Ford .....	1641
Frera, J. H. .... d. 1846	
Furius, Bibaculus .....	a102
Garth .....	1710
Gascoigne .....	1577
Gay .....	1711
Gerhart .....	1676
Gifford .....	1802
Gilfillan, R .....	1850
Glover .....	1780
Goëthe .....	1821
Goldoni .....	d. 1793
Goldsmith .....	1770
Gower .....	1370
Guzzi .....	d. 1806
Grahame, J. .... d. 1811	
Grant ("Madonna Pia," &c.)	1855
Granville .....	1696
Gray .....	1752
Greene .....	1696
Greville .....	1600
Gryphus .....	1660
Guarini .....	1603
Habington .....	1650
Hafiz .....	1389
Halfax .....	1685
Hammond .....	1740
Harrington .....	1600
Hayley, W. .... d. 1820	
Heber, R. .... d. 1826	
Hegemon .....	a473
Hemans, Felicia .....	1835
Henry, Scotland .....	1446
Heraclides .....	a318
Heraclitus .....	a249
Herbert, G. .... 1632	
Herrera .....	1578
Herrick, R. .... 1566	
Hestod .....	a897
Heywood .....	1565
Hippanax .....	a546
Hogg .....	d. 1835
Home, J. .... d. 1808	
Homer .....	a950
Hooft .....	1620
Horace .....	a8
Howard .....	1546
Howes .....	1517
Hughes .....	1703
Ibycus .....	a560
Ingelend .....	1524
Ion .....	a451
Iophon .....	a428
Isaiah .....	a757
Ister .....	a236
Jodelle .....	1573
Johnson, S. .... 1755	
Jones, Sir W. .... d. 1794	
Jonson, B. .... 1612	
Juvenal .....	96
Keats .....	1816
King .....	1709
Kirke Whyte .....	1803
Kisf. .... 1796	
Kleist .....	d. 1811
Knowles .....	1855
Kochanowski .....	1560
Kyd .....	1594
Lamartine .....	1855
Landon, E. L. .... d. 1838	
Lee, Nat. .... 1692	
Leyden .....	1811
Lillo, W. .... d. 1739	
Lodge .....	1625
Longfellow .....	1855
Lovelace .....	1650
Lucan .....	62

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Poets and Dramatists—*

Lupton .....	1500
Luzan .....	1750
Lydgate .....	1440
Lyly .....	1590
Lytleton .....	1740
Macer .....	a16
Machiavelli .....	1540
Macho .....	230
Macpherson, J. .... d. 1796	
Maidland, Sir R. .... d. 1586	
Malachi .....	436
Malherbe .....	1620
Mallet .....	1730
Marlowe .....	d. 1593
Marot .....	1520
Marston .....	1614
Martial .....	81
Marvel .....	1672
Mason, W. .... d. 1797	
Massinger .....	1640
Melanippides, elder .....	a520
Melanippides, younger .....	a430
Meleager .....	a95
Meletus .....	a399
Melissus .....	a33
Menander .....	a300
Metastasio .....	d. 1782
Milton .....	1654
Miranda .....	1536
Mnesiptolemus .....	a217
Moir, Delta .....	1851
Mollere .....	1658
Montemayor .....	1560
Montgomery, J. .... 1854	
Moore .....	1840
Moratin .....	1780
Moschus .....	a290
Motte, De la .....	1720
Motherwell, W. .... d. 1835	
Mylus .....	a485
Nævius .....	a210
Nash .....	1601
Neander .....	a138
Nicholson, Scotland .....	1830
Nicochares .....	a388
Nicol, R. .... d. 1837	
Nicophon .....	a388
Norton .....	1580
Nossis .....	a356
Opitz .....	1630
Otway .....	1681
Ovid .....	17
Owen .....	1622
Pacuvius .....	154
Panyasis .....	a489
Parmenides .....	503
Parnell .....	1706
Parthenias .....	a63
Peele .....	1596
Perseus .....	62
Petrarch .....	1353
Pfinzing .....	1530
Phaedrus .....	4
Pherecrates .....	a420
Philemon .....	a330
Philippides .....	a355
Philips, Ambr. .... 1749	
Philips, John .....	1705
Philiscus .....	a278
Philoxenus .....	a398
Philyllius .....	394
Phrynichus (comedian), .....	a483
Phrynichus (tragedian), .....	a511
Pindar .....	a480
Pitt. .... 1727	
Plato .....	a391
Pollock, R. .... d. 1827	
Polymnastes .....	675

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Poets and Dramatists—*

Pomfret .....	1690
Pope .....	1731
Posidippus .....	a289
Pratinas .....	a499
Preston .....	1524
Prior .....	1710
Proctor .....	1855
Prynne .....	1633
Quarles .....	1644
Quintilius .....	a24
Racine .....	1666
Ramsay, Allan .....	1719
Randolph, T. .... d. 1634	
Regnier .....	1613
Rochester .....	1670
Ronsard .....	1585
Rowe .....	1698
Sachs .....	1570
Sackville .....	1580
Samius .....	a218
Sandys .....	1643
Sannazan .....	1520
Samyrio .....	a407
Sappho .....	611
Sarbiewski .....	1600
Savage .....	1720
Schiller .....	1804
Scott, Walter .....	1830
Seymnus .....	a90
Seneca .....	52
Shakespeare .....	1590
Sheffield .....	1700
Sheil, R. L. .... d. 1851	
Shelley .....	1822
Shenstone .....	1740
Sheridan, R. B. .... d. 1816	
Shirley .....	1666
Sidney, Philip .....	1556
Simonides .....	a476
Simylus .....	a353
Skelton .....	1529
Smart, C. .... 1771	
Smith .....	1709
Solis .....	1686
Somerville .....	1725
Sophocles, elder .....	a468
Sophocles, younger .....	a396
Sosiphanes .....	a278
Sosthenes .....	a273
Sotades .....	a280
Southey .....	d. 1843
Southwell .....	d. 1600
Spenser .....	1584
Sprat .....	1660
Stephanus .....	a332
Stepney .....	1700
Stesichorus .....	a632
Still .....	1564
Stratits .....	a407
Suckling .....	1641
Surrey, Earl of .....	d. 1547
Swift .....	1730
Tales-in .....	325
Tannahil .....	1800
Tasso .....	1569
Tassoni .....	1635
Telesilla .....	a510
Telestes .....	a401
Tennant, W. .... d. 1843	
Tennyson .....	1855
Terence .....	a159
Terpander .....	a676
Thaletus .....	a690
Theocritus .....	a272
Theodectes .....	a333
Theognis .....	a544
Thespis .....	a635
Thomson .....	1730

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Poets and Dramatists, continued—</i>	
Tibullus .....	a18
Tickell .....	1712
Tighe, Mrs. ....	1810
Timocles .....	a824
Timocreon .....	a471
Timotheus .....	a446
Trissino .....	1530
Turpillius .....	102
Tusser .....	1550
Tyrtreus .....	a683
Udal .....	1540
Uhlund .....	1810
Valdez, J. M. ....	d. 1817
Vanbrugh, Sir J. ....	d. 1726
Varro, Atacinus. ....	a82
Vaughan, H. ....	1695
Vega .....	1536
Vega, Lope de. ....	1620
Vincenti .....	1550
Virgil .....	d. a19
Vondel .....	1670
Wager .....	1500
Waller .....	1656
Walsh .....	1705
Warton, J. ....	1800
Warton, T. ....	1780
Watts .....	1740
Webster .....	1620
West .....	1740
Whitehead .....	d. 1785
Wilson, Alex. ....	d. 1813
Wilson, John .....	d. 1853
Wither, G. ....	1667
Wolcot (Peter Pindar) ..	d. 1819
Wordsworth, W. ....	d. 1850
Wyatt .....	1541
Xenocles .....	a415
Yalden .....	1702
Young .....	1742
<i>Prophets and Prophetesses—</i>	
Aaron .....	c. a1470
Abraham .....	c. a1850
Agabus .....	c. a40
Ahijah .....	a984
Amos .....	a789
Anna .....	c. 1
Azariah .....	a978
Balaam (wicked) .....	c. a1480
Caiahphas (wicked) .....	c. 30
Daniel .....	c. a550
David .....	c. a1055
Deborah .....	c. a1285
Eliezer .....	c. a914
Elijah .....	c. a912
Elisha .....	c. a894
Elizabeth .....	c. a1
Enoch .....	c. a8130
Ezekiel .....	c. a590
Gad .....	c. a1050
Habakkuk .....	c. a540
Haggai .....	c. a520
Hanani .....	c. a920
Hosea .....	a730
Huldah .....	c. a624
Iddo .....	c. a960
Isaac .....	c. a1850
Isaiah .....	c. a780
Jacob .....	c. a1800
Jehu .....	a930
Jeremiah .....	c. a629
Joel .....	c. a630
John Baptist .....	c. 30
Jonah .....	c. a840
Joseph .....	c. a1700
Malachi .....	c. a420
Mary, Virgin .....	1
Micah .....	c. a728

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Prophets and Prophetesses—*

Micaiah .....	c. a900
Miriam .....	c. a1491
Moses .....	c. a1491
Nahum .....	a710
Nathan .....	c. a1040
Obadiah .....	c. a587
Oded .....	c. a740
Samuel .....	a1055
Shemaiah .....	c. 970
Simeon .....	1
Solomon .....	a1000
Zacharias .....	a1
Zechariah .....	c. a510
Zephaniah .....	c. a600
Zeriah .....	c. a620

*Psychologists. See Moralists, Philosophers, and Psychologists.**Rabbis and Jewish Grammarians—*

Abrabanel .....	d. 1508
Akiba .....	135
Aquin .....	1645
Asser .....	420
Aze .....	c. 600
Benjamin, of Tudela .....	c. 1200
Beschitay .....	d. 1490
Chasdai .....	1165
David Cohen .....	d. 1674
Endel .....	1580
Farissol .....	1480
Friedlander, D. ....	d. 1834
Gavirol .....	d. 1070
Gerson, ben Salomon .....	1360
Hai-Gaon .....	d. 1038
Hillel, the Ancient .....	a40
Hillel, the Holy .....	a35
Hillel, the Prince .....	260
Isaac, Levita .....	1500
Juda, Hakkadosh .....	d. 194
Juda, Hiong .....	1040
Judas, Levita .....	1140
Kharizi .....	1168
Leon, of Modena .....	d. 1684
Luzzato .....	1654
Manasses .....	1565
Manasses, Azaria .....	1570
Mardochee .....	d. 1611
Moses, ben Noshman .....	1300
Nathan .....	1460
Nathan, ben Jehiel .....	1100
Nieto .....	d. 1728
Oliveyra, Sol. ....	1700
Oppenheimer .....	d. 1730
Peripot, D. ....	1395
Raschi .....	d. 1105
Saadias-Gaon .....	936
Selling .....	1760
Tibbon .....	1186

*Reformers. See Founders of Monasteries and Reformers.**Rhetoricians—*

Aleidamas .....	a424
Aspines .....	250
Apthonius .....	250
Atticus, H. ....	180
Callicles .....	c. a450
Callimicus .....	260
Correa, Th. ....	d. 1595
Dionysius, Halle .....	c. a30
Emporius .....	550
Eschines .....	a320
Eugenius .....	390
Favorinus .....	130
Fronton .....	180
Gallienus .....	260
Hermogenes .....	a180
Himerius .....	340

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Rhetoricians—*

Laetantius .....	320
Lesbonax .....	a60
Longinus .....	270
Lucian .....	c. 180
Procopius, of Gaza .....	c. 520
Quintilian .....	63
Ravisius .....	1520
Seneca .....	20
Themistius .....	c. 370
Theon .....	265
Victor .....	440

*Sculptors—*

Ageladas .....	a521
Agoracritas .....	a497
Aholiab .....	a1500
Alcamenes .....	a486
Algardi, A. ....	1668
Alvarez .....	d. 1830
Aparicio .....	1033
Apollonius .....	c. 330
Arcefilaus .....	a86
Auvigne .....	1380
Bandinelli, B. ....	1527
Banks, T. ....	1805
Batrachus .....	a75
Bernini .....	d. 1680
Bezaleel .....	a1500
Bianchini .....	1600
Borghesi .....	1620
Brunelleschi, F. ....	1428
Buonarroti (M. Angelo) ..	d. 1564
Canova .....	d. 1822
Carlyle, Th. ....	1810
Castyis, J. ....	1376
Celleni, B. ....	d. 1572
Cephisodotus .....	a134
Chantrey .....	d. 1841
Chares .....	a320
Christmas .....	1798
Cleomenes .....	a219
Clodion .....	1810
Diogenes .....	a200
Dipoenus .....	a700
Donatello .....	1431
Dumont, F. ....	1720
Dupont, Leo .....	1820
Espereieux .....	d. 1840
Estocart .....	c. 1700
Enthyocrates .....	a121
Fillans .....	1854
Finiguerra .....	1452
Flaximau .....	d. 1825
Ghiberti, L. ....	d. 1455
Gibbons .....	1720
Girardon .....	d. 1715
Glancias .....	a430
Gonzales, F. ....	1399
Goujon .....	1584
Grillenzone .....	1610
Hakewill .....	1830
Hegias .....	a392
Jordan .....	1600
Julien, P. ....	1800
Kabraat .....	c. 1680
Kambli .....	1780
Läftier .....	d. 1565
Learchus .....	a520
Lemot .....	1820
Lombardi .....	1530
Lysippus .....	a350
Marocchetti .....	1855
Menodorus .....	a296
Mocchi, F. ....	1680
Monchi .....	1890
Myron .....	397
Naldini .....	1650
Nollekens, J. ....	d. 1823
Olympiositencs .....	a60

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Scriptors, continued—*

Phidias .....	6438
Pillans .....	1838
Pilon .....	d. 1590
Pisano, N. ....	1225
Pisano, N. ....	1330
Polycletus .....	6478
Porta, G. della .....	1597
Praxiteles .....	6398
Puget .....	1694
Pyromachus .....	673
Pythagoras .....	6480
Quesney, F. di .....	1644
Ramey .....	1830
Read, N. ....	1766
Rhocus .....	6800
Robbia, L. della .....	d. 1442
Rodolpho .....	1633
Rossi, P. de .....	d. 1530
Roubillac .....	d. 1762
Rovezzano .....	1448
Rustici .....	1530
Sansovino .....	1560
Scyllio .....	6540
Stephani, P. da .....	1367
Stone .....	1680
Strongytion .....	693
Teclies .....	745
Theodorus .....	6700
Thom .....	1844
Thorwaldsen .....	1840
Trippel .....	1790
Verrochi, A. ....	d. 1488
Verschaffelt .....	1790
Volterre .....	1660
Westmacott, Sir R. ....	1818
Xenocrates .....	678
Zenodorus .....	686
Zuccaro .....	1600
Zumbo .....	1700

*Sectarians—*

Aaron, Ben Aser .....	c. 1000
Abdallah, Ben Yasin .....	1050
Ananus .....	750
Arminius .....	d. 1609
Baba .....	1240
Barchochebas .....	135
Carmath .....	900
Catic .....	480
Fo-tchou-tching .....	d. 349
Glass .....	d. 1773
Hassan-Saba .....	1090
Irving, Ed. ....	1830
Kya, Bouzurk .....	1130
Mahomet .....	622
Malec-ben-Auas .....	770
Morison .....	1855
Nanek .....	d. 1539
Schalmagany .....	935
Scheitan Kouli .....	1510
Soeinus, F. ....	d. 1604
Southcote .....	d. 1814
Wasel-ben-Atha .....	740
Wesley .....	1749
Zanzale .....	758

*Statesmen. See Orators**Surgeons. See Physicians,**Surgeons, &c.**Theologians, Ecclesiastical**Writers, &c.—*

Abbadie .....	1720
Adelbold .....	1020
Ademar .....	1030
Alison .....	d. 1823
Alix, P. ....	1670
Ambrose .....	770
Anastasius .....	560
Armstrong .....	1790
Atterbury, F. ....	d. 1732

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Theologians, Ecclesiastical**Writers, &c.—*

Augustin .....	430
Babington .....	d. 1610
Bacon, R. ....	1230
Balsamon .....	1215
Baltus .....	1740
Baron, P. ....	1590
Barrow, J. ....	d. 1677
Basnage .....	150
Baxter .....	1690
Beveridge .....	1700
Beza .....	1600
Biddle .....	1660
Blackburne .....	1780
Blair, H. ....	d. 1800
Blondel .....	1650
Blount .....	1670
Bonald .....	d. 1840
Brown, R. ....	1620
Brown, Sir T. ....	1567
Bucer .....	1550
Bunyan, J. ....	d. 1688
Burnet, T. ....	d. 1715
Butler .....	1750
Caius .....	250
Cajetan .....	1530
Calamy, Edmund .....	d. 1556
Calvin .....	d. 1564
Casanbon, Is. ....	1610
Chalmers, T. ....	1850
Chaloner .....	1780
Chillingworth, W. ....	d. 1644
Chrysostom, St. ....	d. 411
Clarke, Sam. ....	1720
Clavius .....	1610
Collier .....	1720
Cooper, Th. ....	1590
Crantz .....	1770
Cudworth, R. ....	d. 1688
Davenport .....	1660
Delphus .....	1510
Despont .....	c. 1580
Digby .....	1660
Dodd .....	1770
Doddridge .....	1750
Donne .....	1630
Drelincourt .....	1660
Duncombe .....	1780
Dwight .....	d. 1818
Edwards, Jon. ....	1750
Ellwood .....	1710
Emlyn .....	1740
Erasmus .....	1530
Eymeric .....	1390
Faustus .....	c. 370
Feltham, O. ....	1654
Ferrier .....	1410
Flavel, J. ....	d. 1691
Foscahari .....	1560
Foster, J. ....	d. 1839
Fox .....	1580
Froment .....	1500
Fulbert .....	c. 1070
Fuller .....	1620
Fusi .....	1630
Gale .....	1670
Giry .....	1690
Glanville .....	d. 1680
Glass .....	1650
Gobinet .....	1680
Goodwin .....	1660
Gordon, J. H. ....	1615
Gourlin .....	1770
Graveson .....	1730
Gregory, G. ....	1800
Griesbach .....	1810
Grotius .....	1640
Grove .....	1730

## EMINENT PERSONS—

*Theologians, Ecclesiastical**Writers, &c.—*

Guiot, G. ....	1570
Hale .....	1670
Hall, J. ....	d. 1656
Hall, R. ....	d. 1831
Harenberg .....	1770
Harpfield .....	1580
Henke .....	1800
Henry, M. ....	d. 1714
Herder, J. G. ....	d. 1803
Hoadley, B. ....	d. 1761
Hooker .....	d. 1600
Hooper .....	1550
Horne, E. ....	d. 1792
Hurd .....	d. 1808
Hutten .....	1520
Ignatius, St. ....	877
Iken .....	1750
Inchofer .....	1640
Ittig .....	1704
Jahn .....	1810
Jamin .....	1780
Jansenius .....	1630
Jerome, of Prague .....	1410
Jerome, St. ....	415
Joly .....	1820
Kempis, a .....	1470
Kiddernyster .....	1530
Knott .....	1650
Knox .....	1572
Kortlicht .....	1630
Lake .....	1620
Lardner, N. ....	d. 1768
Leibnitz .....	1710
Leighton .....	1640
Leland, J. ....	d. 1766
Leslie .....	1590
Limborch .....	1710
Locke .....	1760
Lowth, W. ....	1720
Luther .....	1540
Lyford .....	1650
Marsh, H. ....	d. 1838
Mauburne .....	1500
Merlin .....	1540
Milner .....	1820
More .....	1530
Morigia .....	1330
Mornay .....	1620
Mosheim .....	1750
Mozzi .....	1810
Muzzarelli .....	1810
Neander, J. A. ....	1850
Neel .....	1750
Nelson, R. ....	1710
Neumann .....	1710
Newcome .....	1790
Nicole, P. ....	1690
Norris .....	d. 1630
Oberhauser .....	1780
O'Leary .....	1800
Olier .....	1650
Orosius .....	c. 400
Ouvrard .....	1690
Owen .....	1790
Oxenbridge .....	1670
Paley, W. ....	d. 1805
Parsons, R. ....	d. 1610
Paulinus .....	430
Pits .....	1610
Polus .....	1550
Ponte .....	1620
Pondeaux .....	d. 1650
Priestley .....	1800
Quesnel .....	1710
Quirus .....	1750
Rapin .....	1680
Reiser .....	1680

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Theologians, Ecclesiastical</i>	
<i>Writers, &amp;c., continued—</i>	
Ricci, Mat. . . . .	1800
Roselli . . . . .	1580
Rossi gnoli . . . . .	1610
Rutherford, Tl. . . . .	1770
Schliermacher, F. D. E. d. . . . .	1834
Scott, Dun. . . . .	1750
Sherlock . . . . .	1700
Smith, S. . . . .	d. 1845
South . . . . .	1700
Spencer . . . . .	d. 1695
Stalens . . . . .	1680
Stavelly . . . . .	1680
Stillingfleet . . . . .	1690
Swedenborg, E. . . . .	d. 1772
Symington, A. . . . .	d. 1853
Tapper . . . . .	1550
Tatham . . . . .	d. 1834
Taylor, Jer. . . . .	d. 1667
Thamer . . . . .	1560
Tillotson . . . . .	1690
Toplady . . . . .	1770
Torquemada . . . . .	1460
Toussain . . . . .	1600
Towson . . . . .	1690
Tronchin . . . . .	1650
Turner, R. . . . .	1590
Ulrich . . . . .	1650
Usher . . . . .	1650
Varenius . . . . .	1680
Veron . . . . .	1640
Villars . . . . .	1610
Vitringa . . . . .	1720
Vorst . . . . .	1620
Wakefield . . . . .	1530
Warburton . . . . .	1770
Wardlaw, R. . . . .	d. 1854
Warner . . . . .	1760
Watson . . . . .	1810
Watts . . . . .	1740
Whiston . . . . .	1740
Whitby . . . . .	1720
Williams, Dan. . . . .	1710
Wollaston . . . . .	1810
Worthington . . . . .	1620
Wright, Abr. . . . .	d. 1690
Ximenes, P. . . . .	1590
Yvon . . . . .	1640
Zentgrave . . . . .	1700
Zuinglius . . . . .	d. 1531
Zwicker . . . . .	1670
Zwinger . . . . .	1650
<i>Translators—</i>	
Adam, Jas. . . . .	1730
Albi . . . . .	1650
Amaseo . . . . .	1550
Amboise . . . . .	d. 1547
Anderson, L. . . . .	1550
Balamio . . . . .	1580
Barclay . . . . .	1550
Barrett . . . . .	1790
Boyd, H. . . . .	c. 1760
Brisset . . . . .	1640
Burnouf . . . . .	1810
Caro . . . . .	1550
Carter, Eliz. . . . .	d. 1806
Cop . . . . .	1530
Cordero . . . . .	1580
Cousin . . . . .	1700
Cramer . . . . .	1800
Dacier, J. B. . . . .	d. 1833
Dalibray . . . . .	1650
Douglas . . . . .	1520
Dupré . . . . .	d. 1747
Etienne, Byzantium . . . . .	450
Fairfax . . . . .	d. 1632
Gaston . . . . .	1800
Gataker . . . . .	1650

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Translators—</i>	
Gohorry . . . . .	1570
Heidenheim . . . . .	d. 1832
Hennequin . . . . .	1590
Hoole . . . . .	d. 1803
Iffland . . . . .	1810
Janvier . . . . .	1680
Jones . . . . .	d. 1816
Jungermann . . . . .	d. 1610
Kempher . . . . .	1735
Kenrick . . . . .	1770
Larcher . . . . .	d. 1812
Leblanc . . . . .	1580
Lombert . . . . .	c. 1710
Luna . . . . .	c. 1650
Mangan, J. C. . . . .	1836
Marconville . . . . .	c. 1600
Marolles . . . . .	1680
Moulines . . . . .	1800
Nother Labio . . . . .	d. 1022
Ozell . . . . .	1740
Parmentici . . . . .	1530
Pels . . . . .	1680
Perrot d'Ablancourt . . . . .	1660
Pope, Al. . . . .	d. 1744
Propiaz . . . . .	1820
Ricard . . . . .	1800
Rink . . . . .	1800
Rolli . . . . .	1760
Santance . . . . .	d. 1810
Sananton . . . . .	1730
Shirburn . . . . .	1700
Skorina . . . . .	1520
Soules . . . . .	1800
Storeh . . . . .	1550
Tardif . . . . .	1440
Tarteron . . . . .	d. 1720
Tindal . . . . .	1770
Turner, Dawson . . . . .	1855
Ursin . . . . .	1790
Volckmann . . . . .	1800
Voss . . . . .	d. 1826
Walsh . . . . .	1580
Wetstein . . . . .	1790
Wolf . . . . .	1580
Woohull . . . . .	d. 1816
Zamberti . . . . .	c. 1500
<i>Travellers and Navigators—</i>	
Albuquerque . . . . .	1511
Almeida . . . . .	1506
Anson . . . . .	1740
Aubert . . . . .	1508
Baffin . . . . .	1615
Balbou . . . . .	1513
Balleney . . . . .	1839
Bastidas . . . . .	1501
Bandin . . . . .	1805
Beechy . . . . .	1825
Biscoe . . . . .	1832
Bougainville . . . . .	1768
Bruce . . . . .	1794
Button . . . . .	1612
Bylot . . . . .	1615
Byron . . . . .	1764
Cabot . . . . .	1497
Cam, Diego . . . . .	1384
Carteret . . . . .	1767
Cartier, J. . . . .	1534
Cavendish . . . . .	1586
Clapperton, H. . . . .	d. 1827
Clarke . . . . .	1796
Columbus, Christ . . . . .	1492
Cooke . . . . .	1767, 1771, 1776
Cortereal . . . . .	1500
Dampier . . . . .	1708
Davis . . . . .	1555
Denham, D. . . . .	d. 1828
Diaz, B. . . . .	1487
Drake . . . . .	1577

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Travellers and Navigators—</i>	
Duperry . . . . .	1822
D'Urville . . . . .	1837
Entrecasteux . . . . .	1791
Foster . . . . .	1828
Franklin . . . . .	1820, 1844
Frobisher . . . . .	1576
Gama, V. de . . . . .	1497
Hearne, Sam. . . . .	1772
Hudson . . . . .	1610
Knight . . . . .	1606
Kotzebue . . . . .	1814
Krusenstern . . . . .	1806
Landor, J. . . . .	d. 1832
Landor, R. . . . .	d. 1832
Leon, P. de . . . . .	1512
Mackenzie, Alex. . . . .	1773
Magalhaen . . . . .	1519
Maldonado . . . . .	1588
Marchand . . . . .	1791
Mearns . . . . .	1778
Mort, O. V. . . . .	1598
Mota . . . . .	1542
Ojedo, Alonso de . . . . .	1499
Park . . . . .	d. 1806
Parry . . . . .	1819
Perez, F. . . . .	1516
Polo, Marco . . . . .	1275
Raleigh . . . . .	1584
Ross . . . . .	1818, 1829
Scoresby . . . . .	1806, 1822
Silveira . . . . .	1518
Solis and Pinzon . . . . .	1508
Spillberg . . . . .	1641
Tasman . . . . .	1642
Turnbull . . . . .	1800
Vancouver . . . . .	1791
Verazano, G. . . . .	1524
Wallis . . . . .	1776
Weddel . . . . .	1823
Weymouth . . . . .	1602
Willoughby, Sir H. . . . .	1553
<i>Warriors, Generals, Heroines—</i>	
Abercromby . . . . .	d. 1801
Alaric I. . . . .	410
Albuquerque . . . . .	1510
Alciabades . . . . .	d. 404
Alexander the Great . . . . .	d. 330
Aristides . . . . .	480
Arnaud . . . . .	d. 1854
Asdrubal, Barca . . . . .	d. 212
Attila . . . . .	d. 453
Angereau . . . . .	1800
Annale, d' . . . . .	1630
Aurelian . . . . .	270
Bagration . . . . .	1794
Barbarossa . . . . .	c. 1180
Barclay, de Jolly . . . . .	1810
Bathyan . . . . .	1770
Bayard . . . . .	c. 1520
Belisarius . . . . .	d. 560
Bernadotte . . . . .	d. 1810
Berthier . . . . .	1810
Blake . . . . .	d. 1650
Blucher . . . . .	d. 1815
Boadicea . . . . .	c. 60
Bolivar . . . . .	1813
Bosquet . . . . .	1855
Bulon . . . . .	d. 1815
Buonaparte . . . . .	deposed 1815
Burgoyne . . . . .	1790
Cæsar . . . . .	d. 450
Camillus . . . . .	c. 490
Campbell, Sir Colin . . . . .	1855
Canrobert . . . . .	1855
Catheart . . . . .	1854
Cerealis . . . . .	c. 80
Charlemagne . . . . .	c. 840
Charles of Burgundy . . . . .	d. 1477

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Warriors, Generals, Heroines—</i>	
<i>continued—</i>	
Charles Martel	c. 732
Charles XII. of Sweden	1715
Cimon	a450
Cincinnatus	a440
Clive	f. 1757
Codrington	1827
Coligny	d. 1572
Condé, Prince of	1680
Courad of Montserrat	f. 1202
Coriolanus	a488
Cromwell, O.	d. 1659
Cumberland	c. 1745
Cyrus the Great	f. a540
Dampierre, Count	f. 1202
Davoust	d. 1823
Dessaix	f. 1800
Diebitsch	1830
Divitiacus	f. a58
Douglas, Jas.	f. 1320
Drusus	f. a20
Dudley	1550
Duguesclin	1372
Dumourier	f. 1793
Dundas, Adm.	1855
Dunois	1460
Eberhard	860
Egmont	1560
Eliot	1782
Epaminondas	a371
Essex	f. 1580
Esterhazy	1710
Eugene	1730
Eumenes	a241
Evans, Sir De Lacy	1855
Falstaffe	f. 1430
Fleming	1590
Poix, Gaston de	1510
Foscari	1425
Foulques	990
Frederick of Prussia	1780
Frimont	1830
Gage	1780
Galba	f. 60
Galgacus	f. 80
Gallus	250
Godfrey of Bouillon	f. 1090
Gough	1855
Guiscard	c. 1070
Guise, Duke of	f. 1550
Gustavus Adolphus	d. 1632
Guzman, Alph.	1310
Hamilton, Jas.	1570
Hannibal	f. a216
Harcourt	1290
Harding	1855
Hawkwood	f. 1360
Haxo	1830
Herminius	9
Himilco	a150
Hoche	1790
Horn, Gustavus	f. 1630
Howe	1790
Huniades	1450
Hutchinson	1830
Hyder Ali	f. 1790
Iphigerates	a393
Ireton	1650
Joan of Arc	f. 1430
Jourdan	1830
Joyeuse	1582
Julius II.	1508
Jnnot	f. 1810
Keith	1770
Khaled	640
Kleber	1800
Knolle	1400
Koenigsmark	1660

