

## INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY. MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD. Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments devoted to General Information. ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

# Ompiled and Published

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1916

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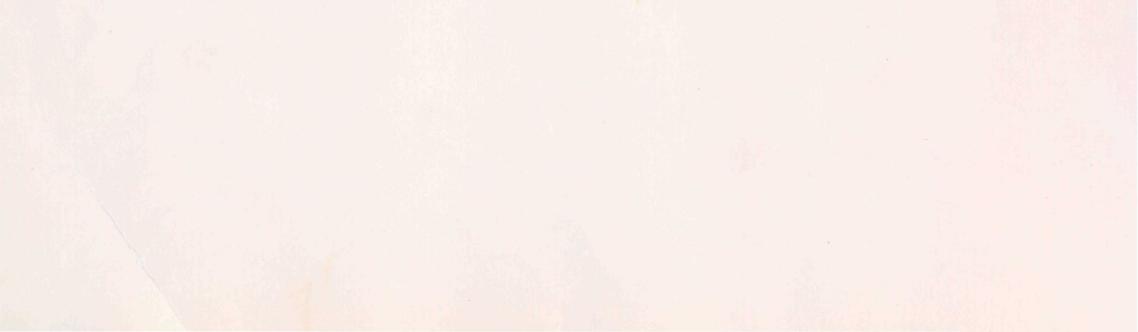
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# OUTLINE MAP OF EMMONS COUNTY NORTH DAKOTA