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Warriors, Generals, Heroines—</i>	
Kosciusko	d. 1817
Kray	d. 1801
Kutusoff	f. 1812
Lancaster, John of Gaunt	f. 1360
Lannes	1800
Lannoy	1520
Leclerc	1800
Lee	d. 1780
Leonidas	d. a480
Leslie	f. 1650
Loban	1830
Lyons, Sir E.	1855
Lysander	a400
Mack	1820
Malcolm, J.	1830
Marlborough	f. 1700
Massina	1810
Mazepa	1700
Menschikoff	1855
Menziehoff	1700
Miltiades	a489
Mina	1820
Monk, G.	d. 1670
Montcalm	1750
Montfort	f. 1270
Montmorency	1560
Montrose	f. 1649
Moore, Sir J.	d. 1809
Moreau	1810
Murat	1810
Muza	f. 712
Napier, Sir Charles	1855
Napier, Sir C. J.	d. 1853
Narses	300
Nelson	d. 1805
Nemours	1490
Ney	1815
Norfolk	1520
O'Farril	1830
Orange, W., duke of	1689
Ormond	1650
Ossory	d. 1680
Ott	1800
Pallavicini	1260
Pappenheim	1620
Paskiewitsch	1855
Pausanias	a480
Penthesilea	a1184
Pepin, S' Heristal	f. 700
Peter the Great	1720
Pictou	d. 1815
Pizarro	f. 1530
Pompey	f. a50
Potemkin	1790
Raglan	f. 1854
Raleigh	f. 1600
Randon	1830
Rapp	1810
Regulus	f. 264
Richard I. of England	1189
Robert of Paris	1095
Rodrigo, the Cid	1090
Rostopchin	1820
Rupert	1680
Sacken	1830
Santa Anna	1846
Savary	1810
Saxe Gotha	1630
Scanderbeg	1460
Schwarzenberg	1812
Scipio	a201
Smith, Sir S.	d. 1841
Sobieski, John	1730
Solliman	f. 1530
Soult	d. 1851
Strangeways	1854
Suwarrow	d. 1800

## EMINENT PERSONS—

<i>Warriors, Generals, Heroines—</i>	
Sylla	a51
Talbot	1454
Tell	f. 1311
Themistocles	d. a474
Thielman	1821
Thistlewood	d. 1821
Tilly	d. 1631
Tippoo Saib	d. 1777
Toussaint, l'Ouverture	1800
Union	1791
Unroch	791
Uxelles	d. 1721
Varus	d. 1
Vercingetorix	a51
Vernandois, l'ugh of	1091
Villeneuve, R.	c. 1271
Visconti	c. 1361
Vitry	1611
Voyer	1651
Wallace	f. 1291
Wallenstein	d. 1634
Warwick	f. 1451
Washington, G.	d. 1795
Wellington	d. 1852
Werder	1651
Williams	1791
Willot	1821
Woldeck	1781
Wolfe	d. 1758
Wrangel	c. 1630
Xantippus	c. a255
Ypsilanti, C.	1810
Zapuly	1490
Zeid	670
Ziethen	1780
Ziska	1421
Zumalacarraguy	1830
Zurlauben	1790
<i>Writers, Ecclesiastical. See</i>	
<i>Theologians, Ecclesiastical</i>	
<i>Writers, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>Engravers. See Eminent Persons.</i>	
<i>Episcopacy instituted at—</i>	
Rome	? 33
England	180
Ireland	186
Scotland	370
<i>Epoch—See Age—</i>	
Christian, adopted in Rome	508
England	816
Italy	525
Indiction	313
<i>ERUPTIONS—</i>	
Azores, near	1808
Bakon	1827
Coseguina	1855
Mount Etna	a1693, a734, a477, a425, a125, a121, a43, a0, 253, 420, 1012, 1169, 1329, 1381, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1563, 1564, 1579, 1607, 1637, 1650, 1669, 1682, 1755, 1763, 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, 1890, 1832, 1852
Catapuxi	1744
Epomea	1301
Ferro	1831
Galung Gung	1822
Guadaloupe	1797
Hecla	1004, 1766, 1846
Jurullo	1759
Lanzarotte	1730
Sicily, near	1831
Skaptarf Jökul	1783
Souffier	1812
Stromboli, permanently active.	
St. Kitt's	1692
St. Vincent	1812

PTIONS, continued—  
*Vesuvius* . . . . .a425, a79, 1631,  
 1759, 1767, 1794, 1795, 1809,  
 1822, 1854  
 il May-day . . . . .1517  
 change—  
 bills of . . . . .1255  
 toyal, London . . . . .1566  
 chequer bills . . . . .1697, 1796  
 cise system . . . . .1643  
 communication of—  
 Elizabeth, England . . . . .1588  
 Henry IV. Germany . . . . .1077  
 John, England . . . . .1209  
 Luther . . . . .1521  
 Napoleon . . . . .1809  
 ECUTIONS, Particular or Re-  
 markable—  
 André, Major . . . . .1780  
 Ankerstroem . . . . .1792  
 Aram, Eugene . . . . .1757  
 Argyll . . . . .1685  
 Arncliffe, Richard . . . . .1811  
 Armstrong, Sir Thomas . . . . .1683  
 Ashcrofts, the three . . . . .1817  
 Askew, Anne . . . . .1546  
 Aveiro, Duke de, &c. . . . .1758  
 Bailly, J. S. . . . .1793  
 Bajazet and Solymán . . . . .1635  
 Balermíno . . . . .1746  
 Ball, John . . . . .1981  
 Barbès . . . . .1839  
 Barbour, James . . . . .1853  
 Barneveldt . . . . .1619  
 Barry, Countess du . . . . .1793  
 Barton, Elizabeth . . . . .1534  
 Bathyami, Louis . . . . .1848  
 Bellingham, John . . . . .1812  
 Bilney, Thomas . . . . .1531  
 Bishop and Williams . . . . .1831  
 Blackwood . . . . .1854  
 Blakesley . . . . .1841  
 Blum, R. . . . .1848  
 Boethius . . . . .526  
 Boleyn, Anne . . . . .1536  
 Bourg, Anne de . . . . .1569  
 Bowman or Murphy . . . . .1789  
 Brahe, &c. . . . .1756  
 Brandreth, &c. . . . .1817  
 Brandt and Struensee . . . . .1772  
 Brisson, &c. . . . .1793  
 Brownrigg, Eliz. . . . .1767  
 Brunt, John . . . . .1820  
 Burdock, M.A. . . . .1835  
 Burke . . . . .1829  
 Byng, Admiral . . . . .1757  
 Calcraft . . . . .1820  
 Callaghan . . . . .1814  
 Campbell, Major . . . . .1808  
 Carmagnola . . . . .1432  
 Cashman . . . . .1817  
 Chalosse . . . . .1560  
 Chapman, Anne . . . . .1829  
 Charles I. . . . .1649  
 Chemuel, John . . . . .1820  
 Clayden, J. . . . .1415  
 Comyn . . . . .1830  
 Connor, Joseph . . . . .1845  
 Cook, Eliz. . . . .1832  
 Corday, Charlotte . . . . .1793  
 Corder, William . . . . .1827  
 Courvoisier, F. B. . . . .1840  
 Crammer . . . . .1556  
 Crosbie, Sir Edward . . . . .1798  
 Crouch, William . . . . .1844  
 Damien . . . . .1757  
 Danton, &c. . . . .1794  
 Davidson, John . . . . .1820  
 Davie, Margaret . . . . .1541  
 Delahunt, John . . . . .1842

EXECUTIONS—  
 Despard . . . . .1803  
 Dick, Galloping . . . . .1800  
 Dodd, Dr. . . . .1777  
 Donnellan, John . . . . .1778  
 Ellison, Eleanor . . . . .1722  
 Emmet . . . . .1803  
 Enghein . . . . .1804  
 Essex, Earl of . . . . .1601  
 Eymont and Horn . . . . .1568  
 Faliero, M. . . . .1355  
 Favras . . . . .1790  
 Felton, John . . . . .1570  
 Fenning, Eliza . . . . .1817  
 Ferrers, Earl . . . . .1760  
 Fieschi . . . . .1836  
 Flammock . . . . .1497  
 Foster, Catharine . . . . .1847  
 Foster, George . . . . .1803  
 Fountier, Henry . . . . .1824  
 Fouquier Tinville . . . . .1794  
 Gardelle, Thomas . . . . .1760  
 Gaveston . . . . .1312  
 Good, Daniel . . . . .1842  
 Görtz, Baron . . . . .1719  
 Gowric, Earl of . . . . .1584  
 Grant, Captain . . . . .1816  
 Grant, Quin, and Coomey . . . . .1854  
 Greenacre, James . . . . .1837  
 Greenwood, Samuel . . . . .1822  
 Grey, Lady Jane . . . . .1554  
 Grumbach . . . . .1567  
 Gusman, L. de . . . . .1351  
 Hackett, William . . . . .1591  
 Hackman . . . . .1779  
 Haggart, David . . . . .1821  
 Haggerty, Owen . . . . .1807  
 Hardie and Baird . . . . .1820  
 Harris, Edward . . . . .1821  
 Hatfield, John . . . . .1803  
 Hébert, J. R., &c. . . . .1794  
 Hocker, T. H. . . . .1845  
 Hofer, Andrew . . . . .1810  
 Holloway, John . . . . .1807  
 Holy maid of Kent . . . . .1534  
 Hooper, Bishop . . . . .1555  
 Horier, Henry . . . . .1853  
 Hunton, Joseph . . . . .1828  
 Huss, J. . . . .1415  
 Hussey, Charles . . . . .1813  
 Jerome of Prague . . . . .1416  
 Jews . . . . .1282  
 Joan of Arc . . . . .1431  
 Johnston . . . . .1818  
 Johnson, Mary . . . . .1747  
 Katt . . . . .1727  
 Kent, Earl of . . . . .1329  
 Kilmarnock, Lord . . . . .1746  
 Kirkaldy . . . . .1573  
 Knipperdoling . . . . .1535  
 Lambert . . . . .1537  
 Latimer . . . . .1555  
 Laud, Archbishop . . . . .1645  
 Lees, William . . . . .1839  
 Lopez, R. . . . .1594  
 Louis XVI. . . . .1793  
 Lovat, Lord . . . . .1747  
 Lowe, Edward . . . . .1827  
 M'Farlane . . . . .1854  
 M'Naughten, John . . . . .1761  
 Mannings . . . . .1849  
 March, Earl of . . . . .1380  
 Martin, G. . . . .1361  
 Mary Queen of Scots . . . . .1587  
 Mather and Barney . . . . .1572  
 Maynard . . . . .1829  
 Merino, M. . . . .1852  
 Mill, W. . . . .1558  
 Misters, Josiah . . . . .1841  
 Montbrun . . . . .1575

EXECUTIONS—  
 Montrose, Duke of . . . . .1650  
 Montrose, Margaret . . . . .1650  
 More, Sir Thomas . . . . .1535  
 Mortimer . . . . .1329  
 Moses Hatto . . . . .1854  
 Mountfort, Sir S. . . . .1494  
 Mutineers of Bounty . . . . .1792  
 Nemours . . . . .1478  
 Nicholson, Philip . . . . .1813  
 Norfolk, Duke of . . . . .1572  
 Northumberland, Earl of . . . . .1572  
 Nuncomar . . . . .1776  
 Nunez . . . . .1517  
 Oldcastle, Sir J. . . . .1417  
 Oppas, Archbishop . . . . .719  
 Parker, Richard . . . . .1797  
 Parry, Dr. . . . .1585  
 Patch, Richard . . . . .1806  
 Patkul . . . . .1707  
 Pegsworth, John . . . . .1837  
 Perrens, the two . . . . .1776  
 Phepoe, Mrs. . . . . .1797  
 Philip (égalité) . . . . .1793  
 Platts, John . . . . .1817  
 Pugachoff . . . . .1775  
 Raleigh . . . . .1618  
 Ratcliffe . . . . .1746  
 Raynaud, C., &c. . . . .1794  
 Rea, William . . . . .1828  
 Regicides, the ten . . . . .1660  
 Ridley . . . . .1555  
 Rohespierre, &c. . . . .1794  
 Roland, Mad. . . . .1793  
 Rush, J. B. . . . .1849  
 Russell, Lord William . . . . .1683  
 Savonarola . . . . .1498  
 Sawtree, Sir William . . . . .1401  
 Sawyer, William . . . . .1814  
 Scanlan, John . . . . .1820  
 Servetus . . . . .1553  
 Sheares . . . . .1799  
 Sheppard, Jack . . . . .1724  
 Sheppard, James . . . . .1718  
 Silvan, John . . . . .1572  
 Simmons, T. . . . .1808  
 Smith, John . . . . .1822  
 Smith, John . . . . .1835  
 Socrates . . . . .6398  
 Stafford . . . . .1557  
 Stanley . . . . .1494  
 Stewarts . . . . .1829  
 Strafford . . . . .1680  
 Surrey, Earl of . . . . .1547  
 Sutherland, Captain . . . . .1809  
 Sydney, Algernon . . . . .1683  
 Tapping, James . . . . .1845  
 Tawell, John . . . . .1845  
 Taylor, Bishop . . . . .1555  
 Thistlewood, A. . . . .1820  
 Thomson, Margaret . . . . .1676  
 Thorpe, William de . . . . .1351  
 Throckmorton . . . . .1584  
 Throgmorton . . . . .1570  
 Thurtell, John . . . . .1824  
 Tiberius Absimarust Ceontius . . . . .705  
 Tidd, Richard . . . . .1820  
 Tindale . . . . .1536  
 Tuité, F. . . . .1813  
 Turmin, R. . . . .1415  
 Vaughan, Richard . . . . .1758  
 Wall . . . . .1802  
 Wallace, William . . . . .1305  
 Walsh, Catherine . . . . .1828  
 Waltheof, Earl . . . . .1076  
 Warbeck . . . . .1499  
 Wayne, John . . . . .1824  
 Weston, Franklin, Mrs. Tur-  
 ner . . . . .1615  
 White, C. T. . . . .1827

EXCEPTIONS. *continued*—

Wilson .....	1820
Zaguin, El .....	1430
Exhibition of the Works of In-	
dustry of All Nations—	
Dublin .....	1852
London .....	1851
New York .....	1853

EXPEDITIONS. See *Discovery*,

<i>Voyages of</i> —	
Achaean .....	a1104
Achaia .....	a366
Africa .....	1418, 1575
Algiers .....	1829
Arctic .....	1844
Argonautic .....	a1263
Australia, Western .....	1843
Baltic .....	1801, 1807
Barbary .....	1775
Cádiz .....	1625
Darien .....	1512
Egypt .....	1797
Greece .....	a480
Heracleidæ .....	a1209
Holland, New .....	1705
Ionians .....	a1046
Niger, the .....	1841
Pelasgi .....	a1552
Rochelle .....	1625
Tangier .....	1683
Trojan .....	a1225
Walcheren .....	1809

EXPLORATIONS. See *Discoveries*,

<i>Geographical</i> —	
Australia .....	1839
California .....	1536
Chesapeake Bay .....	1608
Dampier's 2d voyage .....	1700
Dartford .....	1790
Kentucky .....	1770
North Seas .....	1616
Senegal .....	1697
South Seas .....	1763
Tennessee .....	1740

## EXPLOSIVES—

Abbeville, gunpowder at .....	1773
Amfion, of .....	1796
Brescia, gunpowder .....	1779
Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	1812
Corfu .....	1789
Benares .....	1850
Dantzic .....	1815
Dartford .....	1790
Newcastle .....	1854
“Queen Caroline” .....	1800
Saragossa .....	1830

## F

Factory system .....	1771
Failure, potato crop .....	1845

## Fairs instituted in—

England .....	886, 1071
France .....	800
Germany .....	860
Rome .....	1078

## FAMINES, Dearths, and Scarcities—

Athens .....	a86
Bengal .....	1770
Britain .....	272, 739, 823, 954
Cape de Verde islands .....	1775
Delhi .....	1341
Drontheim .....	1813
Egypt .....	a1707
England .....	1087, 1193, 1251,
1385, 1436, 1565, 1629, 1740,	
1795, 1801	
Europe .....	1016
France 1193, 1437, 1438, 1596,	
1633, 1709, 1739, 1774, 1775, 1788	

## FAMINES—

Hindustan .....	1291
Ireland 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1845	
Italy .....	450
Judea .....	45
Persia .....	1298, 1571
Rome .....	a492, a440, a293, 5,
262, 436	
Samaria .....	a889
Scotland .....	306
Tuscany .....	1766
Venice .....	1559

## Farmers-General appointed in

France .....	1350
--------------	------

## FEASTS and FASTS ecclesiastical—

All Saints .....	625
Ascension .....	c. 86
Ash Wednesday .....	c. 487
Christmas .....	c. 325
Easter .....	86
Epiphany .....	c. 813
Festivals. See <i>Saint Days</i> .	
Lady day .....	c. 350
Lent .....	c. 60
Passover .....	a1491
Pentecost .....	86
Purification .....	524
Rogation days .....	469
Tabernacles .....	a1490
Whitsmide .....	86

## Feast of fools .....

disapproved of .....	1435
----------------------	------

## February added to the year .....

Ferrers' arrest .....	1542
-----------------------	------

## Festival, the Burns', at Ayr .....

Fete Champ de Mars .....	1790
--------------------------	------

## Field of the cloth of gold .....

Fifth monarchy men .....	1653
--------------------------	------

Fine Arts. See *Painting; Sculptors, Painters, Engravers, Schools, &c.*

## Fire-arms .....

England .....	1378
Ireland .....	1489

## Fire brigade, London .....

Fire-engines .....	1663
--------------------	------

## FIRES, Conflagrations, &amp;c —

Abbotsbury .....	1784
Abo .....	1827
Alexandrian library .....	48
Athens .....	263
Auxone .....	1800
Berlin theatre .....	1817
Berwick .....	1216
Bombay .....	1803
Brest .....	1784
Cairo .....	1220
Cairo, Grand .....	1754
Canton .....	1742, 1822, 1835
Charlestown .....	1838
Constantinople .....	433, 465,
476, 1204, 1755, 1778, 1782,	
1826, 1854	
Copenhagen .....	1728, 1794, 1795
Detroit .....	1848
Drothingholm .....	1849
Dublin .....	1853, 1837
Edinburgh .....	1544, 1771, 1824
Ephesus .....	a1141
Gibraltar .....	1800
Glasgow .....	1652, 1831
Theatre .....	1780, 1829
Gottingen .....	1813
Hamburg .....	1842
Here, temple of, Argos .....	423
Jamaica .....	1782
Leith .....	1844, 1847
Liverpool .....	1762, 1802, 1833, 1842
Exchange .....	1795
Town Hall .....	1795

## FIRES—

Lincoln's Inn .....	1228
London .....	798, 982, 1086, 1212,
1666, 1748, 1817	
Billingsgate market .....	1808
Custom House .....	1718
Houses of Parliament .....	1834
Royal Exchange .....	1838
S. Sea House, London .....	1824
Theatre, Drury Lane 1662,	
1672, 1808	

## Tower .....

Westminster Abbey .....	1803
Westminster Palace .....	1297
Whitehall .....	1698

## Madras .....

Madrid .....	1734
Manchester, incendiary .....	1829
Miramichi .....	1826
Moscow .....	1571, 1812
Newcastle .....	1854
New Orleans .....	1788
New York .....	1811, 1835
Paris .....	1810
Notre Dame .....	1270
Port-au-Prince .....	1791, 1843
Port Louis .....	1816
Quebec .....	1845
Romalo .....	1853
Rome .....	a390, 64
Capitol of Rome, the .....	69, 94
St. Paul's, Rome .....	1823
Sacramento .....	1853
Saragossa, Theatre of .....	1778
Serampore .....	1811
Smyrna .....	1841
St. Petersburg .....	1736, 1780,
1796, 1818, 1832	

## Suffolk, incendiary .....

Trinidad .....	1850
Washington .....	1814
York Minster .....	1829

## Fire-ships—

Antwerp .....	1585
England .....	1588

## Fire watch .....

First regular eng. parliament .....	1265
First Xan monarchy .....	404

## FISHERIES—

British Company .....	1786
Dutch pay tribute to the Bri-	
tish at the .....	1610
incorporated .....	1730
Irish Company .....	1818
legalized .....	1542
Newfoundland cod .....	1561
Tithe exacted at the .....	1500
Treaty regarding, between	
Britain and U.S. .....	1854

## Flax introduced into England .....

FLOODS or Inundations, &c.—	
Attica .....	a1760
Austria, &c. .....	1813
Brentford .....	1841
Brooms Grove .....	1792
Canton .....	1833
Catalonia .....	1617
Cheshire .....	353
Dantzic .....	1829
Dort .....	1446
Dublin .....	1757, 1802, 1768
England .....	1015, 1819
Flanders .....	1108
France .....	1840, 1846, 1852
Germany .....	1718, 1816
Glasgow .....	1738
Glowwin's Sands .....	1100
Helle .....	a1552
Holland .....	1530, 1718
Hohlfurth, Yorkshire .....	1852

**LOODS, continued—**  
 Hungary, &c. . . . . 1813  
 Lincolnshire . . . . . 245  
 Loire . . . . . 1608  
 Lyons . . . . . 1840  
 Madrid . . . . . 1723  
 Mississippi . . . . . 1813  
 Murcia . . . . . 1802  
 Naples . . . . . 1827  
 Navarre . . . . . 1787  
 Netherlands . . . . . 1277  
 Pesth . . . . . 1811  
 Poland, &c. . . . . 1813  
 Sacramento . . . . . 1850  
 Salop . . . . . 1811  
 Severn . . . . . 1483, 1607  
 Silesia . . . . . 1813  
 St. Petersburg . . . . . 1777  
 Strahane . . . . . 1816  
 Texel . . . . . 1400  
 Vienna . . . . . 1830  
 Winchelsea . . . . . 1280  
 Yorkshire . . . . . 1686, 1771  
 Zealand . . . . . 1717  
 oik-mote . . . . . 1208  
 ounts, baptismal . . . . . 167  
 ounders of Monasteries. See *Eminent Monas.*  
 ounding hospitals—  
 Dublin . . . . . 1704  
 London . . . . . 1789  
 Moscow . . . . . 1776  
 Paris . . . . . 1546  
 Rome . . . . . 1198  
 riors, institution of the orders of—See *Monks and Monachism*—  
 Anthony, St. . . . . 305  
 Augustines . . . . . 395, 1073  
 Benedictines . . . . . 532  
 Carmelites . . . . . 1226  
 Dominicans . . . . . 1229  
 Franciscans . . . . . 1215  
 Jesuits . . . . . 1450  
 Maturnes . . . . . 1174  
 riendly Societies . . . . . 1715

G

**AMES—**  
 Archery . . . . . 608  
 Bear-baiting in England . . . . . 1205  
 Bull-baiting in England . . . . . 1509  
 Chess . . . . . a680  
 Cock-fighting . . . . . 1190  
 Concerts . . . . . 1710  
 Foot-ball . . . . . 918  
**Greek—**  
 Bacchanalia . . . . . a1415  
 Dionysia . . . . . a1415  
 Isthmæan . . . . . a1376, 584  
 Lyceæan . . . . . a1320  
 Nemæan . . . . . 567  
 Olympic . . . . . a1453, 776  
 Olympic cease . . . . . 520  
 Panathenæan . . . . . a1495  
 Pythian . . . . . a1326, 592  
**Roman—**  
 Apollinaris . . . . . a212  
 Capitolini . . . . . 86  
 Circenses . . . . . a750  
 Feriæ Latinæ . . . . . a654  
 Florales Ludi . . . . . a298  
 Ludi Scenici . . . . . a361  
 Ludi Seculares . . . . . a346  
 Megalenses . . . . . a203  
 Shuttlecock . . . . . 1609  
 ame laws enacted 1496, 1828,  
 1831, 1844, 1848  
 aming-houses licensed—  
 Britain . . . . . 1620

**Gaming prohibited by law (Eng.)**  
 1541, 1663, 1710, 1739, 1845  
 Garter, the order of, instituted 1344  
 Gauging legalized . . . . . 1552  
 General Assembly of the Church  
 of Scotland, the first . . . . . 1560  
 Generals. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Geographers. See *Eminent*  
*Persons*.  
 Geometricians. See *Eminent*  
*Persons*.  
 Germanic confederation insti-  
 tuted . . . . . 1815  
 Gladiator fights . . . . . a263  
 suppressed . . . . . 500  
 Glasgow lotteries . . . . . 1834  
 Glass used in England . . . . . 1177  
 duty on, remitted . . . . . 1845  
 painting on . . . . . 1500  
 photographing on . . . . . 1849  
 Godwin's oath . . . . . 1053  
 Godwin's Sands submerged . . . . . 1100  
 Gold discovered in—  
 America, S. . . . . 1492  
 Andalusia . . . . . 1785  
 Australia . . . . . 1851  
 California . . . . . 1847  
 Ceylon . . . . . 1800  
 Malacca . . . . . 1731  
 Peru . . . . . 1730  
 Ural Mountains . . . . . 1684  
 Golden bull . . . . . 1356  
 Golden fleece . . . . . a1263  
 Order of . . . . . 1429  
 Golden number first used . . . . . a432  
 Golden knot cut . . . . . a330  
 Gordon ("No Popery") riots . . . . . 1779  
 Gospels, the—  
 John . . . . . 96  
 Luke . . . . . 55  
 Mark . . . . . 44  
 Matthew . . . . . 41  
 Gospel, Society for the Propa-  
 gation of the . . . . . 1701  
 Gospellers . . . . . 1377  
**Goths—**  
 attack Rome . . . . . 251  
 conquered . . . . . 553  
 Grace, title of, assumed . . . . . 1399  
 Green bag inquiry . . . . . 1817  
 Gregorian calendar—  
 adopted . . . . . 1583  
 Greta-Green marriages . . . . . 1774  
 Grog . . . . . 1743  
 Guano imported . . . . . 1842  
 Guelphic order of knighthood . . . . . 1816  
 Guelfs and Ghibellines . . . . . 1139  
 Guillotine . . . . . 1785  
 Gun cotton . . . . . 1846  
 Gunpowder plot . . . . . 1605  
 Gutta percha . . . . . 1843  
 Gymnastic Society, London . . . . . 1826  
 Gypsies in England . . . . . 1500  
 France . . . . . 1427  
 Germany . . . . . 1517  
 Italy . . . . . 1423  
 Spain . . . . . 1424

II

**Habeas Corpus act . . . . . 1679**  
 suspended . . . . . 1715, 1716, 1722,  
 1744, 1799, 1798, 1801, 1848  
 Hackney coaches licensed . . . . . 1662  
 Hague, treaty of . . . . . 1659  
 Hair-powder tax . . . . . 1795  
 Halifax maiden . . . . . 1660  
 Hallelujah and Amen . . . . . a584, 390  
 Hamburgh merchants incorpo-  
 rated . . . . . 1296

**Handel's commemoration in**  
 Westminster Abbey . . . . . 1784  
**Hanging, the punishment of . . . . . 1241**  
 abolished for many crimes . . . . . 1824, 1832, 1834, 1837  
**Hanoverian succession . . . . . 1701**  
 Hanseatic league . . . . . 1241  
 Hanse towns . . . . . 1164  
 Harpsburg, the house of . . . . . 1273  
 Harley's library . . . . . 1724  
 Hats . . . . . 1404  
 duty on . . . . . 1784  
 repealed . . . . . 1811  
 Hawkers and pedlars licensed 1697  
 Head act, Ireland . . . . . 1465  
 Health, General Board of . . . . . 1818  
 Hearth tax . . . . . 1662  
 Heathen temples destroyed . . . . . 331  
 Hebraists. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Heidelberg Tun . . . . . 1343  
 Helen, rape of . . . . . a1204  
 Hellometer . . . . . 1774  
 Helioscope . . . . . 1625  
 Hellenists. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Hemp and flax in England . . . . . 1533  
 Heptarchy . . . . . 455  
 Hæraelidæ . . . . . a1104  
 Heraldry . . . . . ? 800, 1150  
 Herald's College . . . . . 1340  
 Herald's first mentioned . . . . . 1152  
 Herculaneum destroyed . . . . . 79  
 ruins of, discovered . . . . . 1711  
**HERESIES, origin of some of the**  
 ancient—See *Sectarians and*  
*Sects*—  
 Albigenian . . . . . 1168  
 Apollinarian . . . . . 371  
 Arians . . . . . 306  
 Corinthian . . . . . 60  
 Donatist . . . . . 312  
 Ebionite . . . . . 38  
 Eclectic . . . . . 128  
 Eutychian . . . . . 448  
 Gnostics . . . . . 52  
 Manichism . . . . . 398  
 Marcionist . . . . . 130  
 Montanist . . . . . 150  
 Nestorian . . . . . 428  
 Pelagian . . . . . c. 400  
 Priscillianist . . . . . c. 380  
 Sabellian . . . . . 246  
 Valentinian . . . . . 121  
 Heretics, law against, repealed 1534  
 Hermit, the first (Paul) . . . . . 252  
 Hero and Leander, the amour  
 of . . . . . a627  
 Heroines. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Herring statute . . . . . 1357  
 Hieroglyphics invented (?) . . . . . a2112  
 High treason . . . . . 1552  
 overt . . . . . 1800  
**Hindoo eras—**  
 Caliug . . . . . a3101  
 Saca . . . . . 77  
 Samoat . . . . . a57  
 Historians. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 History, ancient, ends . . . . . c. 476  
 Mediæval . . . . . c. 476-800  
 Modern begins . . . . . 800  
 Holy alliance . . . . . 1815  
 Holy maid of Kent . . . . . 1534  
 Holyrood or Holycross . . . . . 615  
 Holyrood Palace . . . . . 1128  
 Holy wars. See *Crusades*.  
 Homer . . . . . a904-a824  
 Homicide. See *Murders*.  
 trial for . . . . . a1507  
**Homilies—**  
 Cranmer's . . . . . 1547  
 Convocation's, the . . . . . 1563