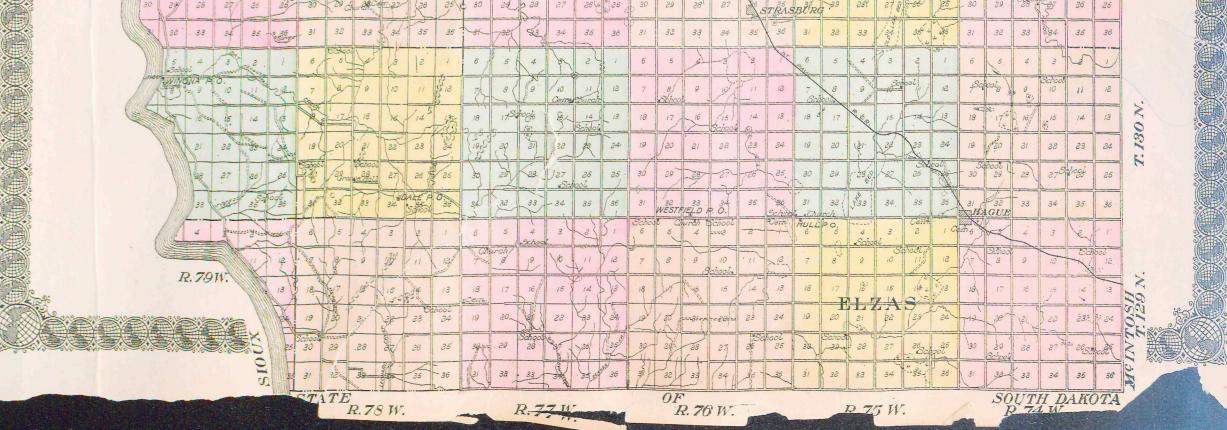
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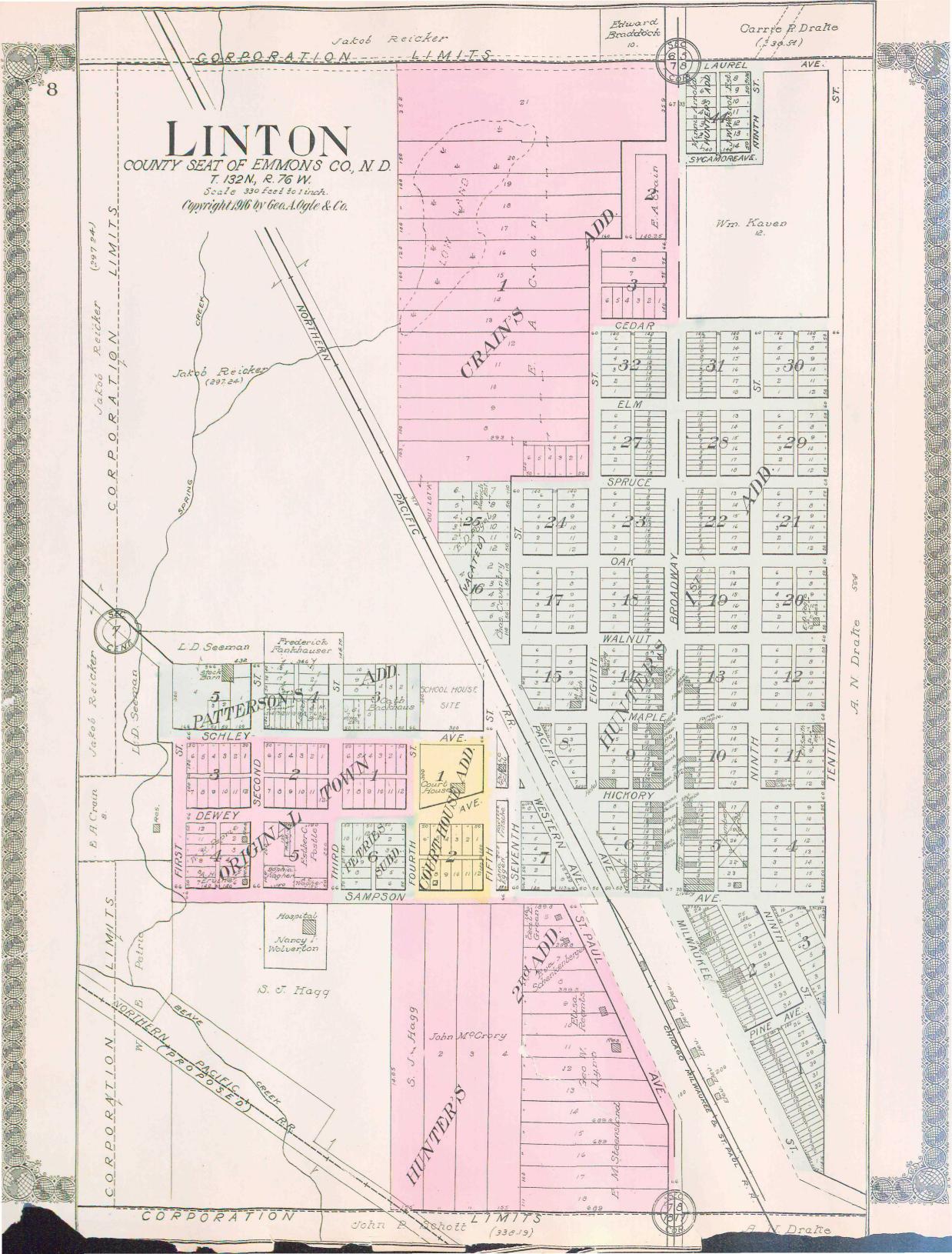
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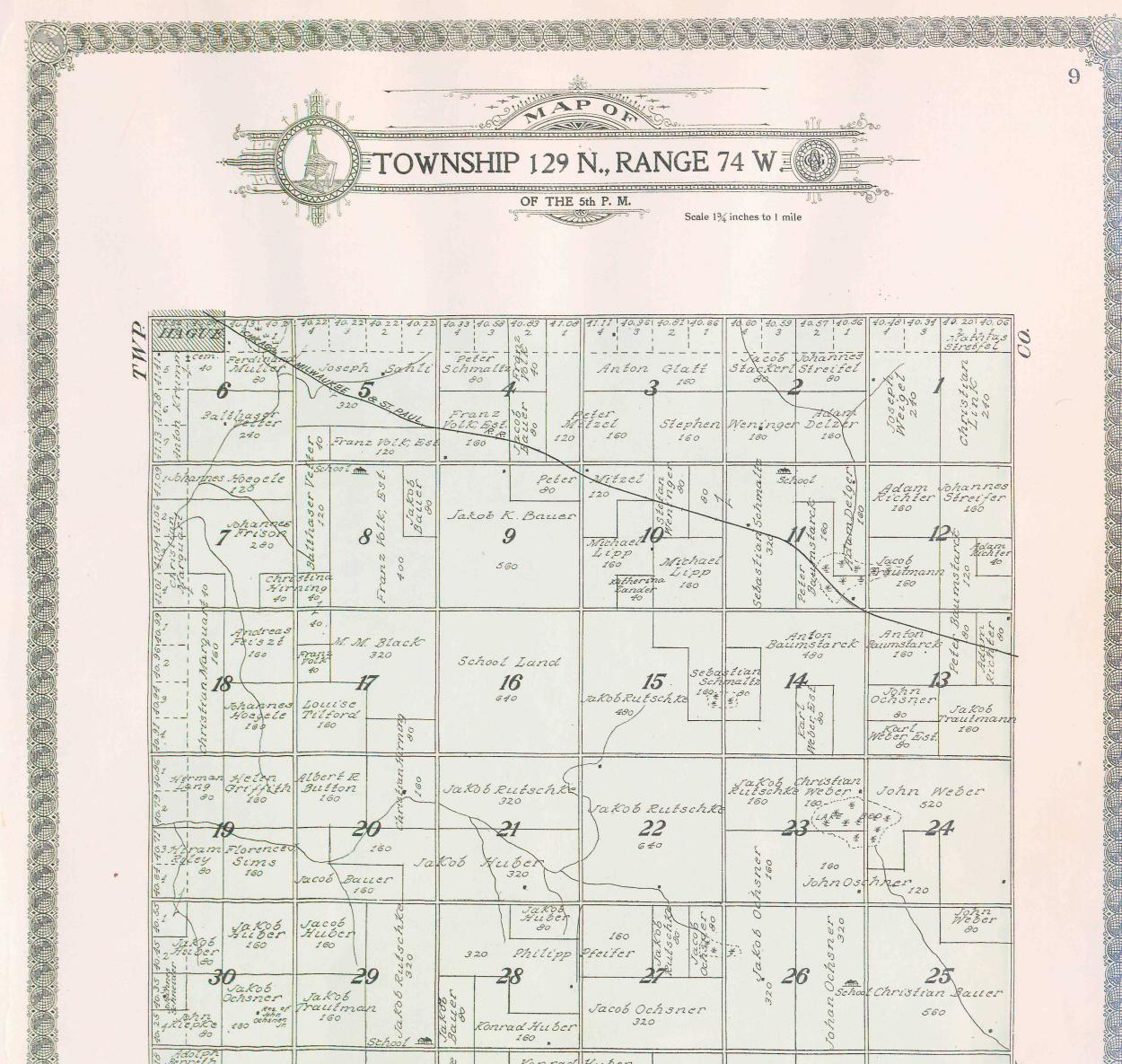
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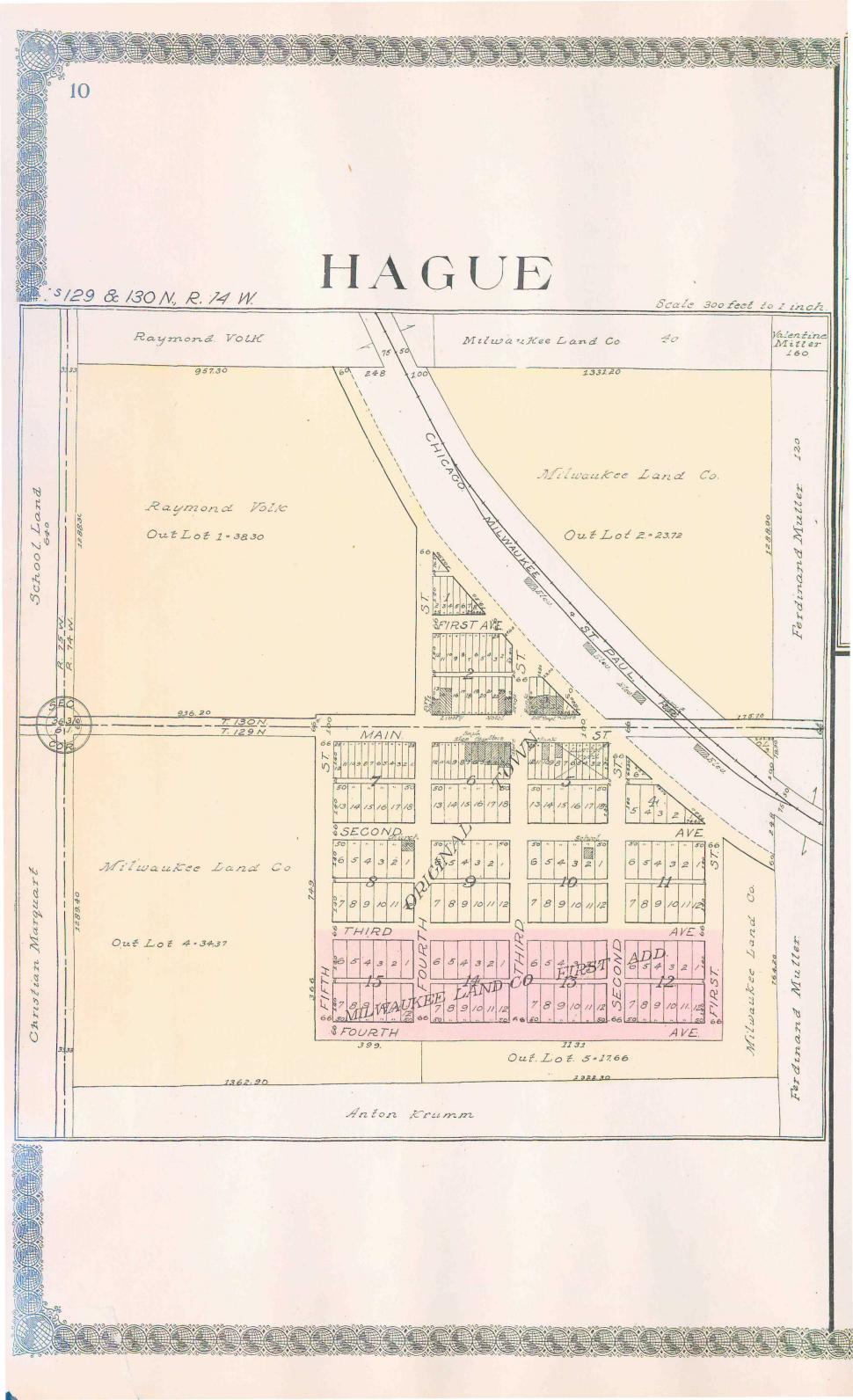
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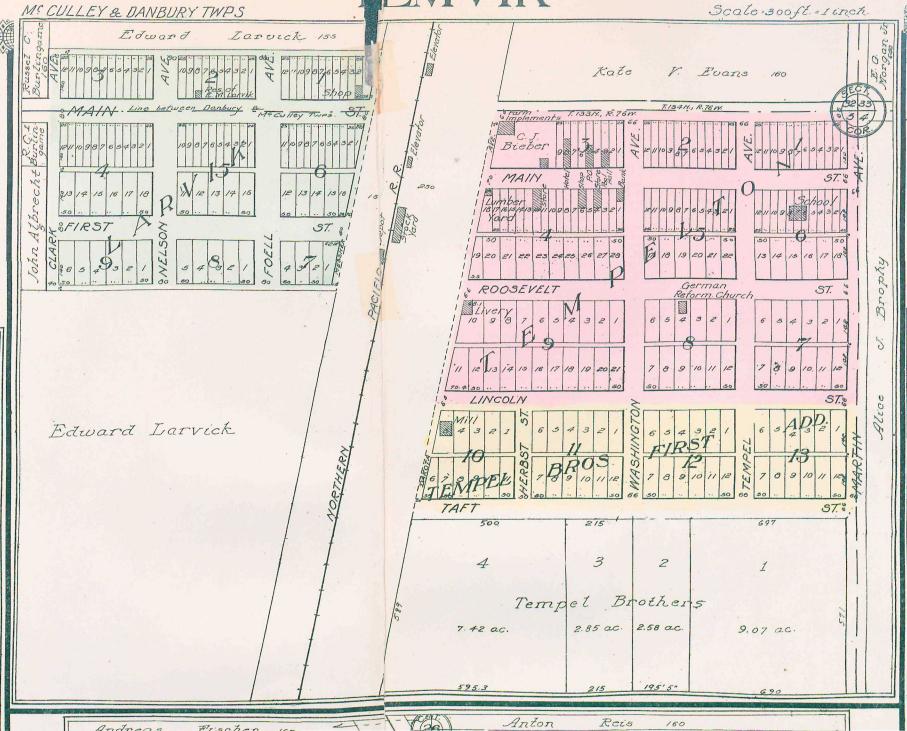