Homœopathy ..... 1801  
 Honour, Temple of ..... a197  
 Hops in England ..... 1524  
 Horse guards ..... 1550  
 Horticultural societies, the metropolitan—  
 Dublin ..... 1817  
 Edinburgh ..... 1809  
 London ..... 1804  
 Host, elevation of the, decreed 1201  
 Hours, the day divided into ..... 293  
 Hue and Cry Gazette pubd. .... 1710  
 Huguenots ..... 1560  
 massacre of ..... 1572  
 Husting court of London ..... 1052  
 Hydrophathy ..... 1823  
 Hymns in Christian churches 431

## I

Iceland discovered ..... 871  
 "Ich Dien" ..... 1346  
 Iconoclasts, rise of ..... 726  
 Idol worship ..... a2059  
 Impeachments—  
 Bacon .....  
 Bolingbroke ..... 1715  
 Clarendon ..... 1663  
 Condé ..... 1560  
 Hampden, &c. .... 1641  
 Hastings, Warren ..... 1786  
 La Fayette ..... 1792  
 Ormond ..... 1715  
 Prior ..... 1715  
 Strafford ..... 1640  
 Suffolk, Earl of ..... 1386  
 Imperial parliament ..... 1801  
 Impostors. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Incursion of Tartars, China ..... 1226  
 Indemnity bill ..... 1801, 1818  
 Independents ..... 1616  
 Index expurgatorius confirmed 1595  
 India, overland route to ..... 1845  
 Indulgences ..... 800  
 Inoculation ..... 1721  
 Insolvency acts, important, 1649, 1814, 1842, 1844  
 Institute, National (France) ..... 1797  
 remodelled ..... 1803, 1816, 1832  
 Institution of angurs and vestals, Rome ..... a710  
 Insurance—  
 Houses from fire—  
 London ..... 1667, 1696  
 Life ..... 1802  
 Of ships and goods—  
 England ..... 1560  
 Florence ..... 1523  
 Italy ..... 1194  
 Rome ..... 43  
 Tontine ..... 1653  
 Insurances taxed ..... 1782  
 INSURRECTIONS—See *Revolts, Riots, Revolutions, Mutinies, &c.*—  
 Afghanistan ..... 1841  
 Africa ..... 240, 1575  
 Albania ..... 1830  
 Algiers ..... 1834  
 Amboise ..... 1560  
 Arragon ..... 1725  
 Asia Minor ..... 1598  
 Austria ..... 1632  
 Barbadoes ..... 1816  
 Barilla ..... 1816  
 Biscay ..... 1803  
 Bohemia ..... 1416, 1775  
 Bologna ..... 1833  
 Brazil ..... 1673, 1836  
 Brunswick ..... 1830  
 Brussels ..... 1848

INSURRECTIONS—  
 Caffres ..... 1850  
 Cairo ..... 1798  
 Canada ..... 1846, 1848  
 Candia ..... 1841  
 Cape of Good Hope ..... 1849  
 Castile ..... 1261  
 Catalonia ..... 1689, 1827  
 China ..... 1790, 1851, 1854  
 Colnar ..... 1822  
 Constantinople ..... 342, 695, 1631  
 Coreyra ..... a427  
 Corinth ..... a393  
 England ..... 1549, 1554, 1655, 1688  
 Fifth monarchy men ..... 1660  
 Florence ..... 1378  
 France 1548, 1605, 1648, 1792, 1822  
 Geneva ..... 1707, 1781, 1782  
 Genoa ..... 1850  
 Germany ..... 1212, 1308, 1789  
 Ghent ..... 1845  
 Girondist ..... 1793  
 Granada ..... 1428  
 Greece ..... 1821  
 Guienne ..... 1675  
 Iolland ..... 1795  
 Huguenots ..... 1702  
 Hungary ..... 1788, 1849  
 India ..... 1554, 1844  
 Ireland ..... 1580, 1803  
 Italy ..... 1831  
 Jack Cade's ..... 1450  
 Jamaica ..... 1831  
 Java ..... 1827, 1830  
 Kent ..... 1647  
 Khorassan ..... 1577  
 La Vendee ..... 1793  
 Lisbon ..... 1821, 1831  
 London ..... 1648  
 Lyons ..... 1831, 1849  
 Madrid ..... 1766, 1808, 1848  
 Massachussets ..... 1786  
 Moldavia ..... 1848  
 Moscow ..... 1825, 1841  
 "Mountain" ..... 1793  
 Naples ..... 1820  
 Negro ..... 1738  
 Norfolk ..... 1556  
 Palestine ..... 1280  
 Pannonia ..... 244  
 Paris ..... 1358, 1795  
 Pensisyltranea ..... 1794  
 Permbuco ..... 1824  
 Piedmont ..... 1821  
 Poland ..... 1806, 1848  
 Portugal ..... 1640, 1823, 1826, 1851  
 Rhodus Island ..... 1842  
 Rimini ..... 1845  
 Rochelle ..... 1543  
 Rome ..... 53, 1798  
 Plebs ..... a495  
 Russia ..... 1741  
 Russia, White ..... 1848  
 Saragossa ..... 1590  
 Scotland ..... 1689, 1719  
 Seville ..... 1825, 1848  
 Sicily ..... 1774  
 Spain 1808, 1826, 1841, 1845, 1854  
 St. Domingo ..... 1791  
 St. Lucia ..... 1795  
 Sweden ..... 1386, 1772  
 Turkey 1515, 1632, 1649, 1770, 1830, 1854  
 Tyrol ..... 1809  
 Valenciennes ..... 1567  
 Valladolid ..... 1528  
 Venice ..... 1797  
 Wales ..... 1647, 1842  
 Warsaw ..... 1830  
 Wat Tyler's ..... 1381

INSURRECTIONS—  
 Yorkshire ..... 1409  
 "Young Italy" ..... 1833  
 Interdict, censure, or excommunication in England 1170, 1208, 1535, 1588  
 Invasions of—  
 Britain, chief—  
 Danish ..... 783, 867, 979, 1012  
 Norman ..... 1066  
 Orange ..... 1688  
 Roman ..... a55, 43  
 Saxon ..... 447  
 England ..... 1169, 1326, 1399, 1470, 1471, 1485  
 Projected, unsuccessful ..... 1588, 1807  
 INVASIONS—See *Conquests, Colonies, Settlements, Wars, &c.*—  
 Acarnania ..... a391  
 Achaia ..... a165  
 Aetolia and Laconia ..... a218  
 Alsace ..... 1793  
 Arcadia ..... a364  
 Argolis ..... a390  
 Armenia ..... 427  
 Arragon ..... 1691  
 Asia ..... 334, 1262  
 Asia Minor ..... 692, 1074  
 Attica ..... a430  
 Austria ..... 1612  
 Belgium ..... 1635, 1792, 1815  
 Berar ..... 1809  
 Bœthia ..... a371  
 Britain ..... a55, 1688  
 Burgundy ..... 1283, 1576  
 Caledonia ..... a306  
 Canada ..... 1759  
 Candia ..... 1645  
 Catalonia ..... 1689  
 Champagne ..... 1793  
 China, Tartars into ..... a170  
 Crimea ..... 1854  
 Cuba ..... 1850  
 Dekkan ..... 1294  
 Egypt ..... a2080, a747, a30  
 Elis ..... a209  
 Ethiopia ..... a600  
 Etruria ..... a390  
 Finland ..... 1808  
 Flanders ..... 1300  
 France 1242, 1417, 1513, 1636, 1813  
 Gaul ..... a72  
 Germany ..... 1630, 1689, 1805  
 Greece ..... a192  
 Greece and Asia Minor ..... 258  
 India ..... 1398, 1759  
 Irak ..... 1775  
 Ireland ..... 684, 1210  
 Israel ..... a941, a769  
 Italy ..... a226, 402, 413, 1210, 1409, 1796, 1797  
 Italy, Lower ..... a357  
 Jersey ..... 1781  
 Judah ..... a944  
 Judea ..... a332, a165  
 Khorassan ..... 1799  
 Lydia ..... a782, a409  
 Macedon ..... a280  
 Marmara ..... 1307  
 Media ..... a637  
 Morea ..... 1715  
 Mysia ..... a207  
 Norway ..... 1814  
 Palestine ..... a144  
 Palestine, by Elamites ..... a1912  
 Parthia ..... a54  
 Perea ..... 68  
 Persia ..... a1740, a331, 14, 282, 363, 490, 1626, 1634

## INVENTIONS, continued—

Poland .....	1655, 1672, 1793
Prussia .....	1757
Punjaub .....	a327, 1806
Rome .....	250, 252
Russia .....	1224, 1236, 1708, 1812
Saxony .....	1745
Scotland .....	258, 1257, 1400, 1544
Sicily .....	a415, a379
Silesia .....	1740
Spain .....	1706, 1794, 1823
Sparta .....	a272
Sweden .....	1646, 1788
Syria .....	a262, 1250, 1400
Thrace .....	a469, a342, 408, 499
Timour .....	1400
Travancore territory .....	1790
Turkestan .....	1218
Venetian territory .....	1616
Wales .....	743
INVENTIONS—	
Accents .....	458
Achromatic glasses .....	1814
Air-gun .....	1656
Air-pipe .....	1756
Air-pump .....	1654
Ale .....	a404
Algebra .....	170
Algebraic signs .....	1544
Alphabet .....	a2122, a1493
Alphonsine tables .....	1252
Anagrams .....	1560
Anatomical investigation .....	a420
Anchors, the forging of .....	578
Anemometer .....	1709
Aqueducts .....	a453
Architecture, order of—	
Composite .....	a748
Corinthian .....	a540
Doric .....	a1100
Ionic .....	a1350
Tuscan .....	1530
Arithmetic, binary .....	1692
logarithmic .....	1614
Arkwright's patent .....	1767
Artificial stone .....	1776
Axe .....	? a1240
Backgammon .....	c. a1224
Balloons .....	1783
Barometer .....	1643
Beer .....	a401
Beer-root sugar .....	1747
Bellows, wooden .....	a569, 1625
Bells (introduced) .....	400
Billiards .....	1571
Bills of exchange .....	1160
Binomial theorem .....	1668
Blowing machines .....	1760
Bookbinding .....	650
Book-keeping .....	c. 1480
Bottles, glass .....	c. 60
Breastplates .....	a937
Brocade .....	1757
Bucklers .....	a1370
Busts .....	a328
Calippic period .....	329
Camera Lucida .....	1674
Camera Obscura .....	1550
Canals .....	a1299
Cards .....	1391
Carpets .....	c. ? a800, 1590
Carriages .....	a1486
Cars .....	a1486
Carving .....	772
Casting in moulds .....	a328
Casting metals .....	a543
Casting steel .....	1750
Chain-pumps .....	1787
Chaise .....	7
Charts .....	a570

## INVENTIONS—

Chess .....	a650
Chimneys .....	1200
Chinaware .....	c. 1531
Chinaware, Dresden .....	1760
Clarion .....	800
Clepsydra .....	a158
Clocks .....	1288
Comedy .....	a595
Cranes .....	a220
Crapes .....	680
Crayons .....	1422
Cymbal .....	a1580
Daguerreotype .....	1839
Dancing (to time) .....	1534
Dials .....	a250
Dice introduced .....	a1224
Diorama .....	1823
Diving-bell .....	a320
Dressing-frame .....	1800
Drums .....	713
Earthenware .....	a715
Electric telegraph .....	1837
Engraving—	
aquatinta .....	1662
chiaro-oscuro .....	1491
glass .....	1799
copper .....	1450
lithographic .....	1798
mezzotinto .....	1648
steel .....	1819
wood .....	1430
zincographic .....	1816
Eudiometer .....	1772
Fables .....	a565
Figures, arithmetical .....	900
Fire-engines .....	1663
Fire-hose .....	1672
Fire-ships .....	1590
Fluxions .....	1669
Funding system .....	1171
Gas .....	1739
Gas-lighting .....	1792
Gauntlet .....	1225
Gilding .....	a145
Globes—	
celestial .....	a368
terrestrial .....	a552
planetarium .....	a212
“Golden number” .....	a432
Grog .....	1743
Guillotine introduced .....	1785
Harp, the Æolian .....	1633
Hats .....	1404
Heliumeter .....	1774
Helioscope .....	1625
Hieroglyphics .....	a2122
Hydrometer .....	c. 415
Kaleidoscope .....	1814
Keys .....	a730
Lace-knitting .....	1320, 1560
Lamps—	
Argand .....	1785
Gas .....	1814
Safety .....	1815
Lead water pipes .....	1236
Leather cannon .....	1788
Leyden jar .....	1746
Leyden phials .....	1755
Life-boat—	
Mr. H. Greathead's .....	1790
Sir W. Clarges' .....	1809
Life preserver .....	1808
Lithography .....	1796
Lithotomy .....	17
Locks—	
Bramah's .....	1784
Chubb's .....	1814
Hobbes' .....	1850
Logarithms .....	1614

## INVENTIONS—

Log-line .....	1570
Looking-glasses .....	c. 1300
Loom—	
the hand .....	1676
the power .....	1767
the steam .....	1807
Magic lantern .....	1260
Magnets, artificial .....	1751
Mail coaches .....	1784
Maps .....	a568
Mariner's compass .....	1302
in China .....	1115
Mausoleum .....	357
Mechanical instruments .....	a1240
Melodrama .....	1763
Micrometer .....	1652
Microscope .....	1590, 1621
Mills—	
grist .....	214
saw .....	1332
water .....	50
weaving .....	1780
wind .....	1138
wind saw, introduced .....	1633
Mnemonics .....	a477
Modelling .....	a985
Mule .....	1779
Nails manufactured by ma- chinery .....	1790
Napier's bones .....	1614
Needles .....	1566
Omnibuses .....	1829
Opera .....	1590
Organ .....	a220
Ortery .....	1670
Padlocks .....	1540
Painting, caustic .....	a332
in oils .....	1426
Panorama .....	1788
Pantomimes .....	a22
Paper, China? .....	a170
of cotton .....	1000
of rags .....	1319
Paper-hangings .....	1555
Pasquinades .....	1533
Patent Wedgewood ware .....	1762
Pawnbroking .....	1458
Percussion lock .....	1803
Peruke, wig .....	1620
Phalanx, the Macedonian .....	a360
Piano-forte .....	1717
Piquet .....	1390
Pins .....	1480
Pistols .....	1549
Pocket watches .....	1658
Power-loom—	
Cartwright's .....	1784
Patent .....	1796
Press, the printing .....	1450
Albion .....	1816
Blaen .....	1601
Columbian .....	1814
Stanhope .....	1800
Printing .....	1397
Art of .....	a202
Printing machine .....	1790
Printing for the blind, sys- tems of—	
Alston's .....	1836-40
Frier's, J. H. .....	1830
Fry's .....	1836
Gall, James, Edinburgh .....	1828
Haüy's, M., Paris .....	1784
Lucas, Bristol .....	1830
Profiles .....	a330
Pulley .....	a516
Pump-wells .....	a1485
Quoits .....	1453
Railway, first, wooden .....	1630

INVENTIONS, continued—

Romance ..... 398  
 Ruling machines ..... 1782  
 Satire ..... a116  
 Saw ..... a1483  
 Screw ..... a236  
 Sextant ..... ? 995, 1550  
 Silk-throwing mill ..... 1719  
 Silk, wrought ..... a325  
 Spectacles ..... 1299  
 Sphere, the armillary ..... a255  
 Spinning ..... ? a1500  
 Spinning-jenny ..... 1763  
   Arkwright's ..... 1771  
   Hargreave's ..... 1767  
 Spinning-wheel ..... 1530  
 Spirit level ..... 1702  
 Spurs ..... 1400  
 Steam—Fulton's success ..... 1807  
*Steam Engine—*  
   Amontons's ..... 1699  
   Beighton's, Henry ..... 1717  
   Blakey's ..... 1776  
   Branca's ..... 1629  
   Cartwright's ..... 1797  
   Gensanne ..... 1750  
   Horn's ..... a189  
   Hornblower's, Jonathan .....  
     1781, 1798  
   Hull's, Jonathan ..... 1736  
   Leupold ..... 1729  
   Morland, Sir Sam. .... 1682  
   Moura, De ..... 1751  
   Newcomen's ..... 1705  
   Papin, Dr. .... 1698  
   Savery, Thomas ..... 1698  
   Watts' ..... 1765, 1782  
   Woolf ..... 1800  
 Steam-vessels ..... 1812  
 Stereometry ..... 1350  
 Stereotyping ..... 1735  
 Stirrups ..... 486  
 Stocking-frame ..... 1589  
 Sugar-refining ..... 1503  
 Sun-dials ..... a562  
 Swords ..... a1879  
 Taffety ..... 1598  
 Telescope ..... 1571, 1639  
 Theatres ..... a420  
 Thermometer ..... 1609  
 Thimble ..... c. 1680  
 Thrashing-machines ..... 1732  
 Tiles ..... 1246  
 Tourniquet ..... 1674  
 Tragedy ..... a595  
 Tread-mill ..... 1822  
 Trumpet, the speaking ..... a335  
 Tunnels ..... c. 1700  
 Umbrellas introduced ..... 1786  
 Velocipedes ..... 1819  
 Ventilators ..... 1741  
 Verse—  
   Alexandrine ..... 1164  
   Anacreontic ..... a510  
   Iambic ..... a700  
   Sapphic ..... a594  
   Spenserian ..... 1557  
 Vice ..... a420  
 Violins ..... 1200  
 Voltaic pile ..... 1800  
*War Munitions—*  
   Battering-ram ..... a441  
   Bayonets ..... 1670  
   Bombs ..... 1495  
   Bullets—  
     iron ..... 1550  
     lead ..... 1586  
     stone ..... 1514  
   Cannon, brass ..... 1635  
   Carronade ..... 1779

INVENTIONS—

*War Munitions—*  
   Catapulta ..... a399  
   Chain-shof ..... 1666  
   Congreve rockets ..... 1803  
   Culverins ..... 1534  
   Grenades ..... 1594  
   Gun-cotton ..... 1846  
   Howitzer ..... 1697  
   Mortar ..... 1543  
   Musket ..... 1414  
   Petard ..... 1579  
   Watches ..... 1477  
   Water clock ..... a159  
   Wedge ..... ? a1240  
   Wimble ..... ? a1240  
   Wire, drawn ..... 1410  
   Wood-engraving ..... 1430  
   Xylography ..... 1430  
 Invocation of the Virgin Mary  
   and the saints ..... 593  
 Iron mask, the man of ..... d. 1703  
 Islamism or Mahometanism ..... 604  
  

**J**

Jacobins, Paris ..... 1789  
 Jacobites, religious ..... 586  
   political ..... 1688  
 Jail fever ..... 1750  
 Janissaries raised ..... 1361  
 January added to the year ..... a713  
 Janus, temple of, shut ..... a714, a5  
 Jesuits—  
   expelled from—  
     England ..... 1604  
     France ..... 1766  
     Spain ..... 1764  
     Venice ..... 1607  
   instituted ..... 1540  
   number of, increased ..... 1543  
   opposed in Paris ..... 1554  
   restored by the pope ..... 1814  
   suppressed by the pope ..... 1773  
 JESUS CHRIST—  
   born ..... 1  
   crucifixion of ..... 33  
   Jewish era ..... a3760  
   Jewish Grammarians. See *Em-  
     inent Persons.*  
   John O'Groats ..... 1489  
 Jubilees—  
   Christian ..... 1300  
   Mosaic ..... 1490  
   Shakspearean, Stratford ...  
     1769, 1836  
   the George III. .... 1809  
   the papal ..... 1776  
   the peace ..... 1814  
   Junius' letters ..... 1769  
   Jury, trial by ..... ? 870, 1225  
   Juvenile offenders' act ..... 1852  
  

**K**

Kenilworth, the dictum of ..... 1265  
 Kent, Holy Maid of ..... 1534  
 Keys ..... ? a1193, a730  
 Kilkenny, the statues of ..... 1364  
 King of England, first (Egbert) ..... 828  
   France (Pharamond) ..... a29  
   of Rome (Napoleon's son) ..... 1811  
   of the French (Louis XVI) ..... 1789  
   of the Romans (Henry IV.) ..... 1055  
 Kings. See *Sovereigns.*  
 King's counsel ..... 1604  
 King's evil, touching for the ..... 1058  
   stopped ..... 1714  
 King's speech, first parliamen-  
   tary ..... 1107

Knight-banneret ..... a383  
 Knight-errantry ..... 960  
 Knighthood—  
   abolished in France ..... 1791  
   by the king, forbidden ..... 1640  
   compulsory in England ..... 1254  
 Knighthood by the sword, Eng-  
   land ..... 900  
 Knighthood, female orders of—  
   Death's Head ..... 1709  
   United Ladies of the Cross ..... 1666  
 KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF—  
   *Acre—*  
     Alcantara ..... 1160  
     St. Blaise ..... 1250  
     St. John ..... 1370  
     St. Julien, of ..... 1176  
     St. Thomas ..... 1370  
   *America—*  
     Cincinnatus ..... 1780  
   *Aragon—*  
     Lily, the, of ..... 1403  
   *Austria—*  
     Golden Fleece ..... 1429  
   *Bavaria—*  
     St. George ..... 1729  
   *Brandenburg—*  
     Generosity ..... 1685  
   *Britany—*  
     Ear of Corn ..... 1050  
   *Burgundy—*  
     Cross of ..... 1533  
     Golden Fleece ..... 1429  
   *Carinthia—*  
     St. George ..... 1279  
   *Cassel—*  
     Golden Lion ..... 1785  
     Merit ..... 1789  
   *Castile—*  
     Calatrava ..... 1156  
     Dove of ..... 1379  
   *Cleves—*  
     Swan ..... 960  
   *Cyprus—*  
     Sword ..... 1195  
   *Denmark—*  
     Daneburg ..... 1671  
     Elephant ..... 1478  
   *England—*  
     Bath ..... 1399-1725  
     Carpet ..... 1553  
     Garter ..... 1350  
     Round Table ..... 528  
     St. George ..... 1349  
   *Ethiopia—*  
     St. Anthony ..... 357  
   *France—*  
     Christian Charity ..... 1590  
     Crown Royal ..... 802  
     Ermine ..... 1450  
     Holy Ghost ..... 1463, 1559  
     Jesus ..... 1206  
     Legion of Honour ..... 1802  
     Passion of Christ ..... 1382  
     Porcupine ..... 1393  
     Ship and Crescent ..... 1269  
     St. Denis ..... 1267  
     St. Louis ..... 1693  
     St. Michael ..... 1469  
     Thistle of Bourbon ..... 1370  
     Virgin of Mount Carmel ..... 1607  
   *Genoa—*  
     St. George ..... 1460  
   *Germany—*  
     Noble Passion ..... 1704  
     Slaves of Virtue ..... 1662  
     St. Hubert ..... 1447  
     St. Jerome ..... 1154  
     St. Michael ..... 1618  
     St. Rupert ..... 1701

**IGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF,**  
*continued—*  
*Trece—*  
 Angelic ..... 456  
 Saviour ..... 1833  
*Hainault—*  
 St. Anthony ..... 1382  
*Hanover—*  
 Guelphic ..... 1816  
*Holland—*  
 St. James ..... 1290  
*Hungary—*  
 Dragon ..... 1439  
*Ireland—*  
 St. Patrick ..... 1783  
*Italy—*  
 Lady of Loretto ..... 1587  
*Livonia—*  
 Christ ..... 1903  
*Mals—*  
 St. John ..... 1522  
*Mantua—*  
 Annunciad ..... 1618  
 Blood of Christ ..... 1608  
*Naples—*  
 Argonauts ..... 1382  
 Crescents ..... 1448  
 Januarius ..... 1738  
 Knot ..... 1351  
*Navarre—*  
 Lily ..... 1048  
 Oak ..... 722  
*Palestine—*  
 Martyrs ..... 1319  
 St. Catherine ..... 1163  
 St. John of Jerusalem ..... 1048  
 St. Sepulchre ..... 1092  
*Poland—*  
 Warfare of Christ ..... 1705  
*Portugal—*  
 Avis ..... 1147  
 Christ ..... 1319  
 St. James ..... 1310  
 Wing of St. Michael ..... 1165  
*Prussia—*  
 Black Eagle ..... 1701  
 Concord ..... 1660  
 Merit ..... 1740  
 Red Eagle ..... 1792  
 Teutonic ..... 1190, 1522  
*Rome—*  
 Holy Ghost ..... 1198  
 Jesus Christ ..... 1115, 1610  
 St. George ..... 1496  
 St. Paul ..... 1540  
 St. Peter ..... 1520  
 St. Simplicius (S.S.) ..... 1407  
 Virgin Mary ..... 1233  
*Russia—*  
 Alexander ..... 1700  
 St. Andrew ..... 1698  
 St. Catherine ..... 1698  
 St. George ..... 1782  
 Warfare of Christ ..... 1325  
 Wladimir ..... 1682  
*Savoy—*  
 Annunciation ..... 1355  
 Mauritius ..... 1430  
 St. Lazarus ..... 1572  
 St. Maurice ..... 1572  
*Saxony—*  
 Sincerity ..... 1690  
*Scotland—*  
 St. Andrew ..... 809, 1452, 1605  
 Thistle ..... S12, 1540  
*Spain—*  
 Oak of Navarre ..... 722  
 Rosary ..... 1172  
 St. George ..... 1318  
 St. James ..... 1030

**KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF—**  
*Spain—*  
 St. Mary de Merced ..... 1218  
 Trinitarians ..... 1594  
 Truxillo ..... 1227  
*Sweden—*  
 Amaranta ..... 1645  
 Seraphims ..... 1334  
 Sword ..... 1513, 1772  
*Switzerland—*  
 Bear ..... 1213  
*Tuscany—*  
 St. Stephen ..... 1561  
*Venice—*  
 La Calza ..... 1400  
 St. George ..... 1200  
*Wurtemberg—*  
 Chase ..... 1719  
 Teste Morti ..... 1652  
 Knights Hospitallers ..... 1092  
 Knights of Malta ..... 1048  
 Rhodes ..... 1310  
 the Shire, England ..... 1307  
 Knights of the Round Table ..... 528  
 Knights Templar ..... 1100  
 abolished ..... 1312  
 persecuted ..... 1307  
 Knights, the female, of Tortosa ..... 1149  
 Knives in England ..... 1563  
 Koh-i-noor diamond found ..... 1550  
 brought to England ..... 1850  
 re-cut ..... 1852  
 Konigstein tun ..... 1725  
 Koran ..... 610  
 Kyrie Eleison ..... 590

**L**

Laburnum brought to Europe 1575  
 Labyrinths—  
 Crete ..... a1210  
 Italy ..... a520  
 Lemnos ..... 683  
 Moeris ..... 1189  
 Woodstock, England ..... 1320  
 Lace in use ..... 350  
 Lady-day instituted ..... 1798  
 Lancastrian system of teaching ..... 1300  
 Landgrave, Hesse Cassel ..... 1731  
 Language, Latin, ceased in—  
 England ..... 581  
 Italy ..... 581  
 Languages, professors of modern, appointed in English Universities ..... 1122, 1139, 1179, 1512  
 Lateran, Councils of the ..... 1700, 1718, 1737, 1740, 1744, 1803  
 Latter-day saints in—  
 America ..... 1834  
 Britain ..... 1840  
 Laureate. See *Poet Laureate*.  
 Laurel brought to Britain ..... a621  
 Laurotalia ..... a621  
 Lauretine brought to Engl. ..... 1596  
 Law, fictions in, Lord Mansfield's declaration against ..... 1784  
 Law institution founded ..... 1825  
 Law Reform agitation ..... 1816  
 Laws—See *Civil Law Codes*—  
 Draco's ..... a623  
 Edward the Confessor's ..... 1065  
 Ina ..... 700  
 Lycurgus' ..... 844  
 Magna Charta ..... 1215  
 Oleron ..... 1194  
 Richard I's maritime ..... 1194

**Laws—**  
 Solon's ..... a578  
 Stephen's Charter ..... 1136  
 Laws, the corn ..... 1814  
 repealed ..... 1846  
 Law's, John, Bubble Company 1710-1720  
**Lawyers, Barristers, &c.** ..... 1291  
**LEAGUES—**  
 Achaean ..... a191, a280, a256  
 Aetolian ..... a914  
 Alexander and Napoleon, Tilsit ..... 1807  
 Anti-corn law ..... 1841  
 Apulians and Lucanians ..... a323  
 Athenians and Thebans ..... 190  
 Athens, Sparta, Egypt ..... a277  
 Augsburg ..... 1686  
 Beggars ..... 1560  
 Brandenburg ..... 1672  
 Calais ..... 1521  
 Cambay ..... 1508, 1529  
 Carisbad ..... 1818  
 Catholic ..... 1609  
 Convention, Cintra ..... 1808  
 Erfurt ..... 1808  
 Germanic ..... 167  
 Germanic Confed. ..... 1785  
 God's House ..... 1400  
 Golden ..... 1586  
 Guise ..... 1424  
 Hanseatic ..... 1241  
 Heidelberg ..... 1599  
 Herrenhausen ..... 1725  
 Hohenlinden ..... 1800  
 Holy ..... 1510, 1511, 1566  
 Junta, England, Spain ..... 1808  
 Kalisch, Confer. ..... 1835  
 Kutayah ..... 1833  
 Lacedaemonians, against ..... a378  
 League, the ..... 1576  
 Morician ..... 280  
 Phoenician cities ..... 1800  
 Pilmitz ..... 1791  
 Public good, of the ..... 1464  
 Ratisbon ..... 1801  
 Reichenbach ..... 1790  
 Rhine ..... 1806  
 Rhine, cities of the ..... 1247  
 Romans and Umbrians ..... a308  
 Russia-Prussia ..... 1805  
 Saxon ..... 236  
 Solemn League and Covenant ..... 1628  
 Smalkalde ..... 1531  
 Sparta and Persia ..... a411  
 Treviso ..... 1801  
 Uri ..... 1315  
 Venice ..... 1495  
 Vienna ..... 1815  
 Westerhausen ..... 1726  
 Wurtzburg ..... 1610  
 Zollverein ..... 1834  
 Zonhoven ..... 1833  
**Leap-year.** ..... a45  
 Lease, conveyance by ..... 1535  
 Leek, the Welsh emblem of the 519  
 Legacies taxed ..... 1780  
 Legate, court of ..... 1516  
 Legion of Honour, France ..... 1802  
 Legion, Roman, formed ..... a750  
 Lent, first observance of, in England ..... 641  
 Letters of Marque ..... 1295  
**Levellers—**  
 English ..... 1792  
 German ..... 1524  
**Lexicon—See Dictionaries—**  
 Calpini's ..... 1500  
 Heptaglotton ..... 1759