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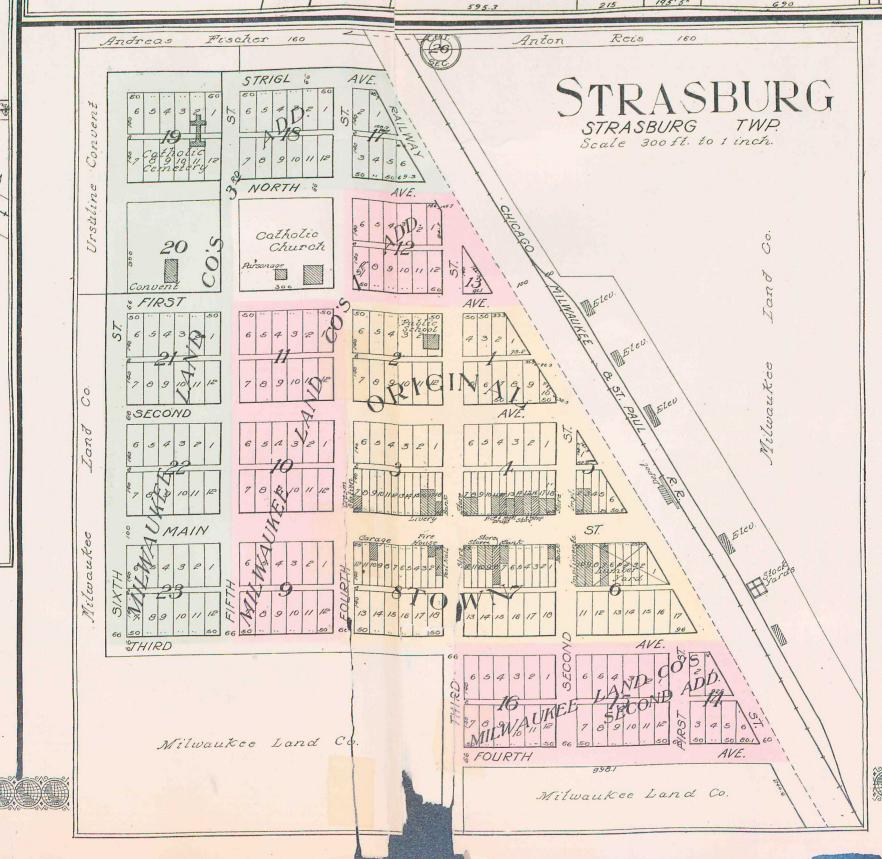


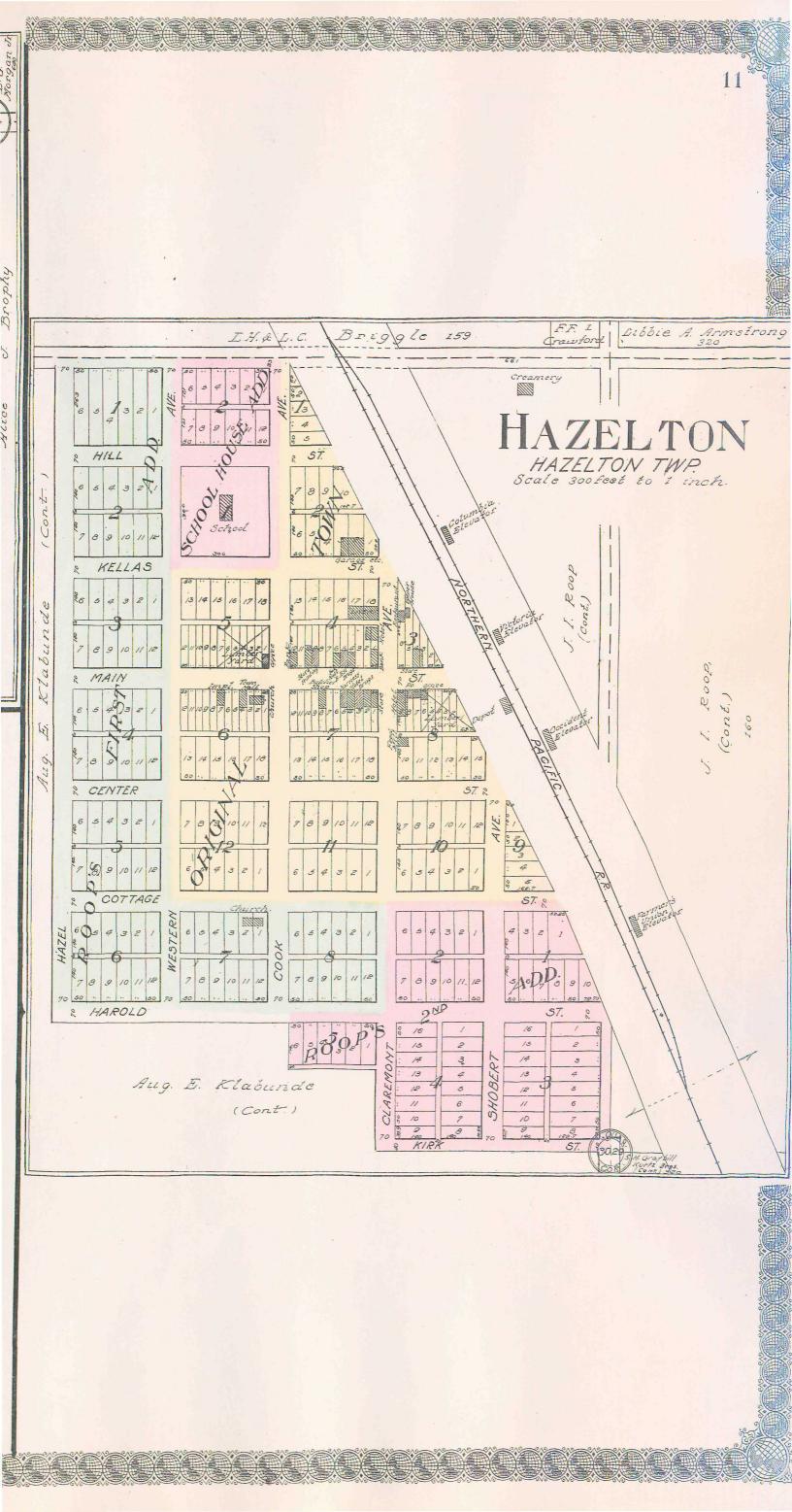
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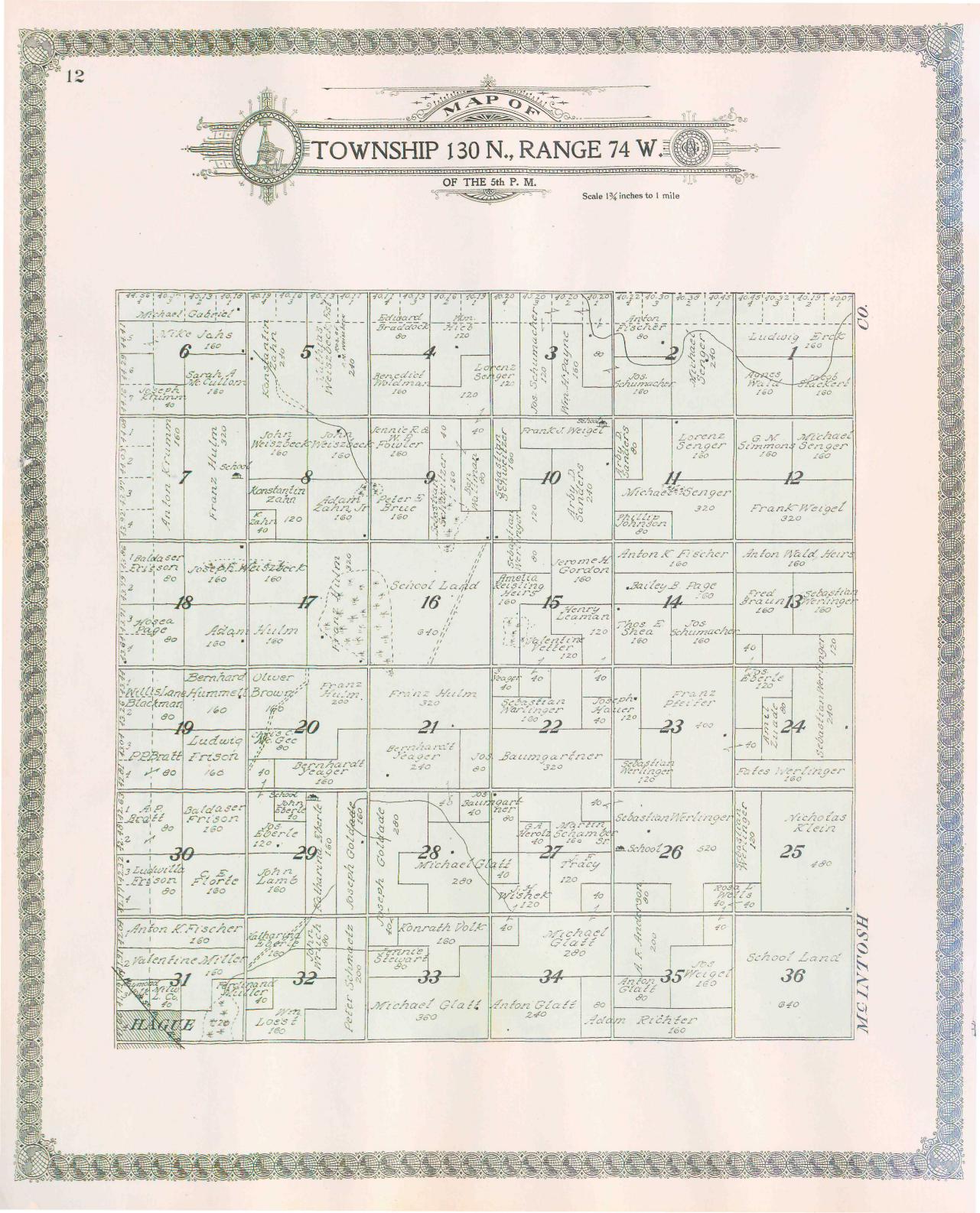