Libel, remarkable trials for—  
 Gordon, Lord G. . . . . 1788  
 "Morning Post" . . . . . 1792  
 "Times" . . . . . 1790, 1848  
 Peltiers . . . . . 1803  
 Withers, Dr. . . . . 1789  
**LIBRARIES—**  
*America—*  
 Boston Athenæum . . . . . 1796  
 Charleston . . . . . 1830  
 Congress . . . . . 1815  
 Harvard College . . . . . 1836  
 Philadelphia . . . . . 1791  
 Smithsonian Institute . . . . . 1818  
*Denmark—*  
 Copenhagen, the Royal at. 1478  
*England—*  
 Cambridge . . . . . 1536  
 London, British Museum . . . . . 1759  
 Manchester, free . . . . . 1850  
 Oxford . . . . . 1480  
*France—*  
 Bordeaux . . . . . 1762  
 Lyons . . . . . 1655  
 Paris—  
 the Institute . . . . . 1663  
 the Mazarin . . . . . 1640  
 the Royal . . . . . ? 1364, 1556  
 the St. Genevieve . . . . . 1764  
 Strasburg . . . . . 1514  
*Germany—*  
 Augsburg . . . . . 1518  
 Berlin . . . . . 1700  
 Buda . . . . . 1466  
 Dresden . . . . . 1625  
 Gottingen . . . . . 1737  
 Hiedelberg . . . . . 1486  
 Stuttgart . . . . . ? 1389  
 Vienna . . . . . 1467  
*Greece—*  
 Athens . . . . . a544  
 Ulpian . . . . . 112  
*Holland—*  
 Amsterdam . . . . . 1648  
 Leyden . . . . . 1575  
*Ireland—*  
 Belfast, Queen's College . . . . . 1848  
 Dublin, Trinity College . . . . . 1791  
*Italy—*  
 Bologna . . . . . 1490  
 Ferrara . . . . . 1480  
 Florence . . . . . 1494  
 Genoa . . . . . 1812  
 Milan . . . . . ? 884, 1498  
 Rome, the Vatican . . . . . 1446  
 Venice . . . . . 1500  
*Russia—*  
 Moscow . . . . . 1557  
 St. Petersburg . . . . . 1796  
*Scotland—*  
 Aberdeen University . . . . . 1642  
 Edinburgh, the Advocates' 1710  
 Glasgow University . . . . . 1580, 1671  
 St. Andrews . . . . . 1569  
*Spain—*  
 Alcalá . . . . . 1507  
 Madrid, the Escorial . . . . . 1580  
 Salamanca . . . . . 1558  
*Turkey—*  
 Alexandrian . . . . . a284  
 Constantinopolitan . . . . . 355  
 Libraries act, Ewart's, free . . . . . 1854  
 Licenses introduced . . . . . 1190  
 Auctioneers . . . . . 1830  
 Gaming-house . . . . . 1660  
 Lottery Office . . . . . 1778  
 Public-house . . . . . 1551  
 Life Guards . . . . . 1660  
 Life preserver—  
 Manby's . . . . . 1808

**Light—**  
 polarization of . . . . . 1692  
 refraction of . . . . . 1624  
 velocity of . . . . . 1657  
**Lighthouses—**  
 Bell Rock . . . . . 1810  
 Eddystone . . . . . 1699, 1706, 1759  
 Pharos . . . . . a283  
 Linnæan system . . . . . 1725  
 Society . . . . . 1788  
 Litanies in use . . . . . 400  
 English . . . . . 1543  
 Virgin Mary, to the . . . . . 595  
 Literary degrees . . . . . c. 1160  
 Literary fund—  
 incorporated . . . . . 1818  
 instituted . . . . . 1790  
 Literary property, acts relat-  
 ing to . . . . . 1709, 1833, 1838,  
 1842, 1843, 1847, 1850, 1852  
**Liturgy, the English—**  
 composed . . . . . 1547  
 read in Ireland . . . . . 1550  
 Scotland . . . . . 1637  
 revised . . . . . 1551, 1661  
 Lloyd's, London . . . . . 1772  
 Locusts, swarms of, in—  
 Egypt . . . . . a128  
 France . . . . . 837  
 Germany . . . . . 1749  
 London . . . . . 1748  
 Lybia . . . . . a128  
 Palestine . . . . . 406  
 Poland . . . . . 1750, 1816  
**Logarithms, the Napierian . . . . . 1614**

## M

Macaroni clubs . . . . . 1520  
 Machiavellianism . . . . . 1517  
 Mackerel selling on Sunday . . . . . 1698  
 Magdalennes, convents or hos-  
 pitals of—  
 Dublin . . . . . 1766  
 London . . . . . 1758  
 Metz . . . . . 1452  
 Naples . . . . . 1324  
 Paris . . . . . 1492  
 Rome . . . . . 1515  
 Magna Charta . . . . . 1215  
 Magnolia introduced to Britain 1688  
 Maiden . . . . . 1581  
 Maids of Honour . . . . . 1490  
 Mail-coaches . . . . . 1784  
 Maiming and wounding act . . . . . 1671  
 Malt-duty . . . . . 1667  
 Mamelukes . . . . . 1246  
**MANUFACTURES—**  
 Bombazine . . . . . 1575  
 Brocade . . . . . 1757  
 Calico . . . . . 1631  
 Carpets . . . . . 1750  
 Chocolate . . . . . 1651  
 Coal . . . . . 1233  
 Cotton . . . . . 1220  
 Cotton in India . . . . . a1900  
 Cotton manufacture . . . . . 1640  
 Cotton-spinning by ma-  
 chinery . . . . . 1730  
 Iron . . . . . a1406  
 Lace . . . . . 1320  
 Linen . . . . . 1233  
 Mullines . . . . . 1370  
 Muslin . . . . . 1751  
 Pins . . . . . 1626  
 Silk . . . . . 1224, 1233  
 Silver plate . . . . . 1300  
 Soap . . . . . 1524  
 Tin . . . . . 1240  
 Woollen . . . . . 1218, 1652

Maple-tree brought to Engl. . . . . 1656  
 Marble statues . . . . . a568  
 Marine force established . . . . . c. 1686  
 Marque, letters of, issued, Eng. 1293  
**MARTYRDOM. See Massacres,**  
**Persecutions—**  
 Alphage . . . . . 1012  
 Argyll, Earl of . . . . . 1685  
 Basil . . . . . 36  
 Boniface . . . . . 76  
 Bilney . . . . . 1530  
 Bribard . . . . . 1554  
 Calistus . . . . . 224  
 Cameron . . . . . 1680  
 Cargill . . . . . 1669  
 Cobard . . . . . 1544  
 Cornclius . . . . . 252  
 Cranmer . . . . . 1552  
 Cyprian . . . . . 258  
 Fabian . . . . . 251  
 Foxe . . . . . 1558  
 Hale . . . . . 1556  
 Hamilton, P. . . . . 1528  
 Hooper . . . . . 1552  
 Huss . . . . . 1414  
 Ignatius . . . . . 116  
 Irenæus . . . . . 202  
 Jerome, of Prague . . . . . 1414  
 Latimer . . . . . 1552  
 Latroninus . . . . . 382  
 Laurentius . . . . . 258  
 Methodius . . . . . 311  
 Mount . . . . . 1557  
 Nichol . . . . . 1558  
 Noyes . . . . . 1557  
 Pamphilus . . . . . 306  
 Perpetua . . . . . 206  
 Philip . . . . . 1552  
 Polycarp . . . . . 160  
 Povent, Jacques . . . . . 1524  
 Priscillianus . . . . . 382  
 Renwick . . . . . 1688  
 Ridley . . . . . 1552  
 Rogers . . . . . 1552  
 Sextus . . . . . 258  
 Sextus . . . . . 258  
 Sharp . . . . . 1552  
 St. Alban . . . . . 304  
 St. Barnabas . . . . . 7  
 St. Cyprian . . . . . 258  
 St. James, the Gt. . . . . 4  
 St. John . . . . . 7  
 St. Matthew . . . . . 60  
 St. Paul . . . . . 7  
 St. Philip . . . . . 5  
 St. Simon . . . . . 7  
 Stephen . . . . . 2  
 Taylor . . . . . 1552  
 Timothy . . . . . 9  
 Urban . . . . . 23  
 Warriston . . . . . 1662  
 Wishart . . . . . 1540  
 Martyrs, festival of . . . . . 168  
 era of . . . . . 288  
 Masks . . . . . 1572  
 Masquerades . . . . . 1340  
 Mass . . . . . 39  
**MASSACRES. See Martyrdom,**  
**Persecutions—**  
 Algonquins . . . . . 1642  
 Amboyna . . . . . 1622  
 America, British . . . . . 1757  
 Antioch . . . . . 1268  
 Avignon . . . . . 1791  
 Bethlehem . . . . . 4  
 Beziers . . . . . 1202  
 Britons . . . . . 6  
 Bruges . . . . . 1302  
 Buda . . . . . 1541  
 Cæsars . . . . . 337

**ASSACRES, continued—**

Ceylon . . . . . 1803  
 Chinese . . . . . 1788  
 Constantinople . . . . . 1808, 1822  
 Courtrai . . . . . 1824  
 Cullen's Wood . . . . . 1209  
 Dartmoor . . . . . 1815  
 Dekkan . . . . . 1340  
 Delhi . . . . . 1739  
 Florida . . . . . 1567  
 Fort Caroline . . . . . 1566  
 France, Prisons of . . . . . 1792  
 Ghent . . . . . 1453  
 Glencoe . . . . . 1693  
 Greeks . . . . . 1822  
 Highlands, in the . . . . . 1746  
 Hotel de Ville . . . . . 1652  
 India . . . . . 1850  
 Ismail . . . . . 1790  
 Istaloff . . . . . 1842  
 Java . . . . . 1740  
 Jerusalem . . . . . 48  
 Jews . . . . . 66, 126L, 1348  
 Kasau . . . . . 1552  
 Kherim Khan, Family of . . . . . 1779  
 Lisbon . . . . . 1854  
 Lyons . . . . . 1793  
 Novogorod . . . . . 1565  
 Orleanists . . . . . 1418  
 Orleans . . . . . 1792  
 Paris . . . . . 1792  
 Patna . . . . . 1763  
 Persian nobles . . . . . 1723  
 Poles . . . . . 1794  
 Protestants . . . . . 1724  
 Quiberon . . . . . 1795  
 Romans in Asia Minor . . . . . a83  
 Rome . . . . . a87  
 Sammites . . . . . 82  
 Scallabogue . . . . . 1797  
 Scio . . . . . 1822  
 Selucia . . . . . 167  
 Sicilian Vespers . . . . . 1282  
 St. Bartholomew . . . . . 1572  
 St. Domingo . . . . . 1804  
 St. George's Fields . . . . . 1768  
 Stockholm . . . . . 1520  
 Sture family . . . . . 1567  
 Teflis . . . . . 1796  
 Thessalonica . . . . . 390  
 Ulster . . . . . 1641  
 Vassy . . . . . 1562  
 Verdun . . . . . 1317  
 Virginia . . . . . 1645  
 Warsaw . . . . . 1794  
 Wyoming . . . . . 1778

**Mathematicians. See Eminent Persons.**

**Matinis.** . . . . . c. 104  
 of France . . . . . 1572  
 of Moscow . . . . . 1600  
 Maundy-Thursdays alms . . . . . 1363  
 Mausoleum . . . . . a357  
 Measures and weights . . . . . a869

**Mechanicians. See Eminent Persons.**

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, or Analogous Associations—**

Aberdeen . . . . . 1840  
 Alnwick . . . . . 1824  
 Ashton-under-line, &c . . . . . 1825  
 Barnsley . . . . . 1824  
 Bath . . . . . 1838  
 Birmingham . . . . . 1826  
 Bradford . . . . . 1830  
 Bridport . . . . . 1831  
 Bristol . . . . . 1829  
 Bury St. Edmunds . . . . . 1837  
 Chester . . . . . 1834  
 Derby . . . . . 1826

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTES—**

Devizes . . . . . 1836  
 Doncaster . . . . . 1836  
 Dumfries . . . . . 1827  
 Dunbar . . . . . 1824  
 Dundee . . . . . 1824  
 Dunse . . . . . 1840  
 Edinburgh . . . . . 1838  
 Evesham . . . . . 1837  
 Falkirk . . . . . 1833  
 Gateshead . . . . . 1836  
 Glasgow . . . . . 1823  
 Goole . . . . . 1840  
 Guernsey . . . . . 1832  
 Halifax . . . . . 1825  
 Hartlepool . . . . . 1840  
 Hereford . . . . . 1840  
 Horeham . . . . . 1829  
 Huddersfield . . . . . 1837  
 Hull . . . . . 1825  
 Huntingdon . . . . . 1840  
 Ipswich . . . . . 1825  
 Lancaster . . . . . 1824  
 Leeds . . . . . 1825  
 Keighley . . . . . 1825  
 Knarborough . . . . . 1843  
 Louth . . . . . 1825  
 Maidstone . . . . . 1837  
 Malton . . . . . 1840  
 Manchester . . . . . 1825  
 Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . . 1830  
 Northampton . . . . . 1839  
 Nottingham . . . . . 1839  
 Oldham . . . . . 1831  
 Pontefract . . . . . 1843  
 Preston . . . . . 1828  
 Ripon . . . . . 1834  
 Rochdale . . . . . 1833  
 Ross . . . . . 1838  
 Rotherham . . . . . 1841  
 Salford . . . . . 1838  
 Sheffield . . . . . 1832  
 Shrewsbury . . . . . 1825  
 Skipton . . . . . 1839  
 Stockport . . . . . 1834  
 Stonebridge . . . . . 1835  
 Swansea . . . . . 1839  
 Thorne . . . . . 1842  
 Tunbridge Wells . . . . . 1838  
 Wakefield . . . . . 1841  
 Warminster . . . . . 1839  
 Warrington . . . . . 1836  
 Worcester . . . . . 1829  
 Worthing . . . . . 1838  
 York . . . . . 1827

**Mensuration** . . . . . a218  
**Mercator's charts** . . . . . 1556  
**Merchant adventurers** . . . . . 1296  
**Mercy, order of** . . . . . 1198  
**Merry-Andrew (Dr. And. Bord)** 1547  
**Mesmerism** . . . . . 1766  
**Metempsychosis** . . . . . a528  
**Methodists** . . . . . 1729  
**Michaelmas.** . . . . . 487  
**Militia in England.** . . . . . 872

**MINISTRIES—**

Aberdeen . . . . . 1852  
 Addington . . . . . 1801  
 All the Talents . . . . . 1806  
 Bacon, Sir N. . . . . 1558  
 Broad Bottom . . . . . 1744  
 Bute . . . . . 1762  
 Cabal . . . . . 1670  
 Canning . . . . . 1827  
 Canterbury, Archbp. of . . . . . 1529  
 Cecil, Burleigh . . . . . 1572, 1579, 1587  
     salsbury . . . . . 1609  
 Chatham . . . . . 1766  
 Coalition . . . . . 1783  
 Derby . . . . . 1852

**MINISTRIES—**

Devonshire . . . . . 1756  
 Dudley, Earl of Warwick . . . . . 1551  
 Fisher, Fox, &c . . . . . 1509  
 Gardiner, bp. of Winchester 1554  
 Goderich . . . . . 1827  
 Grafton . . . . . 1767  
 Grenville . . . . . 1763  
 Grey . . . . . 1830, 1832  
 Halifax, C. . . . . 1714  
 Halifax, F. . . . . 1770  
 Latimer, Danby . . . . . 1673  
 Liverpool . . . . . 1812  
 Melbourne . . . . . 1834, 1835, 1839  
 Monk, Albemarle . . . . . 1667  
 Moore, Sir T. . . . . 1529  
 Mordaunt . . . . . 1689  
 Newcastle . . . . . 1757  
 North . . . . . 1770  
 Oxford . . . . . 1711  
 Palmerston . . . . . 1855  
 Peel, Sir R. . . . . 1824, 1841  
 Pelham, H. . . . . 1743  
 Pelham, T. II. . . . . 1754  
 Perceval . . . . . 1809  
 Pitt . . . . . 1783, 1804  
 Rockingham . . . . . 1765, 1782  
 Russell . . . . . 1816, 1851  
 Sackville, Dorset . . . . . 1599, 1603  
 Sidney, Godolphin 1681, 1690, 1702  
 Stanhope . . . . . 1717  
 Walpole . . . . . 1715, 1721  
 Wellington . . . . . 1823  
 Wilmington . . . . . 1742  
 Wolsey . . . . . 1514  
 Wriothsley, Id. . . . . 1544

**Minstrels** . . . . . 1560  
**Mint, establishment of the Eng-**  
**lish.** . . . . . 928  
**Missionaries. See Eminent Persons.**

**Missions to—**

Abyssinia, Jesuit . . . . . 1552  
 Jesuit Lobo . . . . . 1650  
 Protestant . . . . . 1752  
 Africa, Edin. Miss. Soc. . . . . 1796  
 Algiers, Morav. . . . . 1741  
 America, Genevan . . . . . 1556  
     English . . . . . 1704  
     Jesuit . . . . . 1717  
     Massachusetts S. . . . . 1646  
     Wesley . . . . . 1735  
 Archipelago, Jesuit . . . . . 1717  
 Asia, central, Nestor . . . . . c500  
 Barbice, Morav. . . . . 1736  
 Britain, Gregory I. . . . . 596  
 Caffraria, Lond. Miss. Soc. . . . . 1798  
 Canada, Jesuit . . . . . 1608  
 Caspian, districts around . . . . . 1802  
 Ceylon, Dutch . . . . . 1620  
     Morav. . . . . 1741  
 China, Jesuits . . . . . 1581  
     Lond. Miss. Soc. . . . . 1813  
 Feejee Isles . . . . . 1830  
 Formosa, Dutch . . . . . 1620  
 Georgia, Capuchin . . . . . 1700  
 Greece, Jesuit . . . . . 1717  
 Greenland, Morav. . . . . 1733  
 Guinea, Romish . . . . . 1430  
 Hottentots, Morav. . . . . 1794  
 India, Jesuit . . . . . 1552  
     Baptist . . . . . 1793  
 Ireland, St. Patrick . . . . . c430  
 Japan, Jesuit . . . . . c1553  
 Java, Jesuit . . . . . 1553  
     Dutch . . . . . 1620  
 Labrador, Morav. . . . . 1752  
 Lapland, Morav. . . . . 1759  
 Mexico, Jesuit . . . . . 1521  
 Molucca, Romish . . . . . 1538  
 New Hebrides, Lond. Miss. . . . . 1841

MISSIONS, *continued*—

New Zealand, Prot. ....	1815
Nicobar, Morav. ....	1768
Otaheite ....	1798
Patagonia, Prot. ....	1852
Persia, Capuchin ....	1700
Jesuit ....	1717
Russia, Edin. Miss. Soc. ....	1802
Sandwich Islands, Prot. ....	1820
Serampore, Bapt. ....	1795
Sierra Leone, Bapt. ....	1795
South Sea Isles, Lon. Miss. ....	1796
St. Thomas Island, Morav. ....	1732
Surinam, Morav. ....	1736
Syria, Jesuit. ....	1717
Tartary, Morav. ....	1728
Nestor. .... c. 550	
Traquibar, Danish ....	1705
Turkey, Capuchin. ....	1700
Protestant. .... c. 1834	
Mississippi trade (Law) ....	1716
Mnemonics ....	4477
Mohammedanism ....	604
Mohocks ....	1700
Monachism (See <i>Orders, Ecclesiastical</i> ) ....	? 270, 305
Monarchs. See <i>Sovereigns</i> .	
Monasteries, suppression of, in England ....	1575
Monks. See <i>Monachism, Eminent Persons, Ecclesiastical Writers, Orders, Ecclesiastical, &amp;c.</i>	
Monster, the (Renwick Williams) ....	1790
Moon—map of the (Dantzig) ....	1647
Thales' eclipse of the. ....	6640
Moors invade Europe ....	173
Moralists. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Moralities, dramatic ....	1112
Moravians ....	1760
Moss-troopers, Scotland ....	1600
Mottos—See <i>Words</i> —	
Dieu et mon Droit. ....	1193
Honi soit qui mal y pense. ....	1349
Ich Dien ....	1346
Je maintiendrai ....	1638
Semper eadem ....	1702
Muggletonians ....	1657
Murderers. See <i>Executions</i> .	
MURDERS, some remarkable. See <i>Assassinations, Martyrdom, &amp;c.</i> —	
Abul-Fazl. ....	1572
Abu-Said ....	1362
Adherbal (Jugurtha) ....	4112
Alfred ....	1036
Amassa (Joab) ....	41022
Antiochus (Tryphon) ....	4142
Ardishir. .... m. ....	240
Aristomenes (Ptolemy) ....	4184
Armstrong, Sergt. ....	1802
Arrius Aper (Diocletian) ....	284
Arsinoë. ....	41
Artaxerxes III. ....	4369
Arthur ....	1203
Behram ....	1561
Bird ....	1818
Bishop St. Jago ....	1366
Blancher ....	1361
Bligh ....	1806
Bonar, Mr. and Mrs. ....	1813
Boyd, Capt. ....	18'8
British troops ....	1803
Brown, Hannah ....	1849
Burnes, Sir A. ....	1841
Chennel ....	1820
Cleopatra (Grypus) ....	4121
Colles. ....	1847
Comyn ....	1305

## MURDERS—

Cook, Capt. ....	1779
Cox, Mary ....	1797
Ctistes (Antigonus) ....	4302
Darnley ....	1567
Deindar (Othman) ....	1299
De La Rue ....	1845
Dion (Callippus) ....	4353
Edward V. ....	1483
Elah and family (Zimri) ....	4929
Ghent ....	1376
Hackett ....	1814
Hamilton (Aaron Burr) ....	1804
Hanley, Helen ....	1820
Hayes, John ....	1726
Heliogabulus ....	222
Henry III. ....	1589
Henry IV., France ....	1610
Heracles (Polysperchon) ....	4209
Hossein ....	680
Hypatia ....	415
Iphitus ....	41212
Jeremy ....	1849
Kara Mustapha ....	1644
Khosru ....	1616
Knox, Miss ....	1761
Ladislus III. ....	1290
Lamballe ....	1792
Lambe, Dr. ....	1628
La Salle ....	1686
Magelhaen ....	1522
Maguire, Thomas ....	1842
Manfredi ....	1501
Marten, M. ....	1827
Martin, Maria ....	1828
Massiva ....	4110
McNaghten, Sir W. ....	1841
Mumford, Thr. ....	1823
Naboth ....	4899
Numeranus ....	284
O'Connor ....	1849
Odenatus (Maconius) ....	267
Orius III. (Andronicus) ....	4171
Overbury, Sir I. ....	1615
Pausanias ....	4393
Pekah (Hoshec) ....	739
Percival ....	1812
Peter the Cruel ....	1369
Phryxus ....	41264
Polydorus (Polypheron) ....	4370
Ptolemy (Cleopatra) ....	444
Reay, Miss ....	1779
Rizzio ....	1565
Romulus ....	4716
Rothsay, Duke of. ....	1400
Russel, Lord Wm. ....	1840
Sforza, G. ....	1476
Sharp, Archbishop. ....	1679
Sinan ....	1595
Stapledon, W. ....	1326
Steele, Mr. ....	1807
Sylvanus ....	355
Thynne, Thomas ....	1682
Ulpian ....	228
Walsh ....	1835
Williams, Rev. J. ....	1839
Witts, De, the. ....	1672
Zechariah. ....	4840
Zobel ....	1558
Musical notation ....	1025, 1338
Musicians. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
MUTINIES—	
Adrianople ....	1445
Barakpore ....	1823
Bounty ....	1789
Constantinople ....	1628
English army ....	1649
Greek troops ....	713
India ....	1764
Jamaica ....	1776

## MUTINIES—

Nore ....	1797
Spithead ....	1797
Vellore ....	1806
Mysteries, religious dramatic	1112

## N

Nantes, edict of ....	1598
revocation of ....	1685
National debt, England ....	1693
National Gallery, London ....	1822
Nativity, festival of ....	690
Naturalization act ....	1437
Navigation laws .... 1194, 1381,	
1786, 1849 1852, 1854	
Navigators. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Navy of England ....	897
of France ....	728
Navy Office ....	1512
Negro Slavery ....	1508
emancipation act. ....	18
Newmarket races ....	1227
New Style in England ....	1751
New Year's day, celebration of	4713
Niger expedition ....	1841
Nobility by patent ....	1095
<i>Notulus leges Angliæ Mutari</i>	1236
Nonconformists ....	1623
North Briton No. 45 ....	1762
Novelists. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Numerismatists. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Nunneries. See <i>Monachism, Orders, Ecclesiastical</i> —	
England ....	620
in France ....	1763

## O

Oaths in English law ....	600
Obelisk, Rameses ....	1485
Observatory. See <i>Discoveries, Scientific, Astronomy</i> —	
Alexandria ....	4300
Armagh ....	1793
Berlin ....	1711
Bologna ....	1714
Cambridge ....	1824
Cassel ....	1561
Copenhagen ....	1657
Dublin ....	1783
Glasgow ....	1840
Greenwich ....	1675
Nuremberg ....	1678
Oxford ....	1772
Paris ....	1667
Petersburg ....	1725
Uraniburg ....	1576
Utrecht ....	1690
Old Bailey Sessions Court, London ....	1773
Oleron, Laws of ....	1194
Olympiads ....	4776
Olympic games ....	41307
Omnibuses ....	1829
O. P. (old price) riots. ....	1809
Opera ....	1590
Oracle of Delphi ....	1263
Orange brought to Europe ....	1547
Orange Lodges ....	1795
Oratorios ....	1548
Orators. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Ordeal, trial by, abolished. ....	1261
ORDERS, ECCLESIASTICAL. See <i>Monachism, Nunneries</i> —	
Bartholomites ....	1307
Suppressed ....	1650
Basilians ....	1118, 1569
Bethlehemites ....	1248

ERS, ECCLESIASTICAL, continued	
uchelins	1525
umelites	1226
urmes	1254
vestines	1272
ominicans	1215
thers of the Oratory	1577
agellants	1250
anciscans	1207
ermits	1256
oly Ghost	1468
oly Trinity	1211
suans	1367
suits	1540
St. Esprit	1578
endicants	1213
ecry, Sisters of	1260
ar Lady	1317
enitent Women	1494
por Catholics	1200
riests of the Missions	1631
edemption	1212
epentants	1360
nta Hermandad	1476
raphim	1334
ervices	1233, 1593
Januarius	1738
Louis	1693
Patrick	1703
Stephen	1660
vestrians	1231
ivitarians	1198
xulils	1227
salines	1198
arfare of Christ	1325
hite Coats	1396
hite Monks	1319
ers of Knighthood. See knighthood.	
ntalists. See Eminent Persons.	
an asylums (See <i>Foundling ospitals</i> )	105
tion	503
land route to India	1841

## P

nters. See Eminent Persons.	
nting, Schools of. See <i>Schools.</i>	
aces. See <i>Public Edifices.</i>	
enque, ruins of	1750
edects	33
discovered at Amalfi	1137
atheon	25
atomimes	a22
al Aggression	1850
ishes in Engd. fixed	636
ish registers begun	1536
liament fixed by charter	1215
liamentary reporting 1736, 1759	
PLACEMENTS. See <i>Ministries</i> —	
addle, the	1614
Barebone"	1653
british	1707
abal	1679
izabeth's first	1559
imperial	1801
ong	1640
ilitary	1648
"Mongrel"	1144
liament	? 1116, 1264
reformed	1832
PARTIES—	
Chartist	1838
Conservatives	1826
Defenders, Ireland	1784
hronde	1791
"Hats" and "Caps"	1722
Know Nothings	1853

PARTIES—	
Levellers	1762
Manchester School	1841
Mountain	1791
Orangemen	1790
Poellites	1841
Radicals	1818
The Levellers	1825
The Lone Star	1818
"The Tea," Boston	1744
Tory	1688
Tugenbund, use of	1803
United Irishmen	1793
Vonckists	1789
Whig	1688
Whiteboys	1775
"White Caps"	1764
Passing bell, the	c. 569
Passover	1491
Patents of nobility	1344
PEACE, Treaties, and Truces—	
Abo	1743, 1818
Adrianople	1829
Atolia and Rome	6190
Aix-la-Chapelle	1647, 1668, 1748
Alacebas	1479
Algiers, Britain	1824
Alt. Ranstadt	463
Amboise	1563, 1564
Antalcidas	6388
Ath	1257
Athens and Macedon	a423, 346
Athens and Sparta	a374
Austria, France	1809
Austria, Prussia	1854
Austria, Turkey	1615
Baden	1713
Baenols	1484
Basle, France, Prussia	1795
Bayonne	1385
Belgrade	1739
Bergerac	1577
Berwick	1639
Blois	1504, 1512
Breslau	1742
Bretigni	1360
Britain and Spain	1630, 1719, 1808
Britain, Turkey	1809
Bromsebro	1645
Cambra	1529
Cambresis	1559
Camorra	1606
Campo, Formio	1797
Cardis	1661
Carthage and Syracuse	a383, 306
Chartres	1409
Chierasco	1631
China, Britain	1842
Corsica, Genoa	1733
Crotoy	1470
Denmark, Sweden	1789
Dresden	1745
Dunkirk	1348
England	1604
Eriwan	1732
Falezzy	1711
Fleix	1580
Fountainbleau	1679, 1785
France and England	1514, 1563
France, Russia	1801
France and Sardinia	1796
France, Spain	1795
Fredericksham	1809
Fribourg	1516
Fussen	1745
Germany, Turkey	1563
Ghent	1576, 1814
Goolistan	1813
Greece and Persia	521
Hague	1688

PEACE—	
Hamburgli	1762
Holland and England	1784
Holland and Portugal	1641
Holland, Britain	1673
Hubertsburg	1763
Hungary, Turkey	1568
Italy, Turkey	1573
Jonkoping	1809
Judea and Syria	a1 3
Kiel	1814
Kutchuk-Kainardji	1774
Larkmanshai	1828
Lisbon	1668
Litvatovock	1606
London	1720, 1854
Longjumeau	1568
Lunbeck	1629
Luneville	1801
Martinego	1441
Mexico, France	1839
Nimegfen	1678
Nismes	1629
Nystadt	1721
Oliva	1660
Orebro	1813
Paris	1763
Passan	1552
Passaronty	1718
Peronne	1475
Persia	a449
Persia and Rome	398
100 years with Persia	422
Persia, Turkey	1611, 1618, 1727
Poland and Sweden	1720
Poland, Livonia	1557
Pondicherry	1754
Pontoise	1858
Poorunda	1776
Portugal and Spain	1751
Prague	1635
Presburg	1805
Prussia	1807
Pyrenees	1658
Radstadt	1714
Ratisbone	1630
Rome and Carthage	a201
Romans and Goths	251, 382
Romans and Roxolani	118
Rome and Thrace	a197
Rome, Macedon	205
Rome, Parthia	217, 237
Rome, Persia	277, 376, 384
Roskilde	1658
Russia	1472
Russia, Britain	1811
Russia, Persia	1811
Russia, Sweden	1557
Russia and Turkey	1682
Russian Turkey	1681
Ryswick	1697
Samnites	a341
Sardinia, France	1796
Savoy, Spain	1617
Scotland	1369
Segovia	1467
Spåröd	1613
Spain, Algiers	1786
Stettin	1570
St. Germain	1570
St. Ildefonso	1778
Sweden, Britain	1810
Szistowa	1791
Teflis	1797
Teschchen	1779
Thorn	1466
Tournay	1385
Travendahl	1700
Troyes	1564
Tuesina	1595

PEACE, *continued*—

Turin	1831
Turkey and Persia	1639, 1823
Ulm	1647
Utrecht	1713
Valery	1576
Vandals and Romans	271
Venice, Austria	1617
Venice, Turkey	1670
Verona	1593
Versailles	1783
Vienna	1606, 1725, 1738, 1809
Vincennes	1405
Weselac	1790
Westminster	1654
Westphalia	1648
Wiasma	1634
Yassi	1792
Zapolla	1582
Zara	1358
Zurawno	1679
Peace Congress, first	1849
Peeping Tom of Coventry	1650
Penal laws against Catholics	
1547, 1570, 1667, 1691, 1694,	
1697, 1698, 1703, 1708, 1709,	
1716, 1719, 1725, 1727, 1739,	
1755, 1790, 1791, 1793, 1851	
repealed	1782, 1829
Penance	157
Penny postage, uniform	1840
PERSECUTIONS, &c. See <i>Martyrdom, Massacres, &amp;c.</i> —	
Arminians	1618
Bohemian Protestants	1620
Catholics, Greece	754
Catholics in Africa	432
China	1785
Christians 41, 65, 95, 118, 202,	
250, 258, 272, 303, 337, 1785	
Christians at Lyons and	
Vienna	177
Covenanters	1666
Damascus	366
England	1567
France	1568
Franciscans	1318
Jesuits	1685
Jews 1704, 1257, 1287, 1321, 1353	
Netherlands	1568
Nonconformists	1617
Protestants 1555, 1684, 1698,	
1724, 1725, 1730, 1731, 1795	
Puritans	1567, 1608, 1670
Reformers, Scotland	1539
Religion	1555
Roman Catholics	1559
R. Stratford le Bow	1556
Scotland	1684
Soonies	1307
Waldenses	1655, 1686
Peter Peace, Britain	725
Philologists. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
Philosophers. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
Phrenology	1803
Physicians. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
Physiognomy	1776
Piano-fortes	? 1716, 1722
Pie-poudre Court	1476
PLAGUE, &c. See <i>Cholera</i> —	
<i>Cholera</i> —	
Arabia	1821
Berlin	1831
China	1820
Crimea	1854
Dantzic	1831
Denmark, &c.	1834
Dublin	1832
Edinburgh	1832
Egypt	1834

PLAGUE, &c.—*Cholera*—

England	1849
France, Isle of	1819
Glasgow	1832
India	1818
Khorassan	1836
Mexico	1833
New York	1832
Nuddeah	1817
Palestine	1824
Paris	1832
Persia	1822
Russia	1830
Sunderland	1831
Syria, &c.	1823
Turkey	1831
<i>Fever</i> —	
Spain	1821
Typhus icteroides—	
England, epidemic	1800
Spain	1800
<i>Yellow</i> —	
America, north coast of	1796
Cadiz	1819
Gibraltar	1804, 1814, 1828
Philadelphia	1699, 1762
Spain	1803
West Indies	1732, 1745
<i>Pestilence</i> —	
Egypt	1128
Europe	1348
India	a29
Rome a463, a399, a365, 77,	
252, 262	
Scotland	1328
Syracuse	a396
Tabriz	1345
<i>Plague</i> —	
Agina	a1250
Aleppo	1762
Athens	a430
Brussels	1489, 1578
Canaan	a1017
Carthage	a404
Constantinople	
1613, 1781, 1782, 1817	
Egypt	1491, 1783, 1836
in Napoleon's army	1799
England	1436
Europe 174, 407, 546, 1345, 1576	
France	1613
Germany	1353
Holland	1563
Italy	a180, 187, 270
Jerusalem	a1760
Judea	a1141
London 1593, 1625, 1665, 1832	
Great	1665
Malta	1813
Marseilles	1720
Naples	1654
Numidia	126
Paris	1668
Persia	1293, 1571
Portugal	1480
Rome	a203, 464, 738, 1590
Russia	1774
Syracuse	a396
Syria	1660
Troy	a1190
Venice	1818
Verma	1713, 1818
<i>Sweating sickness</i> —	
England	1481
Planets. See <i>Discoveries, Scientific.</i>	
Plantagenets	? 966, 1154, 1483
Plaster of Paris Likenesses	1466
Players. See <i>Actors—Eminent Persons.</i>	
Poets. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	

## POETS, LAUREATE—

Gibber, C.	d. 1757
Daniel, S.	d. 1619
Davenant, Sir W.	d. 1668
Dryden	deposed 1688
Eusden, Lord	1730
Jonson, B.	d. 1637
Pye, H. J.	d. 1813
Rowe, N.	d. 1718
Shadwell, T.	1692
Spenser, E.	d. 1593
Sonthey, R.	d. 1843
Tate, N.	d. 1715
Tennyson, A.	appointed 1850
Warton, T.	d. 1790
Whitehead, W.	d. 1785
Wordsworth, W.	d. 1850
Political economy	1776
Polyglot Bible, first	1514-17
Pompeii, ruins of, discovered	1750
Popes. See <i>Sovereigns</i>	
Popish plot	1605
Porteous riot, Edinburgh	1736
Potatoes brought to Britain	1563
Failure of	1845
Praetors	a265
Pragmatic Sanction, Austria	1439
Premiers. See <i>Ministries.</i>	
Presbyterianism, Scotland	1560
<i>Prebender</i> —	
Chevalier de St. George 1688, 1765	
Prince Charles	1720, 1807
Prime Ministers. See <i>Ministries.</i>	
Primogeniture	1058
Prince of Wales	1284
Principality of Chester	1398
Printing. See <i>Inventions</i>	
PRIORIES. See <i>Abbeys, Cathedrals, &amp;c.</i> —	
Banchoir, founded	446
Benedictine convent burnt	
at Lewes	1077
Blantyre, burnt	1296
Buckland	1278
Creak	1206
Dartford	1372
Dunstablebury	1279
Fristholstoke	1222
Holland	1309
Maxtock	1337
Norton, burnt	1210
Wetherall	1080
Prisons. See <i>Public Edifices.</i>	
Privy Council	895
<i>Propaganda fide, congregatio de</i>	1622
Prophets and Prophetesses. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
Protestantism	1529
Psychologists. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
PUBLIC EDIFICES, some remarkable. See <i>Abbeys, Cathedrals, Priors, Universities, &amp;c.</i> —	
<i>Amsterdam</i> —	
New Church	1446
Stadthuis, the	1648
<i>Berlin</i> —	
Konigstadt Theatre	1824
Royal Museum	1829
St. Nicholas Church	1223
<i>Berne</i> —	
Burgerspital	1500
Inselspital	1560
Münster, the	1405
<i>Breslau</i> —	
Church of the Holy Cross	1288
Saltzring	1828
St. Dorothea's Church	1350
St. Elizabeth's Church	1525
University	1702

PUBLIC EDIFICES, *continued*—

*Brussels*—  
 Hotel de Ville.....1401  
 Notre Dame de la Chapelle 131  
 Notre Dame des Victoires 128  
 Palace.....1784  
 St. Gudule Church.....1010

*Christiana*—  
 University.....1811

*Copenhagen*—  
 Christianberg.....1740

*Dublin*—  
 Castle.....1205  
 Royal Society.....1749  
 Trinity College.....1560

*Edinburgh*—  
 Castle.....1480  
 Parliament House.....1660  
 Heriot's Hospital.....1660  
 Holyrood.....1128

*Florence*—  
 Convent.....1777  
 Duomo.....1390-1480  
 San Francisco el Grande.....1476  
 San Lorenzo Church.....1460

*Frankfort, on Maine*—  
 Roemer.....1260  
 St. Bartholomew.....1415

*Glasgow*—  
 Cathedral.....1123-1260  
 Exchange.....1829  
 Hunterian Museum.....1820  
 Infirmary.....1816  
 University.....1450

*London*—  
 Bank of England.....1734  
 British Museum.....1810  
 India House.....1799  
 Mansion House.....1739-1753  
 National Gallery.....1832-1837  
 Parliament House.....1840  
 St. Paul's Cathedral.....1675-1710  
 Tower.....1078  
 University, the Lon. 1827-1829  
 Westminster Abbey.....610-1066  
 Whitehall.....1619

*Lyons*—  
 Church of St. Nizier.....1560  
 Hotel de Ville.....1646-55

*Madrid*—  
 Royal Palace.....1550

*Moscow*—  
 Cathedral of the Assump-  
 tion of the Virgin.....1326  
 Cathedral of the Transfig-  
 uration.....1328  
 Exercise House, the.....1817  
 Foundling Hospital.....1763  
 Kremlin.....1367, 1816

*Naples*—  
 San Francisco de Paola.....1819

*Paris*—  
 Bourse.....1808-1824  
 Hotel de Ville.....1533-1606  
 Louvre, Old.....1530-1548  
 Luxemburg.....1614  
 Notre Dame.....1010-1260  
 Observatory.....1667-1672  
 Palais Royal.....1781  
 Sorbonne.....1650

*Rome*—  
 Church of Santa Maria .. 1375  
 Spirito Santo.....1432  
 St. Peter.....1506-190  
 Collegio Romano.....1564  
 Palazzo Barbarini.....1640  
 Caffarelli.....1513  
 Corsini.....1729  
 Farnese.....1526  
 Post Office.....1838

PUBLIC EDIFICES—

*Salamanca*—  
 University.....1222

*Stockholm*—Cathedral.....1516

*St. Petersburg*—  
 Academy of Sciences.....1799  
 Cathedral of St. Alexander 1790  
 Fortress.....1706  
 Palace, the Marble.....1770  
 Palace, the Summer.....1742  
 Palace, the Taurida.....1783  
 Palace, the Winter.....1754  
 Smolnoi Monastery.....1742  
 St. Peter's Cathedral.....1712  
 St. Vladimir, Church of...1811

*Upsal*—  
 Cathedral.....1238  
 University.....1478

*Venice*—  
 Biblioteca Vecchia.....1536  
 Campanile.....1148  
 Church of the Jesuits.....1728  
 Duomo.....976  
 La Carita.....1561  
 La Dogana.....1682

*Vienna*—  
 Belvedere Palace.....1724  
 Exchange.....1822  
 Leichtenstein Palace.....1806  
 Standeshans.....1834  
 St. Stephen's.....1144  
 War Office.....1775  
 Weillburg.....1823

*Warsaw*—  
 Exchange.....1814  
 Holy Cross Church.....1682  
 St. Borromeo.....1813  
 University.....1816

*Washington*—Capitol.....1801

Public-house licenses.....1621  
 Purgatory, doctrine of.....250  
 Puritans.....1580  
 Puseyism.....1841

Q

Quadruple alliance.....1718  
 Quæstor.....454  
 Quakers.....1650  
 Quarantine.....1127  
 Queen Anne's Bounty.....1704  
 Queen Caroline, trial of...1820  
 Queens. See *Sovereigns*.  
 Quietism.....1697  
 Quills.....553  
 Quoits.....1453

R

Rabbis. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Radicals.....1818  
 Ragman's roll.....1296  
 Railway panic year.....1845

*RAILWAYS in Great Britain—completed*  
 Aberdeen.....1850  
 Arbroath and Forfar.....1839  
 Belfast and Ballymena.....1848  
 Belfast and County Down 1850  
 Birmingham and Derby .. 1839  
 Birmingham and Gloucester 1840  
 Bristol and Exeter.....1844  
 Caledonian.....1848  
 Glasgow and Gairkirk.....1831  
 Glas., Paisley, Greenock...1840  
 Chester and Birkenhead.....1840  
 Chester and Holyhead.....1849  
 Cork and Passage.....1850  
 Dublin and Belfast Junction 1852  
 Dublin and Drogheda.....1844  
 Dublin and Kingston.....1834

RAILWAYS—

Dublin and Wicklow.....1855  
 Dundalk and Enniskillen...1849  
 Dundee and Arbroath.....1840  
 Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen 1847  
 Durham and Sunderland...1836  
 East Anglian.....1848  
 Eastern Counties.....1836  
 Eastern Union.....1849  
 East Lancashire.....1846  
 Edinburgh and Glasgow...1842  
 Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee 1848  
 Glasgow and South-Western 1849  
 Glasgow and Ayr.....1840  
 Glas., Dumfries, & Carlisle 1848  
 Gloucester and Cheltenham 1858  
 Grand Junction.....1837  
 Great Northern.....1852  
 Great Southern and Western  
 of Ireland.....1849  
 Great Western.....1810  
 Lancashire and Yorkshire...1841  
 Lancaster and Carlisle...1847  
 Liver., Crosby, & Southport 1850  
 Liverpool and Manchester 1830  
 London and Birmingham...1838  
 London and Blackwall.....1846  
 London and Brighton.....1849  
 London and Greenwich...1838  
 London and North-Western 1846  
 London and South-Western 1839  
 Londonderry & Enniskillen 1854  
 Manchester and Birmingham 1840  
 Manchester and Bolton.....1853  
 Manchester and Leeds.....1839  
 Manchester, Sheffield, and  
 Lincoln.....1847  
 Maryport and Carlisle.....1845  
 Midland and Gt. West Irel. 1851  
 Midland Counties.....1840  
 Monkland.....1826  
 Newcastle and Berwick.....1847  
 Newcastle and Carlisle...1839  
 North British.....1846  
 North-Eastern Berwick...1849  
 North-Eastern Leeds.....1849  
 North-Eastern York.....1848  
 North Midland.....1840  
 North of Scotland.....1853  
 North Staffordshire.....1850  
 North Union.....1838  
 Oxford, Worcester, and Wol-  
 verhampton.....1850  
 Scottish Central.....1848  
 Scottish Midland Junction 1843  
 Shrewsbury and Brongham 1849  
 Shrewsbury and Chester...1843  
 Shropshire Union.....1849  
 Slamannan.....1840  
 South Devon.....1849  
 South-Eastern.....1846  
 South Staffordshire.....1849  
 South Wales.....1854  
 Stockton and Darlington...1825  
 Taff Vale.....1840  
 Trent Valley.....1847  
 Ulster.....1848  
 Ulster of Neath.....1853  
 Waterford and Kilkenny...1853  
 Waterford and Limerick...1853  
 West Cornwall.....1852  
 York and North Midland...1840

*French*—  
 Eastern of France.....1851  
 Lyons & the Mediterranean 1854  
 Northern of France.....1852  
 Paris and Lyons.....1854  
 Paris and Orleans.....1854  
 Paris and Rouen.....1852  
 Rouen and Harne.....1850

Rainbow theory of—	
Descartes' .....	1629
Kepler's .....	1611
Newton's .....	1638
Rape of—	
Ganymede .....	a1241
Helen first .....	a1213
second .....	1198
Lucretia .....	a509
Sabine Women .....	a750
REBELLIONS—See <i>Revolutions</i> , <i>Insurrections, Riots, Wars—Civil</i> , <i>Revolts, Mutinies, &amp;c.</i> —	
Afghanistan .....	1534
Alexandria .....	a130
America .....	1774-1782
Arcadia, women of .....	a720
Argyle's .....	1685
Araggon .....	1395
Cadiz .....	1303
Cesarea .....	66
Canada .....	1836
Castile .....	1519
China .....	1642
Conde .....	1651
Delhi .....	1488
Egypt .....	a460
Eleuths .....	1744
England 1088-90, 1139, 1153, 1189, 1215, 1312, 1321, 1381, 1388, 1399, 1400, 1403, 1451, 1452-61, 1470, 1485, 1486, 1492, 1497, 1549, 1553, 1554, 1600, 1609, 1639-49, 1662-7, 1685	
Germany .....	1516
Ghent .....	1449
Greece .....	1823
Hadad and Rezon .....	a980
Ireland .....	1398, 1449, 1537, 1599-61, 1651, 1797, 1893, 1848
Jehu .....	a684
Ketts .....	1549
Koniah .....	1560
Korah and Dathan .....	a1453
Lahore .....	1844
Liege .....	1467
Novgorod .....	1581
Rio-Grande .....	1837
Rome .....	a289
Scotland .....	1480, 1516, 1666, 1715, 1745
Servia .....	1848
Sicily .....	1197
Spain .....	1281, 1469
Sweden .....	1523
Switzerland .....	1307
Thessaly .....	1419
Turkey .....	292, 1510, 1560
Tyrone .....	1598
Virginia .....	1676
Wales .....	1095, 1401
Yogis .....	1665
Receipt stamps .....	1782
Reformation in—	
Bohemia .....	1405
Denmark .....	1521
England .....	1560, 1534, 1547, 1558
France .....	1529
Germany .....	1517
Ireland .....	1535
Netherlands .....	1562
Scotland .....	1560
Sweden .....	1530
Switzerland .....	1519
Reform bill .....	1832
Reformers. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Regency bills .....	1788, 1830, 1840
Reign of Terror, France .....	1791-4
Rents first made payable in England in money .....	1135

Repeal of the Irish union agita- tion .....	1829-1844
Restoration, England .....	1660
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, Xenophon's .....	a401
Reviews—	
Athenæum .....	1830
British and Foreign .....	1835
British Quarterly .....	1845
Critic .....	1844
Dublin .....	1836
Eclectic .....	1818
Edinburgh .....	1802
Foreign .....	1827
Literary Gazette .....	1817
Monthly .....	1749
North British .....	1843
Retrospective .....	1820
Quarterly .....	1804
Westminster .....	1824
REVOLTS—See <i>Rebellions, In- surrections, Riots, Mutinies</i> , <i>Wars—Civil, &amp;c.</i> —	
Abner .....	a1050
Absalom .....	a1023
Antioch .....	a162
Antium .....	459
Arabia .....	1633
Armenia .....	a189
Artabazas .....	a356
Athens .....	a411
Batavia .....	1566
Belgium .....	409, 1789
Bergams, &c. .....	1797
Bhurtpoor .....	1825
Boston .....	1770
Brazil .....	1826
Bretagne .....	1378
Britain .....	62
Bruges .....	1302
Canaburi .....	a22
Carausius against Rome .....	287
Caucaneus .....	1850
Cheronites .....	710
China .....	1804
Chios, Rhodes, Byzantium .....	a357
Constantinople .....	1730
Coorg .....	1834
Cracow .....	1836
Dacians .....	101
Dalmatia .....	6
Denmark .....	1660
Edomites .....	a888
Egypt .....	a436, 1591, 1770, 1831
England .....	1491
Falisci .....	a250
Fidenæ and Veii .....	a665
Flemings .....	1382
France .....	1220, 1369, 1486
Frisons .....	28
Gaiinas .....	400
Gaul .....	68, 224, 355
Genoa .....	1507
Georgia .....	1783
Germany .....	1798
Gondebald .....	477
Guzerat .....	1580
Hungarian protestants .....	1620
Hungary .....	1637, 1665, 1678, 1685
India .....	1556, 1579, 1728, 1784
Italy .....	1401, 1553
Jeroboam .....	a975
Jovinus .....	412
Judea .....	a111
Karmanica .....	1503
Languedoc .....	1378
La Plata .....	1814
Lesbos .....	a428
Lusitania .....	68
Madrid .....	1765

REVOLTS—	
Mainotes .....	168
Mauritania .....	37
Median .....	a710
Mehemet Ali .....	182
Messina .....	167
Moabites .....	a890
Moorish .....	157
Moors .....	150
Narbonne .....	75
Naxos .....	a460
Netherlands 1304, 1560, 1561, 1570	
Normandy .....	1350
Paraguay .....	181
Paris .....	1588, 1640
Parma, Guelfs in .....	124
Parthia .....	a140
Pernambuco .....	1690
Persia .....	a1733, 226, 1580
Peru .....	1535, 1829
Poland .....	1713, 1799
Portugal .....	1641, 1800
Privernium .....	a350
Rome .....	a47, 143
Russia .....	1605, 1690
Sarmatia .....	33
Scotland .....	1300
Servia .....	1804, 1800
Servia, &c. .....	1358
Servian .....	1800
Sicily .....	1246, 1280, 1820
Spain .....	1570
Sparta, Helots at .....	a46
St. Petersburg .....	1762
St. Domingo .....	1840
Sweden .....	1433, 1788
Tartary .....	1790
Thasos .....	a46
Thebans .....	a330
Trachonites .....	a8
Turkey .....	746, 1481, 1590, 1595, 1605, 1748, 1786, 1807, 1815, 1830
Ukraine Cossacks .....	1640
Verona .....	1790
Wallachia, &c. .....	1321
REVOLUTIONS—See <i>Revolts</i> , <i>Riots, Insurrections, Mutinies</i> , <i>&amp;c.</i> —	
America .....	1775
Aranjuez .....	1808
Athens .....	1840
Belgium .....	1830
Brazil .....	1821, 1822, 1831
Brunswick .....	1830
Buenos Ayres .....	1850
Cadiz .....	1820
Denmark .....	1772
Domingo, St. .....	1771
Eastern Empire .....	1453
England .....	1688
France .....	1560, 1789, 1830, 1848
Geneva .....	1793, 1794
Genoa .....	1797
Germany .....	1848
Holland .....	1787, 1795, 1813
Hungary .....	1848
Italy .....	1848
Lisbon .....	1835
Monte Video .....	1853
Netherlands .....	1830
Paris .....	1789, 1794, 1797
Persia .....	a331
Poland .....	1791, 1830
Portugal .....	1583, 1667, 1820
Rome .....	1347
Russia .....	1730, 1762
Sweden .....	1772, 1809
Venice .....	1797
Western Empire .....	1273

hetoricians. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	Rosicrucians .....1302	SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY—
ialto, bridge of.....1570	Roundheads.....1641	<i>Schools of the Revival—</i>
ights, bills of.....1628, 1689	Royal Academy.....1765	French—
ions—See <i>Rebellions, Insurrections, Revolts, Mutinies, &amp;c.</i> —	Rump parliament.....1649	Cartesianism.....1650
Belfast.....1852	Rye house plot.....1683	Cyclopedism.....1751-1772
Birkenhead.....1850		Eclecticism.....1811
Birmingham.....1763, 1791		Ideology.....1745
Boston.....1770		Spinozism.....1662
Breslau.....1817		Germany—
Bridport.....1816		Fichteism.....1796
Britain.....1686, 1715, 1768, 1772, 1819, 1829		Hegelianism.....1802
Brussels.....1533, 1834		Jacobism.....1780
Carlsruhe.....1848		Kantism.....1780
Catalonia.....1640		Leibnitzianism.....1699
Champs de Mars.....1791		Scotch—
Cincinnati.....1842		Hamiltonism.....1820
Constantinople.....404		Hutchesonism.....1729
Damascus.....1832		Reidism.....1760
Dean, the forest of.....1831		Science. See <i>Discoveries—Scientific.</i>
Donauworth.....1606		Scriptures, the Holy. See <i>Bibles.</i>
Edinburgh.....1811		Malerbi'a translation, Venice 1471
England.....1800		Sistine edition.....1590
Midland counties.....1831		Paul IV. prohibits 48 edits. of 1559
France.....1832		Sculptors. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>
Frankfort.....1848		Secularians. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>
Gin.....1736		Sects. See <i>Heresies, Sectarians, &amp;c.</i> —
Glasgow, &c.....1816, 1848		Abhorrents.....1680
Heidelberg.....1848		Abrahamites.....800
Ireland.....1724, 1822, 1831		Abstinentes.....1790
Ireland, Tithe.....1832		Adamites.....130, 1312
Isle of Man.....1821		Adrianists.....34
Jerusalem.....41		Agapemonians.....1850
Judea.....46		Agyrnians.....694
Kent.....1838		Albigenscs.....1268
Limrick.....1830		Anabaptists.....1525, 1533
Liverpool.....1851, 1855		Antinomians.....1538
London.....1221		Anti-Trinitarians.....180
London, &c.....1766, 1816		Apollinarians.....378
London, Gordon.....1779		Apostolici.....360
London, "O. P.".....1809		Arabici.....207
Luddite.....1811		Ardeans.....380
Lyons.....1894		Arians.....310, 315
Manchester.....1779, 1824		Ariemonists.....268
Medard, St.....1561		Armenians.....1618
Montreal.....1833, 1849		Arminians.....1229
Munich.....1818		Arsenites.....1265
Nantes.....1836		Bartholomites.....1307
Netherlands.....1566, 1567		Bianchi.....1399
Newport.....1833		Bourignonists.....1670
Norfolk.....1822		Brownists.....1531
Norwich.....1271, 1827		Buchanites.....1779
Paris.....1750, 1831, 1839, 1850		Buddhaism.....1000
Peep c <sup>d</sup> day boys.....1789		Cainites.....153
Philadelphia.....1843		Cameronians.....1680
Porteous.....1736		Congregationalism.....1647
Rebeccaite, the.....1843		Donatists.....310
Rome.....a68, a52, 43, 1559		Elescata.....115
Quebec.....1853		Eneratite.....167
Sacheverell.....1710		Free Church.....1843
Salonica.....1666		Heraclidæe.....1208
Scotland.....1797		Herodians.....a28
Malt Tax.....1728		Hieracites.....291
Somersetshire.....1816		Hussites.....1432
Stockport.....1852		Hutchinsonians.....1726
St. Petersburg, cholera.....1832		Illuminati.....1570
Todmorton.....1838		Lollards.....1315
United States.....1835		Lniferians.....351
Vienna.....1798		Lutheranism.....1516
Westminster school.....1818		Mahometans.....622
Wilkes, the.....1769		Manichæan.....240
Wittemberg.....1568		Marionites.....155
Wolverhampton.....1835		Melchizedechians.....203
Yorkshire, &c.....1811		Methodists.....1730
Romance.....398		Milbrooke.....1824
Rome.....a753		Millenarii.....181
Rosary.....? 1093, 1202		Montanists.....171
Roses, wars of.....1455-1486		Moravians.....1760
		Mormons.....1833
		Nazarenes.....109

## SECTS, continued—

Nestorians .....	43
Novatians .....	252
Patricians .....	213
Photin .....	343
Pietists .....	1670
Priscillianists .....	380
Protestants .....	1529
Puritans .....	1559
Puseyites .....	1836
Quakers .....	1647
Quietists .....	1681
Quintillians .....	161
Roundheads .....	1641
Sabbatarians .....	1618
Saducees .....	a200
Samaritan .....	a444
Samaritans .....	a408
Sandemonians .....	1723
Semi-Pelagian .....	431
Severians .....	181
Socialists .....	1826
Society of Friends .....	1647
Socinians .....	1660
Southcottites .....	1806
Stadians .....	1220
St. Simonians .....	1800
Swedenborgian .....	1740, 1828
Theists .....	1660
Ubiquitarians .....	1540
Unitarians .....	1550
Universalists .....	420
Wahabes .....	1752
Water lily .....	1775
Zanzaleans .....	535

Scientist, Italy .....	1600-1680
Septembrizers .....	1792
Septuagint .....	a277
Settlement, the law of .....	1662

SETTLEMENTS — See *Colonization, Captures, Discoveries—Geographical, &c.*—

Aden .....	1518
Aeneas in Italy .....	a1181
Australia, North .....	1838
Australia, South .....	1836
Bermudas .....	1612
Brunswick, New .....	1748
Canada .....	1608
Cape of Good Hope .....	1651
Cayenne .....	1625
Ceylon .....	1644
Cos and Rhodes .....	a952
Darien .....	1510
Ethiopians .....	a1615
Montserrat .....	1632
Mozambique .....	1508
New Orleans .....	1718
Nova Scotia .....	1748
N. S. Wales .....	1788
Port Louis .....	1716
Roanoke .....	1585

Ship money .....	1007, 1634
------------------	------------

Ships .....	a1485
-------------	-------

Shipwreck, the law of .....	1275
-----------------------------	------

## SHIPWRECKS, remarkable—

Abercrombie Robinson .....	1842
Abergavenny .....	1805
Active .....	1803
Aeneas .....	1805
Agatha .....	1808
Ajax .....	1807
Albert .....	1843
Alert .....	1823
Amanda .....	1841
Amazon .....	1797
Amazon .....	1852
Ambuscade .....	1801
Amelia .....	1841
Amelia Thomson .....	1843