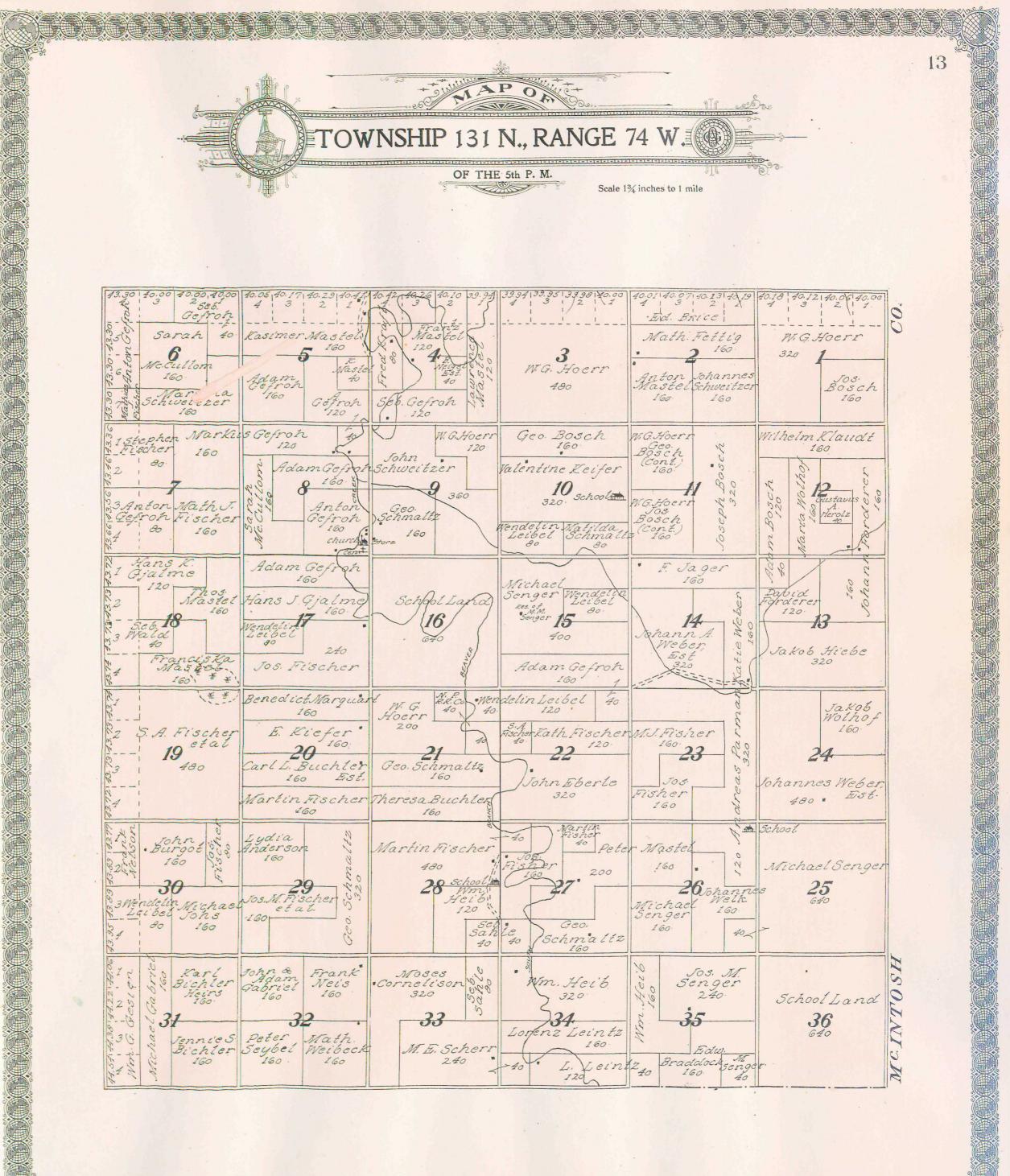
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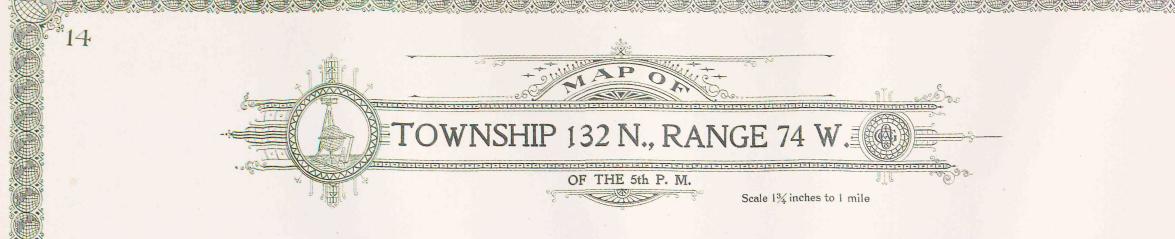