## SHIPWRECKS—

Amethyst .....	1811
Amphitrite .....	1833
Andromeda .....	1750
Anne Jane .....	1853
Anson .....	1807
Anson .....	1808
Antelope .....	1803
Apollo .....	1804
Apollo .....	1837
Arctic .....	1854
Ariadne .....	1850
Ariel .....	1820
Assistance .....	1802
Astrea .....	1808
Astrolabe .....	1788
Athénienne .....	1806
Aurora, frigate .....	1769
Aurora .....	1803
Bangalore .....	1802
Barbadoes .....	1780
Barham .....	1811
Bengal .....	1815
Birkenhead .....	1852
Blanche .....	1805
Blanche .....	1807
Blenden Hall .....	1821
Blonde frigate .....	1784
Boadicea .....	1816
Boreas .....	1807
Boussole .....	1788
Boyne .....	1795
Brazen .....	1800
British Queen .....	1814
Caleb Grimshaw .....	1849
Cameleon .....	1780
Cameleon .....	1834
Catharine .....	1843
Cato .....	1783
Centaur .....	1782
Charlemont Packet .....	1790
Chevalier .....	1854
Circe .....	1803
City of Bristol .....	1840
Conqueror .....	1843
Count Religiosa .....	1783
Cumberland Packet .....	1804
Dædalus .....	1813
Dalhousie .....	1853
Danae .....	1800
Dart .....	1824
Deal Castle .....	1780
Defence .....	1811
Donna Maria .....	1850
Doris .....	1805
Drake .....	1822
Droits de l'Homme .....	1797
Duchess of Wellington .....	1816
Duke of Sutherland .....	1853
Earl of Moira .....	1821
Earl of Wemyss .....	1833
Edmund .....	1850
Elberfeldt .....	1844
Eliza .....	1810
Ellesmere .....	1822
Endeavour .....	1780
Ethalion .....	1799
Europa .....	1854
Exmouth .....	1847
Experiment .....	1832
Fairy .....	1840
Fanny .....	1803
Fanny .....	1828
Fantouine .....	1843
Favourite .....	1854
Felix .....	1807
Forfarshire .....	1838
Frith .....	1809
Ganges .....	1807
General Barker .....	1781

## SHIPWRECKS—

George the IV. ....	185
Glasgow .....	181
Glorieux .....	17
Governor Fenner .....	18
Great Britain .....	18
Grosvenor .....	178
Halswell .....	178
Hamilton .....	18
Hannibal .....	181
Harpooner .....	181
Hartwell .....	173
Hector .....	178
Henri IV. ....	181
Hero .....	181
Hibernia .....	183
Hindustan .....	181
Independence .....	182
Invincible .....	180
Isabella .....	184
James Cook .....	184
Jessie Logan .....	184
John Lloyd .....	184
Juliana .....	182
Kent .....	182
Killarney .....	183
King George .....	180
La Bache .....	178
La Determinée .....	180
La Minerve .....	180
La Polka .....	185
La Tribune .....	179
Lady Hobart .....	180
Lady Munro .....	182
Lady Nugent .....	185
Lady Sherbrooke .....	183
Laurel .....	178
Lily .....	185
Lord Castlereagh .....	184
Lord Melville .....	181
Lord William Bentinck .....	184
Magicienne .....	181
Manchester .....	184
Manchester .....	185
Manilla .....	181
Margaret .....	184
Margate .....	180
Marianna .....	185
Marlborough .....	180
Mary Florence .....	185
Mastiff .....	180
Medora .....	184
Melville .....	180
Menai .....	178
Minotaur .....	181
Missouri .....	184
Naias .....	180
Nassau .....	179
Nantilus .....	180
Neriadne .....	185
Newry .....	183
Ocean Monarch .....	184
Orion .....	185
Osprey .....	184
Ouzel, galley .....	1700
Pandora .....	1791
Pandora .....	1811
Pegasus .....	1843
Phoenix .....	1780
Phoenix .....	1843
Poland .....	1840
Pomone .....	1811
President .....	1841
Prince .....	1854
Prince of Wales .....	1807
Proserpine .....	1799
Protector .....	1838
Queen .....	1843
Queen, transport .....	1800
Queen, East Indiaman .....	1800

IPWRECKS. *continued*—

Queen Charlotte	1800
Queen Charlotte	1818
Queen Victoria	1843
Queen Victoria	1853
Families	1782
Reliance	1842
Repulse	1800
Resistance	1798
Resistance	1803
Resistance	1854
Robert	1823
Rochdale	1807
Romney	1804
Rosalind	1850
Rothsay Castle	1831
Royal Adelaide	1850
Royal Charlotte	1798
Royal George	1782
Saldanha	1811
Satellite	1810
Scarborough	1780
Seahorse	1816
Seine	1803
Severn	1804
Shandon	1854
Sidney	1806
Solway	1841
Spitfire	1842
St. George	1811
St. George	1830
St. George	1852
St. Paul	59
Stirling	1828
Stirling Castle	1780
Sniffsaute	1803
Swan	1782
Tartarus	1804
Taylor	1854
Thames	1822
Thames	1811
Thunderer	1780
Tiger	1854
Tweed	1817
Union	1792
United Kingdom	1833
Venerable	1804
Venus	1828
Victor	1780
Victoria	1852
Victory	1774
Victory	1803
Ville de Paris	1782
Viscount Melbourne	1842
Waterloo	1842
Waterwitch	1833
Wilberforce	1844
William and Mary	1817
William Browne	1841
William Huskisson	1840
Winterton	1792
icilian vespers	1282

REGES, Blockades, Bombardments, &c.— See *Captures, Conquests, Settlements, &c.*—

Acre	1201, 1799
Adrianople	377
Aiguillon	1346
Alexandria	169, 1798
Algeciras	1348
Algiers	1682, 1816
Alkmaer	1573
Almeida	1810
Amiens	1597
Amphipolis	358
Angoulême	1345
Arden	1576, 1792, 1814, 1832
Aquilaia	238, 361
Arden	1570
Arles	310

## SIEGES—

Atarna	1296, 1662
Athens	1296
Auberche	1345
Audley	1204
Avignon	1296, 1662
Azof	1736
Azoth	1647
Babylon	1658
Badajos	1811
Bagadh	1248
Bangalore	1791
Barcelona	1691, 1714
Bayonne	1451
Beauvois	1472
Belgrade	1455, 1521, 1717, 1789
Belleisle	1762
Bergen	1588, 1622
Berwick	1293
Bethsara	1613
Bhurtpore	1804
Birmingham	1641
Bologna	1796
Bonn	1587, 1689, 1703
Bordeaux	1653
Bonogne	1545
Brescia	1238
Breslau	1807
Brges	1437
Brussels	1697, 1746
Buda	1684
Byzantium	1100, 1193
Cadiz	1797, 1800, 1810
Cai-fong	1642
Calais	1345, 1388, 1596
Cambrai	1339
Candahar	1554
Candia	1667
Capua	1501
Carthage	1430
Carthage	1740
Castillon	1586
Charleroi	1672, 1736, 1794
Chartres	1568, 1591
Cherbourg	1450
Chittoor	1567
Choczim	1769
Colberg	1761
Compigne	1430
Constantinople	715, 1203, 1394, 1422, 1453
Copenhagen	1658, 1700, 1807
Corfu	1538, 1716
Corinth	1822
Corsica	1238
Cracow	1772
Ctesiphon	363
Cunco	1744
Damascus	1738
Damietta	1218
Dantzic	1734, 1793, 1812
Dardanelles	1828
Delhi	1440, 1764
Delium	1424
Dieppe	1442
Diu	1538
Donay	1710
Dover	1216
Drogheda	1649
Dublin	1500
Edinburgh	1093, 1745
Eriwan	1827
Etampes	1652
Exeter	1497
Famagusta	1570, 1571
Florence	1248
Flushing	1809
Frederichshall	1717
Gaeta	1433, 1799, 1800, 1815
Gallipoli	1357

## SIEGES—

Gaza	1198
Genoa	1745, 1800
Gibraltar	1727, 1779, 1782
Girona	1809
Glätz	1760
Gloster	1643
Goa	1569
Gotta	1566
Gottenburg	1788
Granada	1491
Graves	1602, 1794
Groningen	1580, 1672, 1795
Gueldrics	1637, 1757, 1794
Gunz	1532
Haerlem	1572
Ham	1411
Harfleur	1416
Havre-de-Grace	1759
Hcidelberg	1688
Hennebon	1342
Herat	1838
Illora	1487
Ismael	1790
Issus	1333
Jellalabad	1842
Jerusalem	1190, 1169, 1163, 38, 70
Joppa	1148
Kasan	1530
Landrecis	1543, 1712
Leipsic	1637, 1813
Leith	1560
Lemberg	1704
Leyden	1574
Liege	1468, 1791
Lilybaeum	1247
Limerick	1651
Lisle	1667, 1792
Londonderry	1689
Longwy	1792
Louvain	1635
Loxa	1482
Luxembourg	1795
Lydia	1616
Lyon	1793
Madras	1782
Madrid	1808, 1847, 1854
Mäestricht	1576, 1673, 1743, 1794
Magdeburg	1547, 1806
Majorca	1298
Malaga	1487
Malta	1564, 1565, 1798, 1800
Mantinea	1385
Mantua	1796, 1797
Marseilles	1524
Martaban	1852
Mayence	1552, 1792, 1797
Mazagan	1562
Mexau	1421
Melilla	1774
Melos	1416
Memphis	1525
Messina	1822, 1676, 1719
Metz	1552
Missolonghi	1825
Mitylene	1428
Mons	1572, 1746, 1794
Montaban	1420
Montagis	1427
Montereaux	1437
Monte-Video	1808
Montjuish	1809
Montrenii	1544
Moscow	1521
Moultan	1848
Munster	1535
Namur	1692, 1746, 1792
Nanci	1476
Naples	1441, 1528, 1745
Necocia	1570

SIEGFS. &c., continued—

Neuss.....1471  
 Nice.....1705  
 Nieupport.....1745, 1794  
 Niveveh.....a773, a641  
 Nisibis.....338, 346  
 Odessa.....1854  
 Olivenza.....1811  
 Olmutz.....1758  
 Olynthus.....a348  
 Orleans.....1423, 1563, 1564  
 Ostend.....1711, 1745  
 Oudenarde.....1745  
 Oxford.....1646  
 Padua.....1509  
 Palermo.....1849  
 Palmyra.....273  
 Pampeluna.....1521, 1813  
 Papurius.....486  
 Paris..1429, 1485, 1567, 1590,  
 1649, 1814, 1852  
 Parma.....1248  
 Patna.....1761  
 Pavia.....1796  
 Perpignan.....1642  
 Peris-abor.....363  
 Peterwaradin.....1693  
 Philus.....a380  
 Philippsburg.....1644, 1733, 1795  
 Plattsburg.....1814  
 Pondicherry 1748, 1760, 1778, 1792  
 Porto-bello.....1726  
 Potidaea.....a356  
 Praaspa.....a37  
 Prague.....1741, 1744, 1757  
 Pydna.....a317  
 Quebec.....1759, 1775  
 Quesnoy.....1794  
 Raab.....1594  
 Ragaba.....a79  
 Ragusa.....1806  
 Rangoon.....1852  
 Ravenna.....741  
 Revel.....1726  
 Rheggio.....1543  
 Rheims.....1359  
 Rhodes.....a304, 1522  
 Riga.....1699, 1710, 1854  
 Rochelle.....1372, 1572  
 Rome...a508, a87, 408, 409,  
 1527, 1798, 1849  
 Rosas.....1645, 1795, 1808  
 Rouen.....1418, 1592  
 Roxburgh.....1460  
 Salamanca.....1812  
 Salbatierra.....1211  
 Samaria.....a889, a721  
 Samos.....a445, a440  
 Sancerre.....1573  
 Sangala.....a326  
 Saragossa.....1710, 1808, 1809  
 Schweidnitz.....1762  
 Scio.....1822  
 Sebastopol.....1854  
 Seringapatam.....1799  
 Sestos.....478  
 Seville.....1247-48, 1843  
 Shiraz.....1758, 1789, 1790  
 Sidon.....a351  
 Sienna.....1553  
 Silistria.....1828, 1853  
 Smolensko.....1610, 1631  
 Smyrna.....1403  
 Soissons.....1414  
 Sparta.....a197  
 Sparta, Argos.....a272  
 Stirling Castle.....1745  
 Stralsund.....1675, 1715  
 Syracuse.....a396, a214, a214  
 Taurominium.....a394

SIEGFS—

Thebes.....a1388, a84  
 Theroname.....1513  
 Toulon.....1793  
 Toulouse.....1217  
 Tortosa.....1810  
 Tournai.....1340, 1581, 1667, 1709  
 Treves.....1675  
 Tripoli.....1804  
 Troy.....1193  
 Turin.....1705  
 Tyre.....a721, a585, a332  
 Um.....1805  
 Urbino.....1799  
 Utica.....a204  
 Veii.....a405  
 Vienna.....1529, 1683  
 Warsaw.....1733  
 York.....1644  
 Ypres.....1648, 1794  
 Zutphen.....1572, 1586  
 Zyth.....1566  
 Singers. See *Eminent Persons*.  
 Sinking fund.....1716  
 Slave emancipation act.....1833  
 Socialists or Owenists.....1843  
 SOCIETIES. See *Academies*—  
 Archæological.....1770  
 Bible—  
 Naval and Military.....1780  
 British and Foreign.....1804  
 Friends of the People.....1791  
 Missionary. See *Missions*—  
 Baptist.....1792  
 Church of England.....1799  
 London.....1795  
 Moravian.....1731  
 Wesleyan.....1786  
 Prayer-book and Homily.....1812  
 Promoting Christian Know. 1618  
 Propagating Christian Know-  
 ledge, Scotland.....1709  
 Propagating the Gospel in  
 Foreign Parts.....1701  
 Religious Tract.....1789  
 Royal, Britain.....1660  
 Royal, of Literature.....1821  
 Royal, of Music.....1785  
 Statistical, of London.....1834  
 Tugenbund.....1810  
 Vegetarian.....1824  
 Solomon's temple.....a1012-4  
 Sound, toll exacted at.....1348  
 SOVEREIGNS. See *Dynasties*—  
 America. See *England*—  
 Presidents—  
 Adams, J.....1797  
 Adams, J. Q.....1825  
 Buren, M. Van.....1837  
 Fillmore, M.....1850  
 Harrison, W. H.....1841  
 Jackson.....1829, 1833  
 Jefferson.....1801, 1805  
 Madison.....1809, 1813  
 Monroe.....1817, 1821  
 Pierce.....1853  
 Polk.....1845  
 Taylor.....1849  
 Tyler.....1841  
 Washington.....1789, 1793  
 Arragon. See *Spain*.  
 Austria. See *Germany*—  
 Emperors—  
 Francis I.....1804  
 Francis Joseph.....1848  
 Ferdinand.....1835  
 Belgium. See *France, Spain,*  
*Holland, and Germany*—  
 King—  
 Leopold.....1831

SOVEREIGNS—

Brazil. See *Portugal*—  
 Kings—  
 Dom Pedro I.....181  
 II.....181  
 Castile. See *Spain*.  
 China—  
 Emperors—  
 Chwang-lei.....163  
 Kang-he.....161  
 Kea-ding.....171  
 Keen-lung.....173  
 Shun-che.....164  
 Sze-hing or Yih-Chu.....181  
 Taou-Kwang.....181  
 Yung-ching.....168  
 Circassia. See *Russia*.  
 Constantinople. See *Empire*  
 of the East, and Ottoman  
 Empire—  
 Emperors—  
 Baudouin I.....120  
 II.....122  
 Henry.....120  
 John of Brienne.....123  
 Peter of Courtenay.....121  
 Robert of Courtenay.....121  
 Denmark—  
 Kings—  
 Abel.....125  
 Canute I.....141  
 II.....101  
 III.....103  
 IV.....108  
 V.....114  
 VI.....118  
 Christian I.....144  
 II.....151  
 III.....153  
 IV.....158  
 V.....167  
 VI.....173  
 VII.....176  
 VIII.....183  
 Christopher I.....125  
 II.....132  
 III.....144  
 Eric I.....85  
 II.....85  
 III.....109  
 IV.....113  
 V.....113  
 VI.....124  
 VII.....125  
 VIII.....128  
 IX.....141  
 Frederick I.....152  
 II.....155  
 III.....164  
 IV.....169  
 V.....174  
 VI.....180  
 VII.....184  
 Gormo.....88  
 Harold I.....81  
 II.....93  
 III, Simple.....107  
 John.....1481  
 Magnus.....104  
 Nicholas I.....110  
 Olaus IV.....108  
 V.....137  
 Snenon I.....98  
 II.....104  
 III.....114  
 Waldemar I.....115  
 II.....120  
 III.....134  
 Queen—  
 Margaret.....1387

REIGNS—	
<i>Empire of the East.</i> See Constantinople, Ottoman Empire, Rome, Greece, Spain, and Portugal—	
Emperors—	
Alexander .....	911
Alexis-Ducas .....	1204
Alexis I. ....	1018
II. ....	1180
III. ....	1195
IV. ....	1503
Anastasius I. ....	491
.....	713
Andronicus I. ....	1067
I. Comnenus .....	1183
II. ....	1282
III. ....	1332
Arcadius .....	395
Basil I. ....	867
II. ....	969
Basilicus .....	475
Christopher .....	920
Constantine I. ....	578
II. ....	641
III. ....	668
IV. ....	741
V. ....	780
VI. ....	911
VII. ....	928
VIII. ....	969
IX. ....	1042
X. ....	1059
XI. ....	1067
XII. ....	1071
XIII. ....	1448
Gratian .....	378
Heracleonas .....	641
Heracius I. ....	610
II., Constantine .....	641
Isaac I. ....	1057
II. ....	1185
John Cantacuzene .....	1341
John Comnenus .....	1118
John Ducas .....	1222
John Lascaris .....	1259
John Palaeologus I. ....	1341
II. ....	1425
John Zimisees .....	969
Justin I. ....	518
II. ....	565
Justinian I. ....	527
II. ....	685
Leon I. ....	457
II. ....	474
III. ....	717
IV. ....	775
V. ....	813
VI. ....	886
Leontius .....	695
Manuel I. ....	1143
II. ....	1391
Marcianus .....	450
Matthew .....	1354
Maurice .....	582
Michael I. ....	811
II. ....	820
III. ....	842
IV. ....	1034
V. ....	1041
VI. ....	1056
VII. ....	1067
VIII. ....	1259
Nicephorus I. ....	802
II. ....	963
III. ....	1078
IV. ....	1078
Nicolas .....	1204
Philip .....	711
Phocas .....	602

SOVEREIGNS—	
<i>Empire of the East—</i>	
Romanus I. ....	919
II. ....	959
III. ....	1028
IV. ....	1068
Stauracius .....	811
Stephen .....	928
Theodore .....	1042
Theodore I., Lascaris .....	1204
.....	1255
Theodosius I. ....	379
II. ....	408
III. ....	716
Theophilus .....	829
Valens .....	364
Zeno .....	474
Empresses—	
Eudoxia .....	1067
Theodora .....	1054
<i>Empire of the West.</i> See Rome, Spain, Portugal, &c.—	
Emperors—	
Avitus .....	455
Eugenius .....	392
Glycerius .....	473
Gratian .....	337
Honorius .....	395
Joannes .....	424
Libius Severus .....	461
Majorianus .....	457
Maximus .....	455
Nepos .....	474
Odoacer .....	476
Procopius .....	467
Romulus-Augustulus .....	475
Valentinian I. ....	364
II. ....	375
III. ....	425
<i>England.</i> See Rome—	
Kings—	
Alfred .....	872
Athelstan .....	924
Cannet .....	1014
Charles I. ....	1625
II. ....	1660
Edgar .....	959
Edred .....	947
Edmund I. ....	940
II., Ironside .....	1016
Edward, Elder .....	901
Confessor .....	1041
Martyr .....	974
I. ....	1272
II. ....	1307
III. ....	1327
IV. ....	1461
V. ....	1483
VI. ....	1547
Edwy .....	955
Egbert .....	827
Ethelbald .....	857
Ethelbert .....	860
Ethelred I. ....	866
II. ....	979
George I. ....	1714
II. ....	1727
III. ....	1760
IV. ....	1820
Hardicanute .....	1033
Harold I. ....	1036
II. ....	1066
Henry I. ....	1100
II. ....	1154
III. ....	1216
IV. ....	1399
V. ....	1413
VI. ....	1422
VII. ....	1485
VIII. ....	1509

SOVEREIGNS—	
<i>England—</i>	
James I. ....	1603
II. ....	1655
John .....	1199
Richard I. ....	1189
II. ....	1377
III. ....	1483
Stephen .....	1135
Sweyne .....	1013
William I. ....	1066
II. ....	1087
III. ....	1689
IV. ....	1830
Protectors—	
Cromwell I. ....	1649
II. ....	1660
Queens—	
Anne .....	1702
Elizabeth .....	1558
Mary, Tudor .....	1553
Mary, Orange .....	1689
Victoria .....	1837
<i>France.</i> See Germany, Rome, Sardinia, and Empire of the West—	
Emperors—	
Napoleon Buonaparte I. 1804	
II. ? .....	1821
III. ....	1852
Kings—	
Capet, Hugh .....	987
Carloman I. ....	768
II. ....	879
Charebert .....	561
Charlemagne .....	768
Charles I., the Bald .....	840
II., the Fat .....	884
III. ....	893
IV. ....	1322
V. ....	1364
VI. ....	1380
VII. ....	1422
VIII. ....	1483
IX. ....	1560
X. ....	1824
Charles Martel, as "duke of the French" .....	737
Childbert I. ....	511
II. ....	575
III. ....	695
Childeric I. ....	453
II. ....	670
III. ....	742
Chilperic I. ....	716
II. ....	720
Clodion .....	427
Clodomir .....	511
Clotaire I. ....	511, 558
II. ....	554, 613
III. ....	566
IV. ....	719
Clovis I. ....	481
II. ....	638
III. ....	691
Dagobert I. ....	628
II. ....	670
III. ....	711
Endes, or Hugh .....	887
Francis I. ....	1515
II. ....	1559
Gontran .....	561
Henry I. ....	1031
II. ....	1547
III. ....	1574
IV. ....	1589
Hugh or Endes .....	887
John I. ....	1316
II. ....	1350
Lothaire .....	954

SOVEREIGNS—

*France, continued—*

Louis I, le Débonnaire	814
II., the Stammerer	877
III.	879
IV.	936
V.	986
VI.	1108
VII.	1137
VIII.	1223
IX.	1226
X.	1314
XI.	1461
XII.	1498
XIII.	1610
XIV.	1643
XV.	1715
XVI.	1774
XVII.	1793
XVIII.	1814
Louis-Philippe	1839
Merowæus	448
Pepin	752
Pharamond	418
Philip I.	1060
II.	1180
III.	1270
IV.	1285
V.	1316
VI.	1328
Robert I.	928
II.	995
Rodolph	923
Siegebert I.	561
II.	638
Theodebald	548
Theodebert I.	534
II.	593
Thierry I.	511
II.	596
III.	670
IV.	720

*Germany. See Austria—*

Emperors—

Adolphus	1292
Albert I.	1298
II.	1433
Arnulph	887
Charlemagne	800
Charles II.	875
III.	880
IV.	1347
V.	1519
VI.	1711
VII.	1742
Conrad I.	911
II.	1024
III.	1138
IV.	1250
Ferdinand I.	1558
II.	1619
III.	1737
Francis I.	1745
II.	1792
Frederick I.	1152
II.	1212
III.	1400
IV.	1440
Henry I.	918
II.	1002
III.	1039
IV.	1056
V.	1106
VI.	1150
VII.	1308
Joseph I.	1705
II.	1765
Jossus	1410
Leopold I.	1658
II.	1790

SOVEREIGNS—

*Germany—*

Lothaire I.	840
II.	1125
Louis I., le Débonnaire.	814
II.	855
III.	899
IV.	1314
Matthias	1612
Maximilian I.	1493
II.	1564
Otho	911
I.	936
II.	973
III.	983
IV.	1208
Philip	1198
Rodolph I.	1293
II.	1576
Rupert	1400
Sigismund	1410
Wenceslas	1378
William	1250
Queen—	
Maria Theresa	1740

*Greece. See Empire of the East, and Ottoman Empire—*

King—

Otho	1833
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*Holland. See France, Spain, and Germany—*

Kings—

Buonaparte, L.	1806
William I.	1815
II.	1840
III.	1849

Princes of Orange—

Frederick	1813
William V.	1711
VI.	1751

Stadtholders—

Henry	1625
Maurice	1587
William I.	1579
II.	1647
III.	1672
IV.	1747

*Italy. See Naples, Rome, Sardinia, Sicily, &c.*

*Jerusalem. See Ottoman Empire—*

Kings—

Amoury I.	1162
Baudouin I.	1100
II.	1118
III.	1144
IV.	1173
V.	1185
Conrad.	1192
Fonlques	1131
Frederick II. of Germ.	1226
Godfrey	1099
Guy	1186
Henry	1192
John	1210

*Macedonian Empire. See Rome—*

Emperors—

Alexander I.	497
II.	371
III., the Great.	336
IV.	298
Amyntas I.	547
II.	399
Antigonus	277
Antipater	298
Archelaus	413
Argæus I.	678
II.	692
Caranus	684

SOVEREIGNS—

*Macedonian Empire—*

Cassander	a1
Demetrius I.	a1
II.	a1
Perdicus I.	a1
II.	a1
III.	a1
Perseus	a1
Philip I.	a1
II.	a1
III.	a2
Pyrrhus	a2

*Naples. See Sicily;*

*Navarre. See Spain.*

*Netherlands. See Holland.*

*Norway. See Denmark and Sweden.*

*Ottoman Empire. See Constantinople, and Empire of the East—*

Sultans—

Abdul Ahmed	17
Abdul Medjid	18
Ahmed	16
II.	16
III.	17
Amurath I.	13
II.	14
III.	15
IV.	16
Bajazet I.	13
II.	14
Ibrahim	16
Mahomed I.	141
II.	145
III.	152
IV.	164
V. Mahmud	173
Mahmud II.	180
Musa-Caclebi	141
Mustapha I.	162
II.	169
III.	175
IV.	180
Orchan	132
Osman I.	161
II.	175
Othman or Ottoman	129
Selim I.	151
II.	156
III.	178
Solyman I.	140
II., the Magnificent	152
III.	163

*Palestine. See Ottoman Empire, Rome, Empire of the West, &c.—*

Kings—

David	a107
Sanl	a110
Solomon	a103

*Israel—*

Ahab	a931
Ahaziah	a909
Baasha	a968
II.	a936
Elah	a943
Hoshea	a728
Jehoahaz	a867
Jehoash or Joash	a850
Jehoram or Joram	a907
Jehu	a895
Jeroboam I.	a990
Menahem	a770
Nadab	a834
Pekah	a758
Pekahiah	a760
Zechariah and Shalluma	a771
Zimri and Omri	a942

SOVEREIGNS—  
*Palestine, continued—*

<i>Judah—</i>	
Abijah .....	a973
Ahaz .....	a741
Ahaziah .....	a896
Amaziah .....	a849
Amon .....	a641
Asa .....	a970
Hezekiah .....	a725
Jehoahaz .....	a610
Jehoiachin .....	a608
Jehoiakim .....	a610
Jehoram or Joram .....	a904
Jehoshaphat .....	a929
Joash or Jehoash .....	a889
Josiah .....	a639
Jotham .....	a757
Manasseh .....	a696
Rehoboam .....	a900
Uzziah or Azariah .....	a809
Zedek'ah .....	a597
Queen—	
Athaliah .....	a895

*Persia—*

<i>Kings—</i>	
Cyrus .....	a560
Darius .....	a522

*Shahs—*

Abbas I. ....	1582
II. ....	1641
Abool-Fatteh-Khan .....	1779
Adil Shah .....	1747
Aga-Mahommed-Khan .....	1789
Ali-Moorad-Khan .....	1781
Ashraff .....	1725
Feth-Ali-Shah .....	1798
Hussein .....	1694
Ismael .....	1502
Meerza .....	1576
Jaffier Khan .....	1785
Kooreem Khan .....	1753
Looff-Ali-Khan .....	1789
Mahommed Meerza .....	1577
Shah .....	1834
Mahmoud .....	1722
Nadir Shah .....	1736
Nasr-ul-din .....	1848
Shah Rokh .....	1748
Shah Soofe .....	1627
Solyman .....	1666
Tamasp I. ....	1523
II. ....	1729

*Poland. See Russia, Ger-  
many, and Rome—*

<i>Kings—</i>	
Alexander .....	1501
Boteslas I. ....	992
II. ....	1058
III. ....	1102
IV. ....	1146
V. ....	1227
Casmir I. ....	1041
II. ....	1177
III. ....	1333
IV. ....	1445
Frederick Augustus I. ....	1697
II. ....	1734
Hedurge .....	1385
Henry .....	1574
John I. ....	1492
II. ....	1648
III. ....	1674
Ladislas I. ....	1081
II. ....	1128
III. ....	1230
IV. ....	1296
V. ....	1399
VI. ....	1454
VII. ....	1632

## SOVEREIGNS—

*Poland—*

Lesko I. ....	? 550
II. ....	?
III. ....	?
IV. ....	892
V. ....	1194
VI. ....	1279
Louis .....	1370
Michael-Korbuth-Wies- nowski .....	1669
Mieczyslas I. ....	964
II. ....	1025
III. ....	1173
IV. ....	1200
Piastus .....	842
Premisla .....	1295
Richense .....	1034
Sigismund I. ....	1506
II. ....	1548
III. ....	1587
Stanislas I. ....	1704
II. ....	1764
Stephen .....	1575
Weenceslas .....	1300
Ziemomislas .....	913
Ziemoviters .....	861

*Portugal. See Rome, and Spain—**Kings—*

Alphonso I. ....	1112
II. ....	1212
III. ....	1248
IV. ....	1325
V. ....	1438
VI. ....	1656
Anthony .....	1580
Denis .....	1279
Edward .....	1433
Emmanuel .....	1495
Ferdinand I. ....	1367
Henry I. ....	1093
II., the Cardinal .....	1578
John I. ....	1384
II. ....	1481
III. ....	1521
IV. ....	1640
V. ....	1706
VI. ....	1816
Joseph .....	1750
Miguel, Don .....	1828
Peter I., the Severe .....	1357
II. ....	1683
III. ....	1777
IV. ....	1826
Sancho I. ....	1185
II. ....	1223
Sebastian .....	1557

*Queens—*

Maria I. ....	1786
II. ....	1826

*Prussia—**Dukes—*

Frederick .....	1688
William .....	1640
George-William .....	1619
John-Sigismund .....	1616
<i>Kings—</i>	
Frederick I. ....	1701
II. ....	1740
Frederick William I. ....	1713
II. ....	1786
III. ....	1797
IV. ....	1840

*Margraves—*

Albert I. ....	1134
II. ....	1206
III. ....	1476
Frederick I. ....	1415
II. ....	1440
Henry I. ....	1319