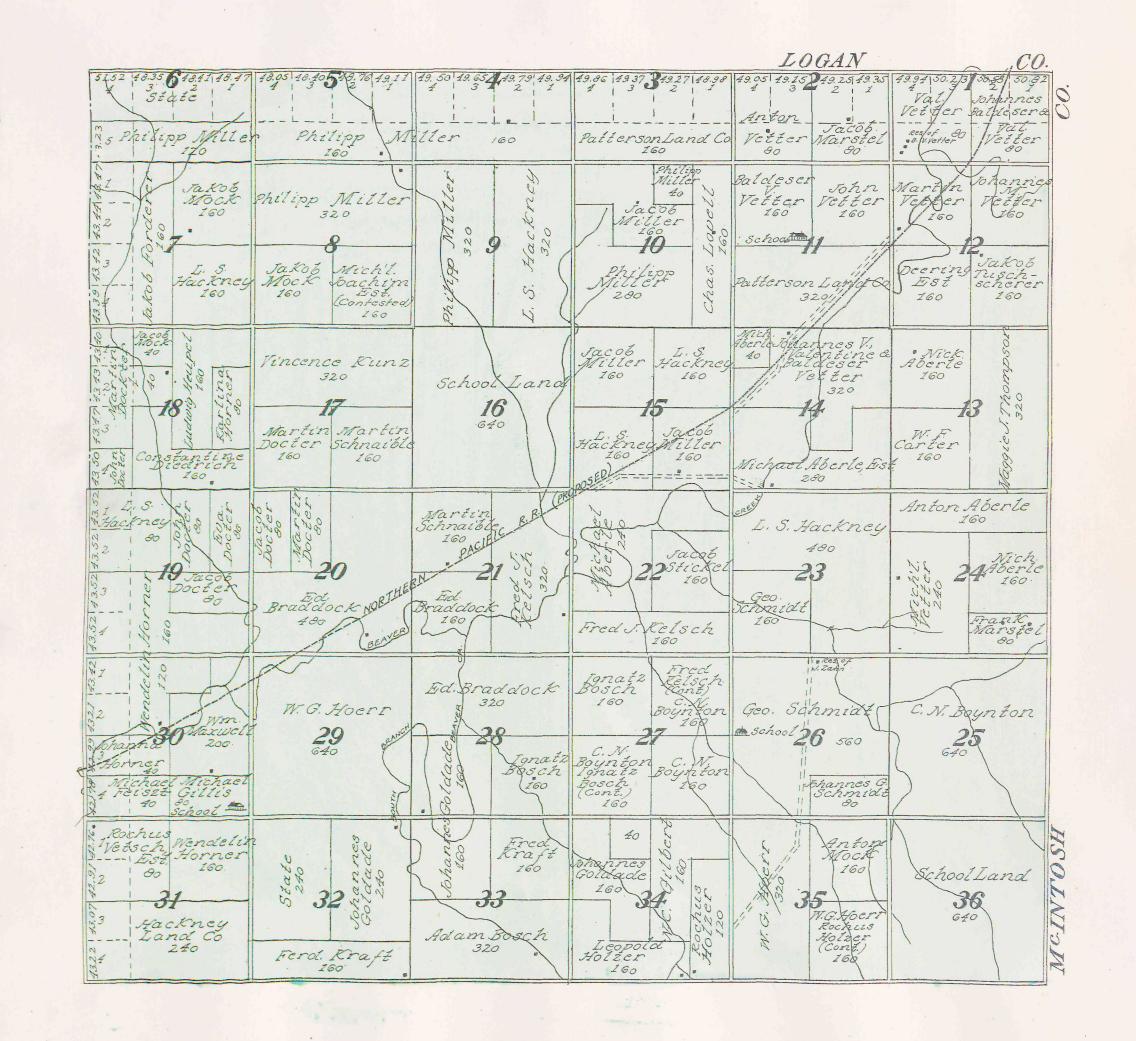




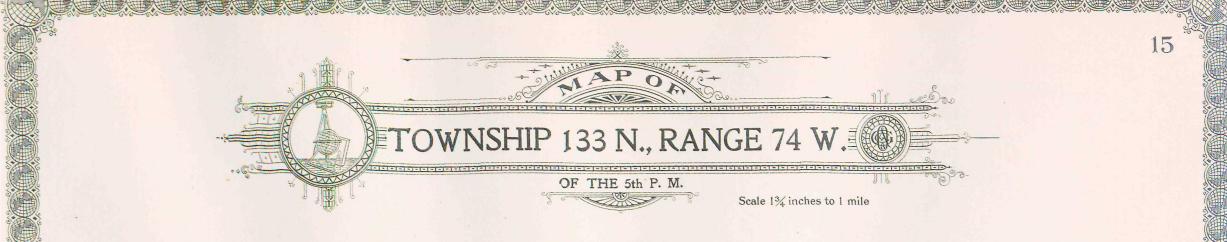


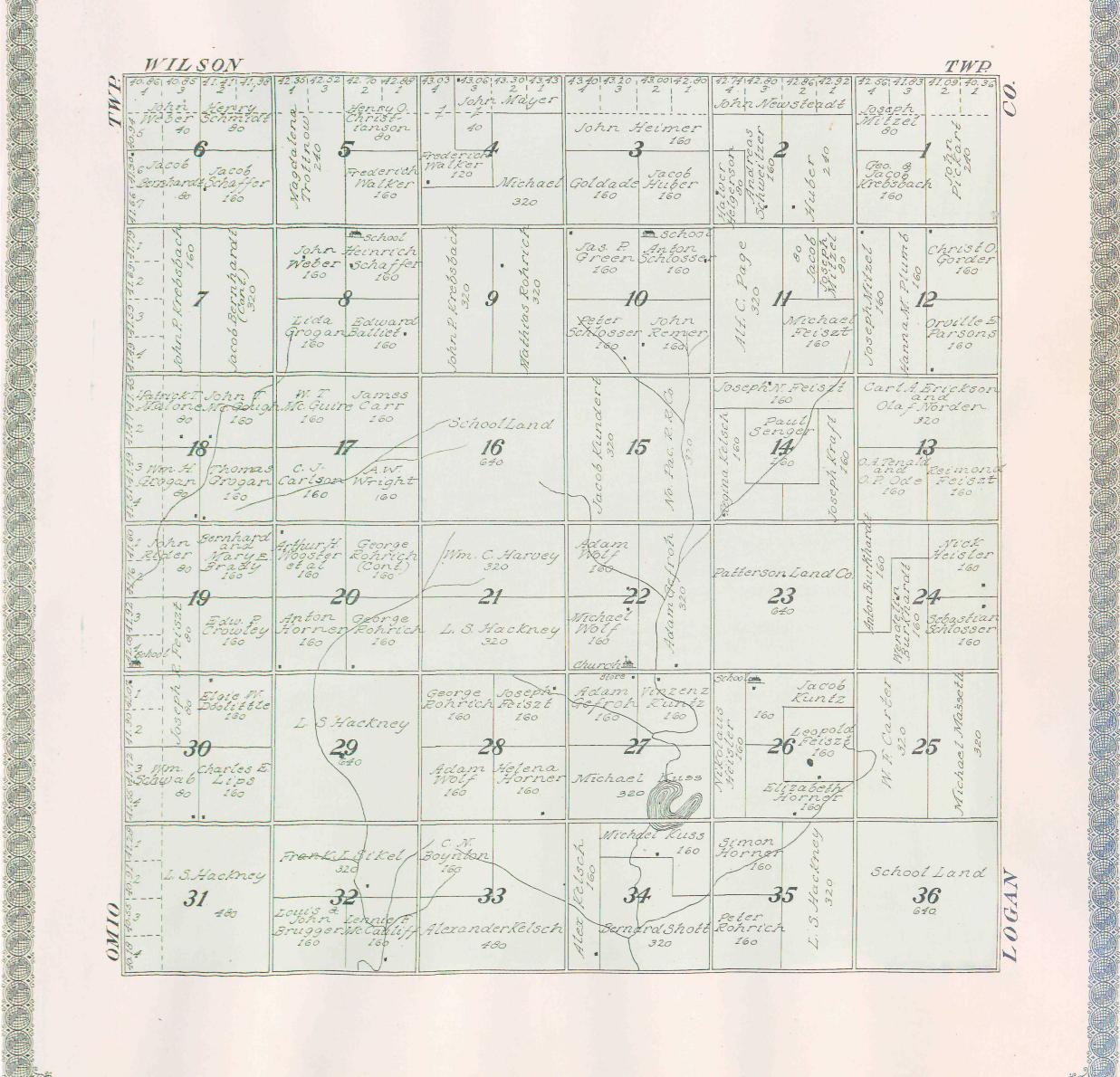
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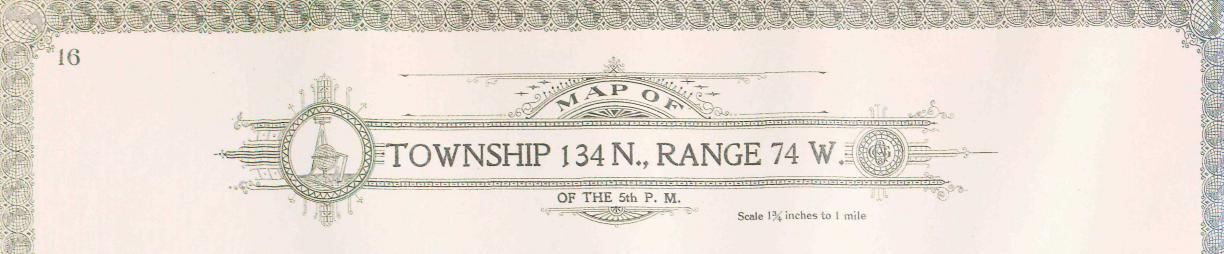