## SOVEREIGNS—

*Prussia—*

Joachim I. ....	1499
II. ....	1535
Frederick .....	1598
John I. ....	1221
II. ....	1266
III. ....	1476
George .....	1571
Sigismund .....	1608
Jossus .....	1388
Louis I. ....	1323
II. ....	1352
Otho I. ....	1170
II. ....	1184
III. ....	1221
IV. ....	1282
Sigismund .....	1378
Waldemar .....	1309
Weenceslas .....	1373

*Rome. See Empire of the East,  
Empire of the West, &c.—**Emperors—*

Adrian .....	117
Æmilianus .....	253
Alexander Severus .....	222
Antonius Titus .....	138
Aulus Vitellius .....	69
Aurelian .....	270
Ballbinus .....	237
Caius Calpala .....	37
Julius Caesar .....	618
Julius Verus Maximianus .....	255
Carius .....	283
Claudius .....	41
Nero .....	54
II. ....	268
Cocceius Nerva .....	96
Commodus .....	180
Constans .....	337
Constantine .....	506
the Great .....	324
II. ....	357
Constantius Chlorus I. ....	305
II. ....	337
Dioelctian .....	284
Flavius Valerius Severus .....	306
Valerianus Licinius .....	307
Flovia .....	276
Gallienus .....	260
Gallus Hostilius .....	251
Gordian .....	238
Heliogabalus .....	218
Jovian .....	363
Julian .....	361
Lucius Septimius Severus .....	193
Mareus Aurelius .....	161
Maxentius .....	306
Maximianus Hercules .....	286
M. Antonius Gordianus .....	237
M. Aurelius Caracalla .....	211
M. Aurelius Carus .....	282
M. Aurelius Probus .....	276
M. Opilius Macrinus .....	217
M. Salvius Otho .....	69
Metius Decius .....	249
Octavianus Cæsar .....	631
Philip .....	244
Publius-Helvius-Pertinax .....	193
Quintilius .....	270
Servius Sulpicius Galba .....	68
Tacitus .....	275
Theodosius .....	378
Tiberius .....	14
Titus Flavius Vespasian .....	69
(Vespasian) .....	79
Flavius-Domitian .....	81
Trajan .....	98
Valentinianus, F. ....	364
Valerianus, P. L. ....	253

## SOVEREIGNS—

*Rome, continued—*

## Kings—

Ancus Martins.....	640
Numa Pompilius.....	715
Romulus.....	753
Servius Tullius.....	573
Tarquinius Priscus.....	616
Superbus.....	534
Tullus Hostilins.....	672

## Popes—

Adrian I.....	772
II.....	867
III.....	884
IV.....	1154
V.....	1276
VI.....	1522
Agapetus I.....	535
II.....	946
Agathon.....	678
Alexander, St., I.....	109
II.....	1061
III.....	1159
IV.....	1254
V.....	1409
VI.....	1492
VII.....	1655
VIII.....	1689
Anastasius I.....	398
II.....	496
III.....	911
IV.....	1153
Anicetus.....	157
Anterus, St.....	235
Benedict I.....	574
II.....	684
III.....	855
IV.....	900
V.....	963
VI.....	972
VII.....	975
VIII.....	1012
IX.....	1033
X.....	1058
XI.....	1303
XII.....	1334
XIII.....	1724
XIV.....	1740
Boniface I.....	418
II.....	530
III.....	607
IV.....	608
V.....	619
VI.....	896
VII.....	974
VIII.....	1294
IX.....	1389
Caius.....	283
Calixtus I.....	219
II.....	1119
III.....	1455
Celestine I.....	422
II.....	1143
III.....	1191
IV.....	1241
V.....	1294
Clement I.....	91
II.....	1046
III.....	1187
IV.....	1265
V.....	1305
VI.....	1342
VII.....	1523
VIII.....	1592
IX.....	1667
X.....	1670
XI.....	1706
XII.....	1730
XIII.....	1758
XIV.....	1769

## SOVEREIGNS—

*Rome—*

Connon.....	686
Constantine.....	703
Cornelius.....	251
Damasus I.....	366
II.....	1048
Deusedit.....	614
Deodatus.....	672
Dionysius.....	259
Domnus I.....	676
II.....	774
Eleutherus.....	176
Eugenius I.....	654
II.....	824
III.....	1145
IV.....	1431
Eusebius.....	310
Eutychnianus.....	275
Evaristus.....	100
Fabian.....	236
Felix I.....	269
II.....	358
III.....	483
IV.....	526
Formosus.....	891
Gelasius I.....	492
II.....	1118
Gregory I.....	590
II.....	715
III.....	731
IV.....	828
V.....	996
VI.....	1044
VII.....	1073
VIII.....	1187
IX.....	1227
X.....	1271
XI.....	1370
XII.....	1406
XIII.....	1572
XIV.....	1590
XV.....	1621
XVI.....	1831
Hilarius.....	461
Hormisdas.....	514
Honorius I.....	625
II.....	1124
III.....	1216
IV.....	1285
Hyginus, St.....	139
Innocent I.....	401
II.....	1130
III.....	1198
IV.....	1242
V.....	1276
VI.....	1352
VII.....	1404
VIII.....	1485
IX.....	1591
X.....	1644
XI.....	1676
XII.....	1691
XIII.....	1721
John I.....	523
II.....	532
III.....	560
IV.....	640
V.....	685
VI.....	701
VII.....	705
VIII.....	872
IX.....	897
X.....	914
XI.....	931
XII.....	956
XIII.....	965
XIV.....	983
XV.....	985
XVI.....	986

## SOVEREIGNS—

*Rome—*

John XVII.....	1003
XVIII.....	1003
XIX.....	1024
XX.....	?
XXI.....	1276
XXII.....	1316
XXIII.....	1410
Julius I.....	337
II.....	1503
III.....	1550
Lando.....	913
Leo I.....	440
II.....	682
III.....	795
IV.....	847
V.....	903
VI.....	928
VII.....	936
VIII.....	963
IX.....	1049
X.....	1513
XI.....	1605
XII.....	1823
Liberius.....	352, 358, 359
Linus, St.....	66
Lucius, St., I.....	252
II.....	1181
Marcellinus.....	296
Marcellus.....	308
II.....	1555
Marcus.....	336
Martin I.....	649
II.....	882
III.....	943
IV.....	1281
V.....	1417
Melchisedes, St.....	311
Nicholas I.....	858
II.....	1058
III.....	1277
IV.....	1288
V.....	1447
Paschal I.....	817
II.....	1099
Paul I.....	757
II.....	1464
III.....	1524
IV.....	1555
V.....	1605
Pelagius I.....	555
II.....	578
Pius I.....	142
II.....	1458
III.....	1503
IV.....	1559
V.....	1566
VI.....	1775
VII.....	1800
VIII.....	1829
IX.....	1846
Pontianus, St.....	230
Sabinianus.....	604
Sergius I.....	687
II.....	844
III.....	904
IV.....	1009
Severinus.....	640
Silverius.....	536
Silvester I.....	314
II.....	999
Simplicius.....	468
Siricius.....	384
Sisinius.....	708
Sixtus I.....	119
II.....	257
III.....	432
IV.....	1471
V.....	1585

VEREIGNS—	
<i>Rome, continued—</i>	
Soterus .....	168
St. Anacletus .....	78
Stephen I. ....	253
II. ....	725
III. ....	768
IV. ....	816
V. ....	855
VI. ....	897
VII. ....	929
VIII. ....	959
IX. ....	1057
Symmachus .....	498
Telesphorus .....	128
Theodore I. ....	642
II. ....	898
Urban I. ....	223
II. ....	1088
III. ....	1185
IV. ....	1261
V. ....	1362
VI. ....	1378
VII. ....	1590
VIII. ....	1623
Valentinus .....	827
Vicedominus .....	1276
Victor I. ....	192
II. ....	1055
III. ....	1066
Vigilius .....	528
Vitalianus .....	657
Zacharias .....	714
Zephyrinus .....	292
Zosimus .....	417
<i>Russia. See Maccedonian Empire, Empire of the West, and Poland—</i>	
Czars—	
Alexis .....	1645
Boris-Godonof .....	1598
Demetrius .....	1606
Feodor I. ....	1584
II. ....	1676
Ivan IV. ....	1532
V. ....	1682
Michael-Fedorowitz .....	1613
Peter I. ....	1682
Vasali-Chouiski .....	1636
Dukes—	
Igor .....	878
Isjialaw I. ....	1054
II. ....	1146
Jaraslaw I. ....	1015
Jaropalk I. ....	972
II. ....	1132
Jurie I. ....	1155
Mtislaw I. ....	1175
Rostislaw .....	1154
Rurick .....	862
Swiatopalk .....	1093
Swiatoslaw .....	135
Vladimir I. ....	980
II. ....	1114
Wiatshelaw .....	1138
Wsewolod I. ....	1079
II. ....	1138
Emperors—	
Alexander I. ....	1801
II. ....	1855
Ivan VI. ....	1740
Nicholas .....	1825
Paul .....	1796
Peter I. ....	1682, 1689
II. ....	1727
III. ....	1762
Empresses—	
Anne .....	1720
Catharine I. ....	1725
II. ....	1762

## SOVEREIGNS—

<i>Russia—</i>	
Grand-Dukes—	
Alexander .....	1245
Andrew I. ....	1157
II. ....	1284
Constantine .....	1213
Daniel Alexandrowitz .....	1294
Demetrius I. ....	1277
II. ....	1359
III. ....	1362
Ivan I. ....	1328
II. ....	1353
III. ....	1462
Jaraslaw II. ....	1238
III. ....	1263
Jurie II. ....	1213
III. ....	1302
Michael II. ....	1157
III. ....	305
Simon .....	1340
Vasali I. ....	1270
II. ....	1320
III. ....	1389
IV. ....	1425
V. ....	1505
Wsewolod III. ....	1177
<i>Sardinia—</i>	
Kings—	
Charles-Albert .....	1831
Emmanuel I. ....	1730
II. ....	1796
Felix .....	1821
Victor-Amadeus I. ....	1718
II. ....	1773
Emmanuel I. ....	1802
II. ....	1849
<i>Sarony. See Germany, &amp;c.—</i>	
Kings—	
Autony .....	1827
Frederick-Augustus I. ....	1806
II. ....	1836
John .....	1854
<i>Scandinavian Peninsula. See Denmark, Sweden.</i>	
<i>Scotland—</i>	
Kings—	
Aehalus .....	787
Aidanus .....	570
Alexander I. ....	1107
II. ....	1214
III. ....	1249
Alpine .....	831
Ambercleetus .....	698
Athira .....	231
Augustanus .....	351
II. ....	35
Caractaeus .....	76
Carthilintus .....	277
Conarus .....	149
Conbred I. ....	55
II. ....	76
Copgallus I. ....	479
II. ....	558
III. ....	819
Constantine I. ....	457
II. ....	858
III. ....	904
IV. ....	994
Cullen .....	965
Dardanus .....	72
David .....	1124
II. ....	1328
Donald Baue .....	1094
I. ....	199
II. ....	264
III. ....	265
IV. ....	632
V. ....	854
VI. ....	893
VII. ....	1093

## SOVEREIGNS—

<i>Scotland—</i>	
Dongardus .....	451
Dornadilla .....	a261
Dougal .....	824
Duff .....	961
Duncan I. ....	1033
II. ....	1094
Durustus .....	a104
Ederus .....	a59
Edgar .....	1098
Edward Balliol .....	1332
Eth .....	874
Ethodius I. ....	163
II. ....	216
Etpinus .....	730
Eugenius I. ....	357
II. ....	420
III. ....	535
IV. ....	606
V. ....	684
VI. ....	688
VII. ....	699
VIII. ....	761
Evenus .....	a95
II. ....	a75
III. ....	a12
Perchard .....	621
II. ....	646
Fergus I. ....	a330
II. ....	404
III. ....	764
Fethelmachus .....	354
Finanus .....	a134
Fincomachus .....	301
Findochus .....	253
Fritliaris .....	a305
Gillus .....	a76
Goranus .....	501
Gregory .....	876
Grimus .....	995
Indultus .....	953
James I. ....	1406
II. ....	1437
III. ....	1460
IV. ....	1488
V. ....	1513
VI. ....	1567
John Balliol .....	1292
Josina .....	a158
Kenneth .....	605
II. ....	834
III. ....	970
Kinnatellus .....	569
Luctacus .....	110
Macbeth .....	1039
Mainas .....	a290
Malcolm I. ....	944
II. ....	1003
III. ....	1057
IV. ....	1155
Maldunus .....	664
Metellanus .....	a4
Mogallus .....	113
Mordachus .....	715
Nathalocus .....	242
Northatus .....	a233
Reutha .....	a187
Reutherus .....	a213
Robert I. ....	1306
II. ....	1329
III. ....	1390
Romachus .....	348
Satrael .....	195
Solvathius .....	767
Thereus .....	a170
William .....	1165
Queens—Margaret .....	1285
Mary .....	1542
For remainder see <i>England.</i>	

<b>SOVEREIGNS—</b>	
<i>Sicily.</i> See Rome, France, Spain, and Germany—	
Kings—	
Alfonso .....	1458
Amadeus .....	1713
Buonaparte, J. N. ....	1806
Charles, of Anjou .....	1734
Charles, of Anjou .....	1266
Ferdinand I. ....	1759, 1815
II. ....	1830
Francis I. ....	1825
Murat .....	1808
Roger I. ....	1080
II. ....	1130
Victor .....	1713
William I. ....	1154
II. ....	1166
<i>Spain.</i> See Empire of the West, Rome, Sicily, Sardinia, &c.—	
Kings—	
Agila .....	549
Alaric I. ....	406
II. ....	484
Alfonso I. ....	739
II. ....	791
III. ....	866
IV. ....	925
V. ....	999
Amalric .....	511
Atanagildo .....	554
Ataulfo .....	411
Aurclius .....	768
Charles I. ....	1516
II. ....	1665
III. ....	1759
IV. ....	1788
Cindasuinto .....	641
Egria .....	687
Ervigius .....	680
Eric .....	466
Favila .....	737
Ferdinand V. ....	1512
VI. ....	1745
VII. ....	1808
Froila I. ....	757
II. ....	923
Garcias .....	910
Gesalric .....	509
Gundemar .....	610
Joseph Buonaparte .....	1808
Leuvigildo .....	568
Lluya I. ....	567
II. ....	607
Louis I. ....	1724
Mauregato .....	783
Ordogoa I. ....	850
II. ....	914
III. ....	950
IV. ....	955
Palagius .....	718
Philip I. ....	1504
II. ....	1556
III. ....	1598
IV. ....	1621
V. ....	1700
Ranilo I. ....	842
II. ....	927
III. ....	967
Recaredo I. ....	585
II. ....	621
Recesuinto .....	649
Rodrigo .....	711
Sancho I. ....	956
Sijerico .....	415
Silo .....	774
Siibert .....	612
Sizenando .....	631
Suintila .....	621

<b>SOVEREIGNS—</b>	
<i>Spain—</i>	
Theodorie I. ....	420
II. ....	452
Theudis .....	531
Theudisela .....	548
Thorismund .....	421
Tulga .....	640
Urraca .....	1109
Valla .....	415
Vamba .....	672
Veremundo I. ....	788
II. ....	982
III. ....	1027
Vitericus .....	603
Vitiza .....	698
Queens—	
Isabella I. ....	1474
II. ....	1833
<i>Arragon—</i>	
Alfonso I. ....	1104
II. ....	1162
III. ....	1285
IV. ....	1327
V. ....	1416
Ferdinand, the Just .....	1412
V. ....	1479
James I. ....	1213
II. ....	1291
John I. ....	1387
II. ....	1458
Martin I. ....	1396
Peter I. ....	1094
II. ....	1196
III. ....	1276
IV. ....	1336
Petronilla .....	1137
Ranilo I. ....	1035
II. ....	1134
Sancho Ramirez .....	1063
<i>Castile—</i>	
Alfonso VI. ....	1072
VII. ....	1109
VIII. ....	1126
IX. ....	1158
X. ....	1252
XI. ....	1312
Ferdinand .....	1035
III. ....	1217
IV. ....	1294
V. ....	1474
Henry J. ....	1214
II. ....	1368
III. ....	1390
IV. ....	1454
John I. ....	1379
II. ....	1406
Peter .....	1350
Philip I. ....	1504
Sancho I. ....	956
II. ....	1065
III. ....	1157
IV. ....	1284
Urraca .....	1109
Queens—	
Isabella .....	1474
Joan .....	1504
<i>Navarre—</i>	
Alfonso I. ....	1104
Charles I. ....	1322
II. ....	1349
III. ....	1387
Francis Phœbas .....	1479
Garcias I. ....	926
II. ....	994
III. ....	1065
Henry Crassus .....	1270
John I. ....	1316
II. ....	1425
John d'Albert .....	1483

## SOVEREIGNS—

<i>Spain—Navarre—</i>	
Louis Hutin .....	1305
Peter .....	1094
Philip V. ....	1316
Ramirez IV. ....	1076
V. ....	1124
VI. ....	1150
VII. ....	1194
Sancho Garcias .....	905
Sancho I. ....	956
II. ....	970
III. ....	1000
IV. ....	1054
V. ....	1076
VI. ....	1150
VII. ....	1194
Theobald I. ....	1234
II. ....	1253
Queens—	
Catherine .....	1483
Eleanor .....	1479
Juanna I. ....	1274
II. ....	1328
<i>Sueden.</i> See Denmark—	
Kings—	
Adolphus-Frederick .....	1751
Albert .....	1363
Birger II. ....	1290
Canute .....	1168
Charles VII. ....	1162
VIII. ....	1448
IX. ....	1604
X. ....	1654
XI. ....	1660
XII. ....	1697
XIII. ....	1809
XIV., Bernadotte .....	1818
Christiern II. ....	1520
Christopher III. ....	1441
Edmund Colbrenner .....	1026
Slemme .....	1051
Eric X. ....	1156
XI. ....	1210
XII. ....	1223
XIII. ....	1472
XIV. ....	1560
Frederick .....	1741
Gustavus Vasa .....	1525
II. ....	1611
III. ....	1771
IV. ....	1792
Halstan .....	1066
Ingo I. ....	1090
II. ....	1118
John I. ....	1220
II. ....	1483
III. ....	1568
Magnus I. ....	1279
II. ....	1320
Olaf Shotkonang .....	1001
Oscar .....	1844
Philip .....	1112
Sigismund .....	1592
Stenkil .....	1056
Swerker I. ....	1129
II. ....	1192
Waldemar .....	1251
Queens—	
Christina .....	1633
Margaret .....	1397
Ulrica Eleanor .....	1719
<i>Syria.</i> See Rome, Empire of the East, Constantinople, and Ottoman Empire.	
<i>Turkey in Europe.</i> See Ottoman Empire.	
<i>Tuscany.</i> See Austria, Spain, West, Empire of the. See Empire of the West.	

field riots .....	1816	STAIRS AND MONUMENTS—	Sugar-cane first mentioned....	1560
fish Armada .....	1588	<i>Paris</i> —	Sugar-refining .....	1503
fish marriages, protest .....	1846	Luxor obelisk .....	SUICIDES—	
Italy. First state of .....	a1516	Napoleon .....	<i>Ægeus</i> .....	a1295
cond .....	a1175	Napoleon .....	Anaxarchus .....	a656
bird .....	a848	<i>Stockholm</i> —	Antony .....	a30
birth .....	a743	Charles XIII. ....	Arria .....	42
fish .....	a210	Gustavus Adolphus .....	Artemesia .....	a657
Speaker of the House of Com-		Gustavus III. ....	Atticus .....	a63
mons .....	1260	Gustavus Vasa .....	Babeuf .....	1796
John, the king's .....	1107	<i>St. Petersburg</i> —	Beresford, Lord J. ....	1841
laws, the diet of .....	1529	Alexander Column .....	Berthier .....	1816
laws, the Book of, published .....	1618	Narvsky gate .....	Blanchard .....	1845
laws, battle of the .....	1513	Peter the Great .....	Both, Miss C. ....	1830
law office .....	1765	Romanov obelisk .....	Brutus .....	a42
law office .....	1694	Triumphal arch .....	Buzot .....	1793
wards of—		<i>Vienna</i> —	Calanus .....	327
Britain, imperial .....	1801	Charles VI. ....	Cassius .....	a12
France, auriflamme .....	1140	Frederick IV. ....	Castlereagh, Lord .....	1822
France, Mohammed .....	610	Joseph II. ....	Cato .....	a46
U.S. of America .....	1798	STATUTES. See <i>Laus, Acts</i> —	Charondas .....	a483
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Clarendon .....	Chatterton .....	1770
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Gloucester .....	Claviere .....	1793
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Realm, of the .....	Cleopatra .....	a60
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Marlborough .....	Collard, Adam .....	1846
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Mortmain .....	Condorcet .....	1791
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Præmunire .....	Croft, Sir R. ....	1818
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Quo Warranto .....	Darthe .....	1796
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	The Self-denying .....	De Achen .....	1817
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Winchester .....	Demosthenes .....	a322
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Steam Engine. See <i>Inventions</i>	Demetrius Phalerens .....	a268
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	and <i>Inventors</i> —	Dido .....	a880
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Stereotype .....	Dioeus .....	a146
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Stock exchange hoax .....	Empedocles .....	a672
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Stockings of—	French, Lord .....	1814
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Cotton .....	Goldsmid .....	1810
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Silk .....	Haydon .....	1846
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Worsted .....	Jews of York .....	1189
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Stonehenge .....	Juba .....	46
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	STORMS. See <i>Winters, severe</i> —	Le Bas .....	1794
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Bahamas .....	Levy Lyon .....	1810
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Barbadoes .....	Lycurgus .....	a813
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Bermudas .....	Magnentius .....	353
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Black Sea .....	Maxentius .....	312
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Bourbon, Isle of .....	Maximian .....	310
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Britain .....	Menedemus .....	330
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Cadiz .....	Metellus, Q. C. ....	a46
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Calais .....	Mithridates .....	a64
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Cape of Good Hope .....	Montgomery .....	1828
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Crimea .....	Narcissus .....	54
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	England 1696, 1703, 1775, 1800,	Nero .....	68
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	1816, 1818, 1821, 1828, 1838,	Petion .....	1793
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	1839, 1845, 1852, 1854	Petronius Arbiter .....	66
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Europe .....	Phasael .....	a40
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	France .....	Pichegru .....	1804
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	France, Isle of .....	Pontalba .....	1834
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Ganges .....	Portia .....	a42
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Germany .....	Quintilius .....	270
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Gibraltar .....	Richmond .....	1854
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Havannah .....	Roland .....	1793
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Honduras .....	Romilly, Sir S. ....	1818
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	India .....	Sappho .....	a600
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Ireland .....	Sellus .....	1810
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Jamaica .....	Silius Italicus .....	100
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Konigsberg .....	Simpson .....	1840
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	London 911, 1091, 1233, 1283,	Sisygambris .....	a321
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	1285, 1332, 1389	Stanhope, Col. ....	1825
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Maogamulcha .....	Sndraka .....	a192
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Martinique .....	Tannahill .....	1810
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Nassau .....	Tehou-Sing .....	a1122
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	St. Kitts .....	Themistocles .....	470
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Sweden .....	Tigellinus .....	69
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Trapani .....	Varus, Q. ....	a12
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Treves .....	Vatel .....	1767
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Wieselberg .....	Watts, W. ....	1850
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Stucco work .....	Whitebread, Sir S. ....	1815
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Style altered at Rome .....	Sultan .....	1055
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Style of English Sovereigns. See	Supremacy in the Church, the	
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	<i>Titles of Sovereigns of England.</i>	Royal .....	1524
Secretary-General, France .....	1614, 1789	Style, the Gregorian, adopted .....	Surgeons. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	

Supplices used .....	316
Suttees formally abolished .....	1829
Swearing on the Scriptures.....	528
Sweating sickness. See <i>Plagues</i> —	
London .....	1435, 1517, 1528, 1551
Oxford .....	1575
Sweet-bay, brought from Italy	1548
Sweet-fern, introduced into	
England from America .....	1714
Sycamore tree, Scotland .....	1582
Synod of Thurles .....	1850
Synods, first national at Hert-	
ford, England .....	673
<i>SYNODS</i> —See <i>Councils, Ecclesias-</i>	
<i>tical</i> —	
Alexandria .....	362
Antioch .....	389, 424, 431, 432
Besiers .....	356
Bristol .....	380
Byzantium .....	397
Carthage .....	386, 390, 397, 416, 418
Cilicia .....	423
Constantinople .....	336
Cyzica .....	376
Ephesus .....	431
Florence .....	1409
Jerusalem .....	415, 767
Lampascus .....	364
Laodicea .....	366
Leptis .....	386
Macriana .....	418
Melitena .....	357
Milesia .....	402
Milesum .....	416
Milan .....	347, 355, 390
Nismes .....	389
Paris .....	1075
Poitiers .....	355
Ravenna .....	419
Rimini .....	359
Rome .....	364, 386, 390, 400
Sardica .....	347
Seleucia .....	359
Septimuntia .....	418
Suffetala .....	418
Tarsus .....	431
Thebes .....	418
Theveste .....	362
Toledo .....	400
Treves .....	385
Zengma .....	433

## T

Talmud of Babylon .....	500
Tanistry abolished .....	1604
Tapestry, the Bayeux .....	1078
the Gobelin .....	1530
Taverns licensed .....	1752
Tea introduced to—	
England .....	1666
Holland .....	1610
Tea-tree brought to England .....	1768
Te Deum .....	390
Temperance societies .....	1826
<i>TEMPLES</i> —	
Apollo .....	a433
Apollo, at Delphi .....	a1263
Apollo, at Delphos .....	a1200, a513
Capitoline, Jupiter, built .....	a520
Diana, at Ephesus .....	a544
Diana, Ephesus, burnt .....	260
Ephesus, burnt .....	a356
Jerusalem, burnt .....	70
rebuilt .....	a17
Juggernaut .....	1198
Menphis .....	a1308
Minerva, built .....	a500
Solomon's, built .....	a1013
Sun, Baalbec .....	200

*TEMPLES*—

Thebes .....	a1308
Theseus, Greece .....	a480
Venus .....	131
Thames tunnel .....	1825-1842
Thane, title of, abolished, Scot.	1057
<i>THEATRES</i> —	
<i>Dublin</i> —	
Annger-street .....	1728
Capel-street .....	1745
Fish-amble-street .....	1741
Ranisford-street .....	1732
Smock-alley .....	1662, 1735
<i>Edinburgh</i> —	
Adelphi .....	1836
Caledonian .....	1822
Shakspeare Square .....	1769
<i>Glasgow</i> —	
Prince's .....	1845
Queen-street .....	1802
Royal .....	1829
<i>London</i> —	
Adelphi .....	1806
Astley's .....	1767
Blackfriars .....	1576
City .....	1837
Curtain, the .....	1575
Fortune .....	1599
Globe .....	1594
Haymarket .....	1702
Hope .....	1585
Lincoln's Inn .....	1695
Newington .....	1580
Olympic .....	1806
Paris Garden .....	1588
Prince's .....	1835
Princess' .....	1840
Rose .....	1585
Saddler's Wells .....	1663
Strand .....	1831
Surrey .....	1783
Swan .....	1595
Theatre, the .....	1575
Victoria, Coburg .....	1816
Whitefriars .....	1576
<i>Madrid</i> —	
Teatro de Oriente .....	1830
<i>Paris</i> —	
Theatre de l' Odeon .....	1782
Bourbon .....	1781
Italian .....	1783
Opera .....	1791
<i>Parmá</i> —	
Theatre .....	1829
<i>St. Petersburg</i> —	
Alexandrinsky .....	1832
Aplugin .....	1826
Hermitage .....	1782
Michalovsky .....	1836
The Great .....	1804
<i>Vienna</i> —	
Burg or Hof .....	1824
Leopoldstadt .....	1833
Theatrical benefits .....	1698
<i>Theologians. See Eminent Persons.</i>	
Thirty Tyrants .....	259
Tiara .....	1063
Times' Testimonial .....	1842
Tithes or tenths .....	a1490
Titles of Sovereigns of England—	
Defender of the Faith .....	1521
Excellent grace .....	1422
Grace .....	1399
Highness .....	1485
Liege .....	1399
Majesty .....	1520
Most high and mighty prince	1461
Tobacco-plant, earliest notice	178
Toleration act .....	1689
Tontines .....	1663

Torbane-hill coal case .....	1853
Torture abolished in—	
England .....	1558
France .....	1780
Portugal .....	1776
Scotland .....	1690
Sweden .....	1786
Tournament, the Eglinton .....	1839
Tournaments .....	890
abolished in France .....	1559
forbidden by the Lateran	
council .....	1136
Tractarianism .....	
Translators. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
Transportation .....	1590
Partially abolished .....	1854
Ticket of leave system used	
instead of .....	1854
Travellers. See <i>Eminent Persons.</i>	
<i>TRAVELS. See Travellers—Emin-</i>	
<i>ent Persons, Discoveries—Geo-</i>	
<i>graphical, Discovery—Voyages</i>	
<i>of</i> —	
<i>Abysinia</i> —	
Bruce .....	1765-1775
Burckhart, J. L. ....	1809, 1817
<i>Africa</i> —	
Clapperton .....	1820-1827
Lander, J. and R. ....	1827-1831
Park, Mungo .....	1795-1806
<i>America</i> —	
Hearne .....	1790-1792
Mackenzie .....	1781-1789
<i>China, &amp;c.</i> —	
Huc .....	1836
Marco Polo .....	1269-1275
<i>Egypt, &amp;c.</i> —	
Belzoni .....	1815-1819
Clarke, E. D. ....	1798-1808
<i>Holy Land</i> —	
Buckingham, J. S. ....	1820
Burckhart .....	1809-1817
Layard .....	1846-1848
<i>Round the World</i> —	
Humboldt .....	1798-1839
Ida Pfeiffer .....	1846-1854
<i>TREATY. See Conventions, Leagues,</i>	
<i>Peace, &amp;c.</i> —	
Adrianople .....	1829
Aix-la-Chapelle .....	1668
Alt-Radstadt .....	1706
Arras .....	1435
Ealta Lima .....	1838
Bassen .....	1802
Bayonne .....	1808
Belgium .....	1829
Berlin .....	1808
Beyara .....	1839
Bucharest .....	1812
Chaumont .....	1814
Chunar .....	1781
Coulans .....	1465
Constantinople .....	1833, 1854
Crecy .....	1544
Dresden .....	1745
Fontainbleau .....	1679, 1785, 1813
Friedwald .....	1531
Fuessen .....	1745
Ghent .....	1576, 1814
Hague .....	1559, 1569
Halle .....	1610
Hamburg .....	1762
Hanover .....	1725
Hubert-berg .....	1763
Kaynardgi .....	1774
Kiel .....	1814
London .....	1832, 1839, 1840, 1854
Madrid .....	1526
Naumberg .....	1554
Nice .....	1518