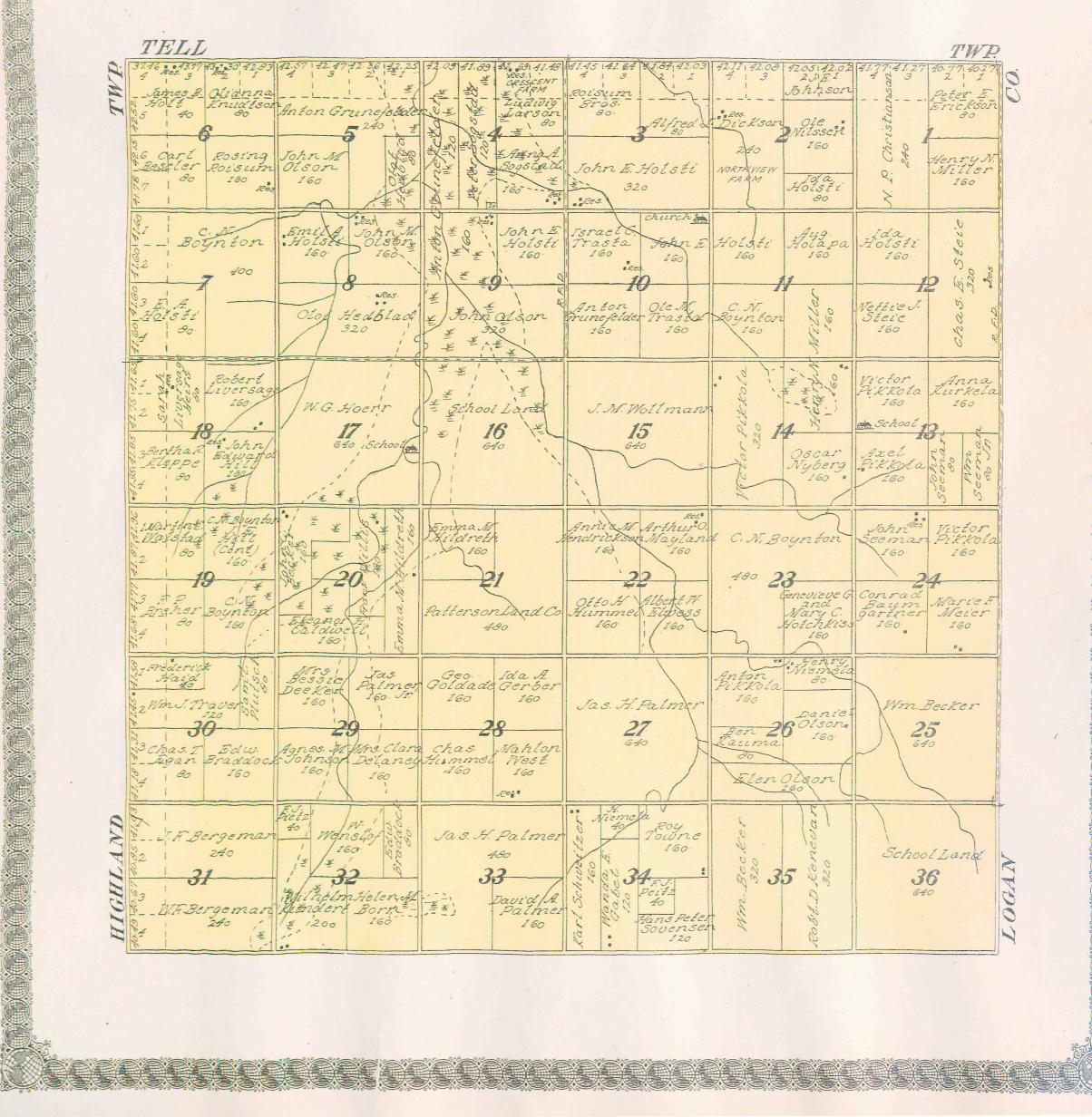
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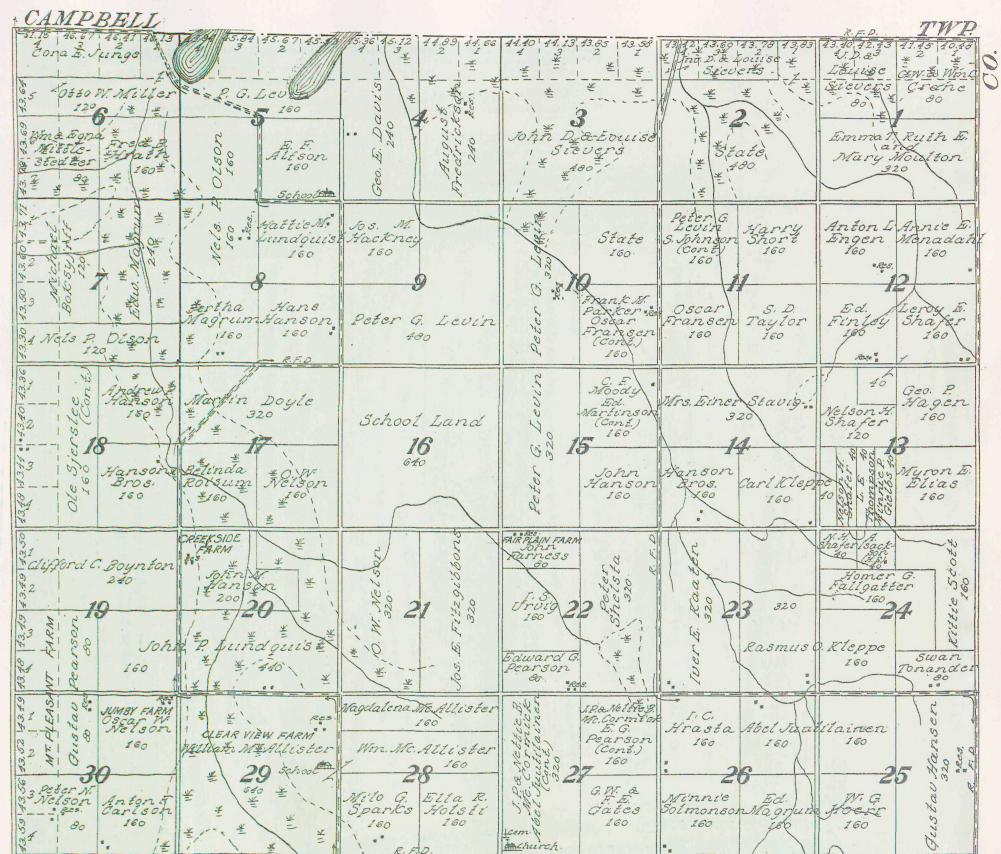