## TREATIES, continued—

Noyon	1516
Paris	1763, 1796, 1810, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1830, 1854
Passau	1552
Petersburg	1762, 1772, 1800, 1805
Prague	1653
Pyrénées	1657
Ratisbon	1806
Siöröd	1613
Sistowa	1791
Stockholm	1630, 1719, 1724, 1813
Tesehen	1779
Tolentino	1793
Toplitz	1813
Troyes	1420
Turkmanchay	1828
Unkiar, Sklessi	1833
Valençay	1813
Vienna	1725, 1731, 1737, 1809, 1815, 1830, 1854

Warsaw	1683, 1768
Westminster	1674, 1716
Wilna	1561
Wurtzburg	1610

## TREATIES, several important Modern—

<i>Criminal</i> —	
Aram, Engene	1760
Barrington	1790
Bellamy	1844
Bellingham	1812
Blandy	1752
Browrigg	1767
Burdoek	1835
Burke	1828
Charteris, Col.	1730
Chesham	1851
Cooper	1805
Courvoisier	1840
Dodd	1777
Gillam	1828
Good	1842
Greenacre	1837
Haggart	1821
Haggarty	1807
Hayes	1802
Hutchinson	1750
Johnston	1818
Kirwan	1852
Macfarlane, &c.	1854
Manning, Mr. and Mrs.	1849
Pateh	1806
Phepoe	1797
Porteous, Captain	1736
Purefoy	1794
Rush	1849
Smith, Dr.	1854
Stackpoles, the	1852
Tawell	1845
Thurtell, &c.	1824
Wilkes	1764
Williams, Ann	1753
Williams, the Monster	1790

*Ecclesiastical*—

Auchterarder Case	1835
Gorham	1853
Irvine	1832

*Political*—

Abingdon, earl of	1794
Alexander	1830
Burdett, Sir F.	1820
Butt, R. G.	1817
Carlile	1819, 1831
Cartwright, Major, &c.	1820
Clarke, Mary, A.	1814
Cobbett, W.	1809, 1811
Crosbie, Sir Edward	1798
Despard, Colonel	1803
Eaton, D. I.	1796, 1812
Emmett, R.	1803

TRIALS—*Political*—

Frankfort	1852
Frost, &c.	1839
Gordon, Lord George	1781, 1788
Hardy, Tooke, Thelwell, and Joyce	1794
Harvey, B. B.	1798
Holt	1844
Hunt, Henry	1820
Hunt, Messrs. J. and L.	1811
Kilmarnock and Balmerino	1746
Lovat, Lord	1747
Mitchell	1848
Newman	1852
O'Connell, &c.	1831, 1844
O'Connor and O'Coigley	1798
Orr, William	1797
Paine	1792
Peltier	1803
Rowan, A. R.	1794
Smith O'Brien	1848
Somerset, the Slave	1772
Taylor, Robert	1827, 1831
Thistlewood, &c.	1820
Watt and Downie	1794
Woodfall	1786
Yorke	1795

*Social*—

Bagley	1844
Baltimore, &c.	1768
Cardan	1854
Cardigan, Earl of	1844
Dillon	1831
Dundas	1831
Ferrers	1846
Hamilton, Duke of	1813
Lawson	1841
Melbourne, Lord	1836
Mildmay, Sir J. H.	1814
Wakefield	1827
Wetherall	1845
Wright	1851
Tribes, the different	p. 10-12
Trinity Sunday instituted	828
Trinity Sunday	1334
Triple alliance	1668
Triumviri	a60, a42
Trobadours	840, 1197
Troy weight	1095
Truce of the Lord, France	1040
Turnpike tolls established	1663

## U

Uction, extreme	550
Uniformity act	1559
Union of England and Scotland	1603, 1707
England and Ireland	1801
England and Wales	1283
United Provinces, the seven, or the Netherlands	1579
United States of America	1776
UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES—	
<i>Aberdeen</i> —	
King's	1494
Marischal	1593
Abo	1640
Aix	1409, 1603
Alba Julia	1629
Altorf	1581
Anjon	1347, 1364
Avignon	1303, 1388
Bamberg	1585
Basle	1603, 1849
Belfast	1459
Berlin	1810
Besancon	1540
Bologna	493
Bonn	1828

## UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES—

Breslau	1811
Brown	1764
Bruges	1665
Caen	1431, 1803
Calcutta	1801
Cambridge	? 648, ? 1109, 1231
Caius	1348
Catharine Hall	1475
Christ's	1505
Clare Hall	1326
Corpus Christi	1351
Downing	1800
Emmanuel	1584
Jesns	1496
King's	1441
Magdalen	1519
Pembroke	1343
Peterhouse	1257
Sidney Sussex	1598
Trinity	1546
Trinity Hall	1559
Cambridge, U.S.	1603
Catania	1445
Chelsea	1690
Coimbra	1308, 1391
Cologne	1389
Columbia, fd.	1754
Compostella	1517
Copenhagen	1479, 1497
Cordova	968
Cork	1819
Cracow, fd.	1343
Cujacius, Helmstadt	1570
Dartmouth	1769
Dijon	1722
Dillingen	1565
Dole	1426
Dorpat	1801, 1802
Douay	1562
Dresden	1694
Dublin	1319
Dulwich	1619
Edinburgh	1582
Elphinstone, Bombay	1837
Erfurt	1390
Erlangen, fd.	1743
Eton	1441
Evora	1559
Ferrara	1316, 1391
Florence	1348
Francker	1585
Frankfort-on-Oder	1506
Friburg	1460
Fulda	1734
Galway	1849
Geneva	1364
Giessen	1605
Glasgow	1450
Andersonian	1795
Göttingen	1734
Granada	1537
Grenoble	1330
Gripswald	1547
Halleybury	1809
Halle	1694
Havard	1628
Heidelberg	1386
Helmstadt	1570
Huesca	1354
Ingoldstadt, fd.	1572, 1573
Inspruck	1672
Jena	1548
Kiel	1665
Königsberg	1544
Leipsic	1409
Leyda	1300
Leyden	1574, 1575
Lima	1551
Lisbon	1290

UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES,

*continued—*

London	1826
Gresham, fl.	1681
King's	1829
Physician's	1523
Queen's	1848
Sion	1328
Surgeon's	1745
University	1836
Working Man's	1854
Louvain	1426
Lyons	1300
Mantua	1625
Marburg	1527
Maynooth	1795
Mechlin	1440
Mentz	1482
Messina	1541
Mexico	1551
Middleburg	1575
Milan	1766
Mondovi	1600
Montpellier	1196
Moscow, fl.	1705, 1753
Münster	1631
Nantes	1463
Naples, fl.	1216
New Jersey, fl.	1746
Olmütz	1581
Orhnela	1552
Orleans	1305
Osnabruck	1630
Oviedo	1580
Owens, Manchester	1851
Oxford prior to	1041, 1244
All Souls	1437
Baliol	1263
Brazenose	1490
Christ Church	1525
Corpus Christi	1516
Exeter, bt.	1316
Hertford	1312
Jesus	1571
Lincoln	? 1427, 1430
Magdalen	1456
Magdalen Hall	1487
Merton, fd.	1247
Morton	1264, 1274
New	1386
New Inn Hall	1392
Oriel	1326
Pembroke	1624
Queen's	1340
St. Alban's Hall	1547
St. Edmund Hall	1269
St. John's	1555
St. Mary Hall	1333
Trinity	1554
University	? 872, 1249
Wadham	1613
Worcester	1714
Paderborn	1592
Padua	1220
Palencia, fl.	1209
Palermo	1394
Paris, reft.	1792, 1206
Parma	1599
Pavia	1361
Pennsylvania	1755
Pernau	1699
Perpignan	1349
Pergnia	1290
Pesth	1382, 1635
Piacenza	1248
Pisa, fl.	1339
Poitiers	1430
Portsmouth, (naval)	1722
Prague	1350
Quebec, fd.	1635

UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES—

Queen's, Ireland	1845
Rheims	1550
Rinteln, fd.	1621
Rome	1303
Rostock	1419
Rutgers	1770
Salamanca, fd.	1249
Salerno	1233
Saltzburg	1623
Sandhurst	1739
Saragossa	1474
Sassari	1765
Seville	1531
Shelburne	1782
Sienna	1330, 1387
Siguenza	1517
Sion	1630
Sorbonne, fd.	1253
St. Andrews	1411
St. Petersburg	1748, 1819
Strasbourg, fd.	1530
Toledo	1618
Tonlouse	1228
Treves	1473
Trier	1472
Trinity, Dublin	1591
Tubingen	1487
Turin	1725
Upsal	1476
Urbino	1671
Utrecht	1636
Valence	1475
Valladolid	1592
Venice	1592
Vicenza	1204
Vienna	1365
Vilna	1597
Winchester	1587
Wittenberg	1502
Wurttemberg	1502
Wurzberg	1402
Yale, fl.	1700
Unknown tongues, Irving's	1831
Usury forbidden in Britain	1341

V	
Vaccination	1796
Valentine's day	271
Venecetion introduced	1603
Venetian Commonwealth	452
Vestals	4710
Vice-Chancellor of England	1813

VICTORIES—*See Defeats, Sieges, Captures, &c.—*

Agnadella	1509
Aix-la-Chapelle	1792
Beau-Sejour	1754
Bengal	1760
Brest	1759
Cadiz	1657
Cambusnethan	1297
Campeachy, seizure of the	1686
Cape Lagos	1759
Cape St. Vincent	1797
Chebresse	1798
Dardanelles	1656
Dendermond	1706
Domitz	1635
Estremos	1663
Fmisterre	1747
Galves	1559
Goths	417
Hieres	1744
Honnoceour	1642
Jephtha's	1187
Kalderoon	1514
Rassora	1389
Kollin	1757

VICTORIES—

Leipzig	164
Lonoitz	175
Mulplaquet	170
Marignano	151
Nile	179
Norlingen	164
Paniput	176
Persians in Egypt	46
Prague	175
Pultusk	170
Rocroi	164
Rosbech	1757
Rousillon	1674
Santa Cruz	1657
Schweidnitz	1642
Scinde	1843
Sevenleasund	1790
Soltikof	1759
St. Christopher	1742
Tourville	1793
Turin	1706
Tuscans, Hiero over the	474
Ushant	1778
Waterloo	1815
Wittstock	1656
Zaina	6202
Villanage abolished	1574
Virgin the assumption of the	45
Visigoths	414
Volunteers in England	1794
Voyagers. <i>See Eminent Persons—Travellers.</i>	
Voyages. <i>See Discovery, Voyages of, Travels, &amp;c.</i>	

W

Wager of battle repealed	1819
Waghorn's overland route to and from India	1845
Walcheren expedition	1809
Waldenses	1200
Wales, first Prince of	1284
Walloons	1566
Warrants, general, declared illegal	1763
Warriors. <i>See Eminent Persons.</i>	
Wars. <i>See Battles, &amp;c.—</i>	
Achean	4149
Affghan	1842
Æquians, &c	4471
Ætolia and Rome	4211
African	480, 496
Alexandrine	448
Algiers and Spain	1774
Algiers and U. S.	1815
Allahabad	1765
Altmark	1635
America and Britain. <i>See Britain.</i>	
American Revolutionary	1775
Amiens	1802
Amurath	1373
Andrasson	1667
Aquisgrand	1748
Arcadia and Elis	6365
Aricia	506
Arras	1495, 1579
Ashantee	1824
Athenians and Olynthians	6360
Athens and Ægina	4491
Athens and Rhegium	4433
Athens and Sparta	4369
Aurunci	6345
Austria and France. <i>See France.</i>	
Austria and Prussia	1762
Austria and Spain	1617, 1634
Austria and Switzerland	1385
Austrian	1833
Austrian Succession	1740

<i>t, continued—</i>	
barini .....	1641
enwalde .....	1631
sein .....	1802
avian .....	1669
onie .....	1565
gium and Holland .....	1831
wick .....	1560
ogna .....	1515
zil .....	1588
zil and Portugal .....	1825
tain .....	208, 343
tain and Algiers .....	1794, 1669
tain and America .....	1794, 1812
tain and China .....	1839
tain and Denmark .....	1666, 1841
tain and France 1116, 1161, 194, 1200, 1201, 1224, 1339, 344, 1347, 1368, 1422, 1492, 512, 1519, 1557, 1562, 1626, 627, 1666, 1689, 1744, 1778, 1785, 1793, 1803, 1826	1651, 1826
tain and Holland .....	1666, 1672, 1780
tain and Naples .....	1799
tain and Prussia .....	1806
tain and Rome .....	82
tain and Russia .....	1808
tain and Siam .....	1825
tain and Sicily .....	1845
tain and Spain 1588, 1624, 655, 1718, 1739, 1748, 1761, 1762, 1783, 1796, 1805	1805
tain and Turkey .....	1895, 1888
tain and U. S. 1807, 1812, 1839	1839
ages .....	1374, 1484
rgundy .....	1470
dan .....	1534
ere, 100 with .....	353
ssucan .....	324
fre .....	1893, 1851
hmar, union of .....	1397
rlowitz .....	1698
rthaginian .....	383
stle and Africa .....	1277
stle and Arragon .....	1357
stle and Granada .....	267, 1471
stle and Grenada .....	1261
taumont .....	1814
tina and Britain .....	1839
tiozza .....	1379
tirrhæ .....	3595
unar .....	1781
nmbrian .....	313
ntra .....	1808
nflans .....	1465
orecyrans and Corinthians	336
printh and Philus .....	366
printhian .....	394
orsicans and Genoese .....	1726
racow .....	1525
ressy .....	1544
retan .....	369
eeleum .....	344
emnk., Schleswig-Holstein	1848
ortmund .....	1609
resden .....	1571
utch and Javese .....	1825
utch and Portuguese .....	1621
gypt and Syria .....	216, 217, 205
lis .....	1214
ngland, Austria, and Russia	1780
ngland and France .....	1197, 1213, 1230, 1243, 1259, 1379, 1436, 1414, 1479, 1522, 1701, 1756
ngland, France, and Austria	1744
ngland, France, and Russia	1853
ngland, Holland .....	1665, 1780
ngland and Netherlands .....	1527
ngland, Russia .....	1797, 1854

WARs—	
England and Scotland .....	1068, 1138, 1296, 1327, 1522, 1555
England, Spain .....	1655, 1656, 1804
Etruscan .....	359
Family .....	1761
Florence and Pisa .....	1362
Fountainbleau .....	1542, 1807
France and America .....	1801
France and Austria 1792, 1798, 1808, 1809	1809
France and Britain. See Britain.	
France, Coalition against	
1792, 1805, 1806, 1809	1809
France and England. See Eng- land.	
France and Germany .....	1487
France and Holland .....	1630, 1832
France and Mexico .....	1838
France and Portugal .....	1831
France and Prussia .....	1801
France and Russia .....	1629
France and Spain 1521, 1552, 1595, 1634, 1667, 1673, 1683	1683
France and Sweden .....	1696
Frederickburg .....	1720
Friedewalde .....	1550
Galatz .....	1791
Germany .....	1
Germany, Turkey 1566, 1591, 1788	1788
Goths and Romans .....	438
Granada and Castile .....	1309
Greece and Persia .....	502
Greeks and Saracens .....	685
Gueranda .....	1365
Hague, of the .....	1658
Helvetic .....	1803
Hercules and Erginus .....	1241
Hercules in Laconia .....	1237
Holland and America .....	1782
Holland and Belgium .....	1839
Holland and Britain. See Britain.	
Hungary and Bohemia .....	1468
Hungary and Turkey .....	1660, 1737, 1788
Iuans and Chinese .....	3174
Hyderabad .....	1839
Ilyrian .....	7
Indian .....	1715, 1780, 1788, 1791
Istri .....	322
Isaurian .....	492
Jassy .....	1809
Jugurthine .....	311
Kalisch .....	1813
Karnatic .....	1780
Lacedæmonians, Athenians	345
Lamian .....	323
Latian .....	534
Latin .....	392
Ligurian .....	238, 182
Limerick .....	169
Lusitanian .....	378
Macebean .....	367
Macedon and Rhodes, &c. .....	202
Macedon and Rome .....	171
Macedonian .....	334
4th .....	349
Macedonians and Ilyrians .....	359
Madrid .....	1524
Mahabhrata .....	1500
Mahratta .....	1817
Malmo .....	1524
Mantuan Succession .....	1626
Marcomanni and Romans .....	88
Maroon, Jamaica .....	1795
Marsian .....	391
Messenian .....	373
2d .....	360
3d .....	364
Milan and Florence .....	1424

WARs—	
Mithridatic, 1st .....	388
2d .....	383
3d .....	374
Moab and Gilead .....	394
Montreuil .....	1299
Morea .....	1714
Moultan .....	1848
Munster .....	1649
Mutine .....	344
Mysore .....	1780, 1802
Nantes .....	1622
Navarre .....	1364, 1821
Nemours .....	1585
Netherlands and Spain 1600, 1609	1609
Nice .....	1538
Nipchoo .....	1728
Northampton .....	1332
Noyon .....	1516
Numantine .....	3143
Nuremberg .....	1532
Olynthian .....	3382
Paris .....	1303
Parsdorf .....	1800
Parthia, Succession in .....	387
Parthian .....	54, 114
Partition, 1st .....	1698
2d .....	1700
Patriot .....	1808
Peloponnesian .....	3431
Peninsular .....	1807
Penn's, William .....	1682
Persia, ten years' between, and Cyprus .....	355
Persia and India .....	432
Persia and Russia .....	1795, 1826
Persia and Turkey .....	1533, 1576, 1821
Persian .....	397, 311, 420
Philistines .....	3056
Picts and Irish .....	741
Piratical .....	367
Pisa .....	1663
Poissy .....	1561
Poland and Livonia .....	1556
Poland and Prussia .....	1519, 1790
Poland and Russia .....	1506, 1558, 1619, 1621, 1654, 1658, 1794
Poland and Sweden .....	1598, 1618
Poland, Sweden, and Russia 1562	1562
Poland and Turkey .....	1620
Polish Succession .....	1733
Portugal and China .....	1517
Poswall .....	1557
Prussia and America .....	1785
Prussia and Austria .....	1849
Punic, 1st .....	324
2d .....	318
3d .....	319
Punjaub .....	1426, 1849
Ratisbon .....	1854, 1802
Reichenbach .....	1813
Rhegium .....	394
Rhine .....	1806
Ripon .....	1640
Romans and Celtiberi .....	385
Romans and Dalmatians .....	356
Romans and Etruscans .....	333
Romans and Franks .....	341
Rome .....	395
Rome and Africa .....	213
Rome and Carthage .....	338
Rome and Etruria, 40 years .....	324
Rome and Germany .....	235
Rome and Greece .....	350
Rome and Illyria .....	319, 335
Rome and Parthia .....	340, 100
Rome and Persia .....	241, 362
Rome and Perse .....	382
Rome and Scythia .....	247

WARS, *continued*—

Rome and Sicily	.....a215
Rome and Syria	.....a191
Roses	.....1450
Russia and Austria	.....1809
Russia and England	.....1797, 1854
Russia, Germany, Turkey, Portugal, with Saphidin	.....1204
Russia and Sweden	1488, 1572, 1590, 1637, 1711, 1741, 1788
Russia, Turkey	.....1678, 1710, 1736, 1768, 1806, 1809, 1828, 1853
Sabine	.....a750
Sacred, 1st	.....a443
2d	.....a339, a556
Sannite, 1st	.....a343
2d	.....a320
3d	.....a298
Sardinia and Sweden	.....1839
Savoy and Spain	.....1613
Schnellendorf	.....1741
Scotland and England. See Eng- land.	
Scythians	.....a329
Scythians and Parthians	.....a129
Segedin	.....1443
Senlis	.....1473
Serville, 1st	.....a134
2d	.....a102
Serville in Italy	.....a73
Seven years	.....1756
Seville	.....1729
Sicily	.....a252
Sloboga	.....1807
Solenre	.....1475
Spain and Britain. See Britain.	
Spain and France. See France.	
Spain and Holland	.....1625
Spain and Portugal	.....1801
Spain and Turkey	.....1783
Spaniards and Saracens	.....718
Spanish Succession	.....1701
Sparta	.....a400
St. Aubin	.....1230
St. Germans	.....1632
Stein	.....1800
Stumsdorf	.....1629, 1635
Succession	.....1702
Sweden, Denmark	.....1611
Syracusans and Carthagin- ians	.....317
Syria and Egypt, 10 years	.....a243
Tarquinius, 40 years	.....a351
Temesvar	.....1664
Theban, 1st	.....a1225
2d	.....a1216
Thebes and Sparta	.....a369
Thirty years	.....a445, 1618
Thracian	.....a422
Filsit	.....1807
Toledo and Cordova	.....1074
Tours	.....1392
Treviso	.....1801
Tripoli and U. S.	.....1803
Troyes	.....1420
Turkey and Germany	.....1625
Turkey and Russia	.....1833
Turkey and Venice	.....1463
Tuscan	.....a434
Uxbridge	.....1646
Valancay	.....1813
Vancelles	.....1556
Velian	.....a483, a425
Velltrae	.....a371
Venice	.....1499
Venice and Genoa	1210, 1258, 1350
Venice and Hungary	.....275
Venice and Milan	.....1446
Versailles	.....1739, 1758
Vienna	.....1515, 1725, 1731

## WARS—

Virginian	.....1675
Volscian	.....a459, 531
Wehlan	.....1657
Westphalia	.....1759
Wilna	.....1561, 1656
Worms	.....1743
Zends and Kajars	.....1761
WARS, CIVIL. See Rebellions, Revolts, Insurrections, &c.—	
Andronici	.....1321
Bengal	.....1220
Britain	427, 1265, 1400, 1452-71, 1485, 1642-51, 1715, 1745
Castile	.....1312, 1466
China	.....1651, 1813, 1854
Dekkan	.....1592
Egypt	.....a88, a49
England	.....1450, 1641
France	.....1562, 1585, 1620, 1789
France, Huguenots	.....1621
Genoa	.....1576
Germany	.....1197
Ghiji, India	.....1801
Hayti	.....1806
India	.....1536, 1794, 1801, 1836
Ireland	.....1224, 1599, 1641, 1796
Italy, War of Classes	.....a121
Jerusalem	.....69
Lombardy	.....1204
Munster	.....1658
Navarre	.....1452
Netherlands	.....1078
Oligarchical	.....a41
Palestine	.....a89, a65, 57
Persia	.....1751, 1779, 1786, 1788, 1793, 1794, 1830, 1834
Poland	.....1663, 1793, 1830
Portugal	.....1299, 1828
Rome	.....a88, a49, a53, 309, 313, 322, 340, 350
Rome, Social	.....a357, a220
Savoy	.....1636
Scotland	.....1715, 1745
Spain	.....1833, 1835
Switzerland	.....1436
Syria	.....a125, a95, 1841
Turkey, &c	.....746, 1422, 1749, 1801, 1841
Usbeks	.....1660
War Tax levied in Palestine	.....440
Watch-police, London	.....1253
Waterloo	.....1815
Wax candles	.....1180
Weaving in England	.....1331
Wedgewood Pottery	.....1762
Weights and Measures	.....a895
Wellington Funeral	.....1852
Westminster fair	.....1245
West Saxons	.....519-827
West, Schism of	.....1378
Wfe used as the style royal	.....1199
Whaleboned Stays	.....1586
Whale Fishery	.....837
Whig	.....1679
Whig-club	.....1802
White Boys	.....1761
Whitefriars, England	.....1245
Widowers taxed	.....1695
Wildfire	.....a660
William III.'s landing	.....1688
Wilsonian fund	.....1771
Windows of glass, England	.....633
Window tax enacted	.....1695
abolished	.....1851
WINTERS, Severe in—	
Britain	1035, 1563, 1663, 1708, 1715, 1724, 1730, 1739, 1762, 1767, 1774, 1785, 1788, 1789, 1802, 1810, 1814, 1838, 1854

## WINTERS, Severe in—

France	.....1323, 1408, 1544, 16
Germany	.....1294, 1426, 1433, 1544, 1658, 1796, 1816, 18
Italy	.....1594, 1622, 17
Russia	.....401, 763, 1294, 1460, 1548, 1565, 1691, 1789, 1812, 1843, 1
Witnesses, laws regarding	.....1352, 1802, 1831, 18
Wood-engraving	.....14
Wooden Pavement	.....18
Wood's Halfpence Patent	.....17
Wool-combing	.....28
WORDS AND SAYINGS. See <i>Mottoes</i> .	
A Roland for an Oliver	.....77
Brother Jonathan	.....176
By Hook or by Crook	.....164
England and St. George	.....116
England expects every man to do his duty	.....180
Every man has his price	.....172
Forty centuries are gazing from these pyramids at us	179
Forward and strike	.....177
Highlanders remember Egypt	180
<i>Ipsé dixit</i>	.....134
Jack Ketch	.....1683
Know thyself	.....a560
Liberty, equality, and frater- nity	.....1848
Nine tailors make a man	.....1742
Send him to Coventry	.....1642
Strike! but hear	.....a430
Teetotaler	.....1831
Up guards and at them	.....1815
Veni, vidi, vici	.....a47
Yankee	.....1713
Worms, diet of	.....1521
Worsted	.....1340
Wounding and Maiming act	.....1671
Wrecks. See <i>Shipwrecks</i> .	
Writers, Ecclesiastical. See <i>Eminent Persons</i> .	
Writing	.....a2112, a1494

## X

Xenophon's retreat of 10,000	.....a401
Xesti instituted Greece	.....570
Xerxes' Greek campaign	.....a430

## Y

Year, the length of fixed by—	
Aeth	.....a1863
Cæsar	.....a45
Calippus	.....a230
Charles IX.	.....1564
Gregory XIII.	.....1582
Jellalidin	.....1075
Meton	.....a430
Nunu	.....a713
Romulus	.....a738
The year of our Lord first used as a distinction	.....879
Yellow fever. See <i>Plagues</i> .	
Yeomen of the guard	.....1485
Yezdegird	.....a632

## Z

Zinc	.....1221
Zodiac	.....a560
Zoological Gardens—	
Dublin	.....1832
Edinburgh	.....1844
London	.....1827
Paris	.....1811
Zoology, the Linnæan	.....1741

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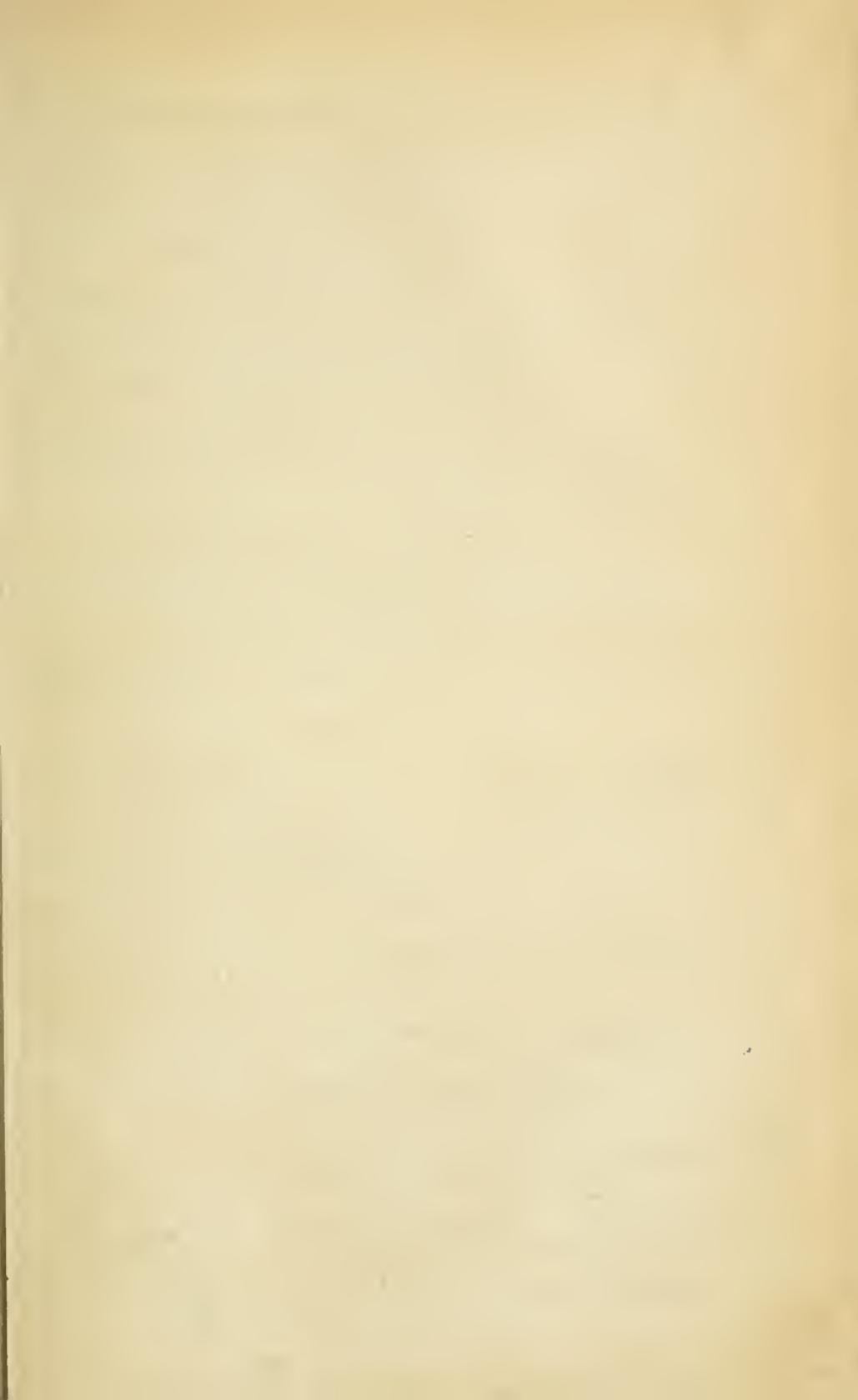
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