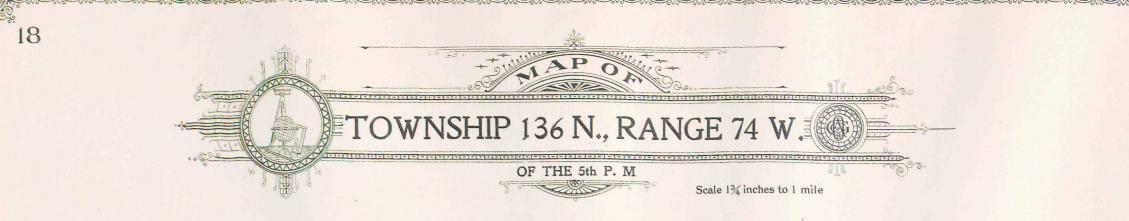
### WILSON TOWNSHIP



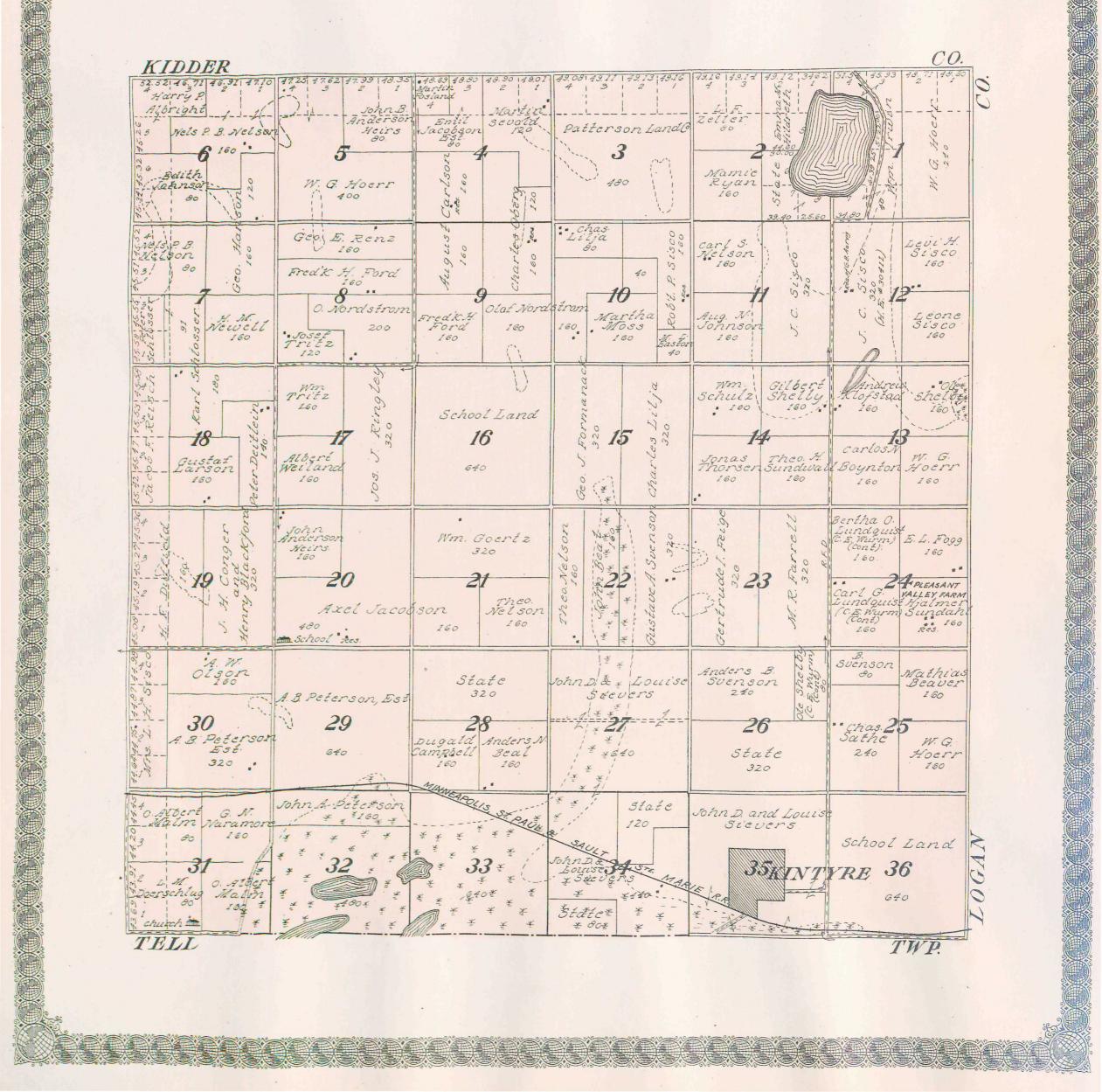




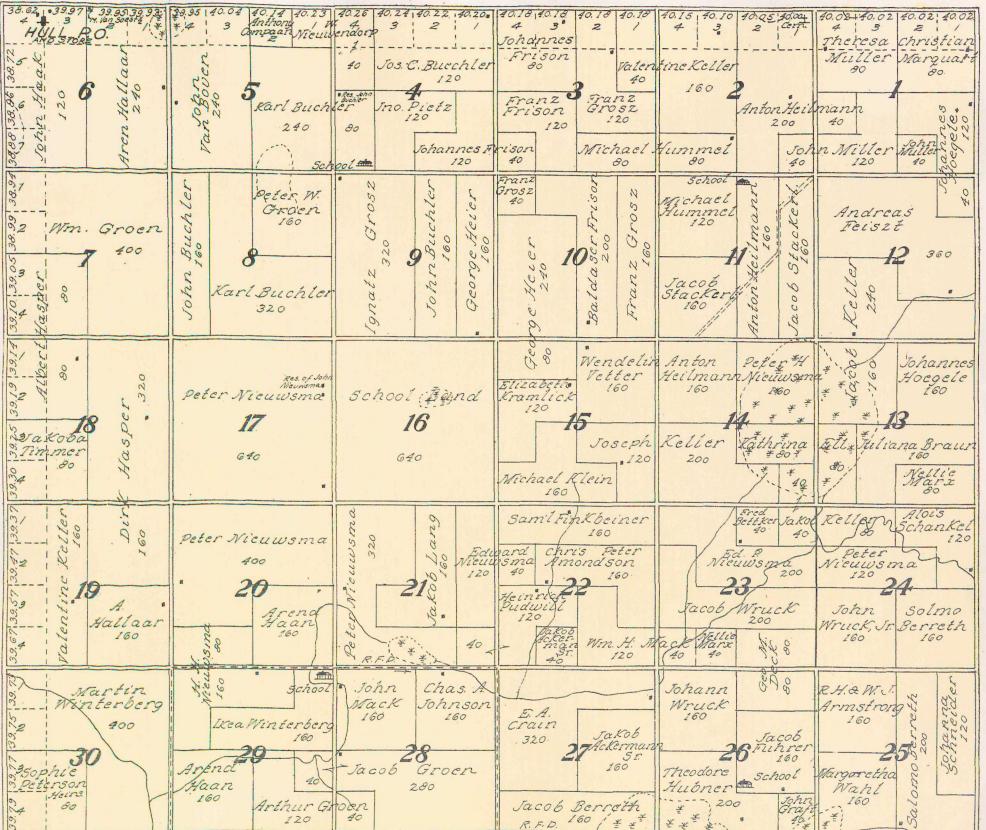
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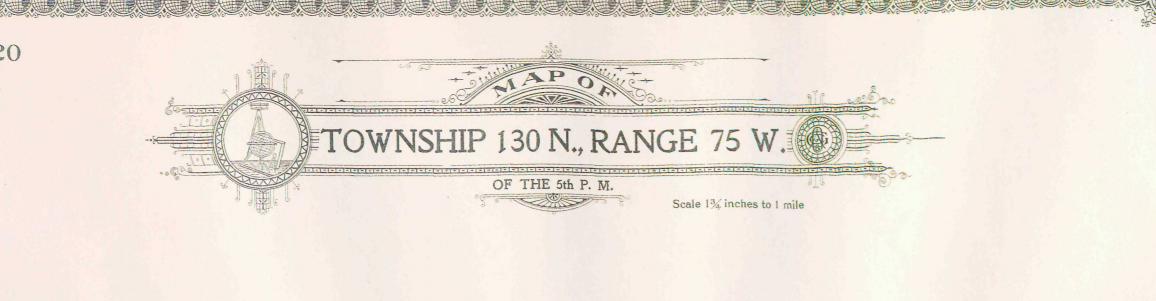
CAMPBELL TOWNSHIP

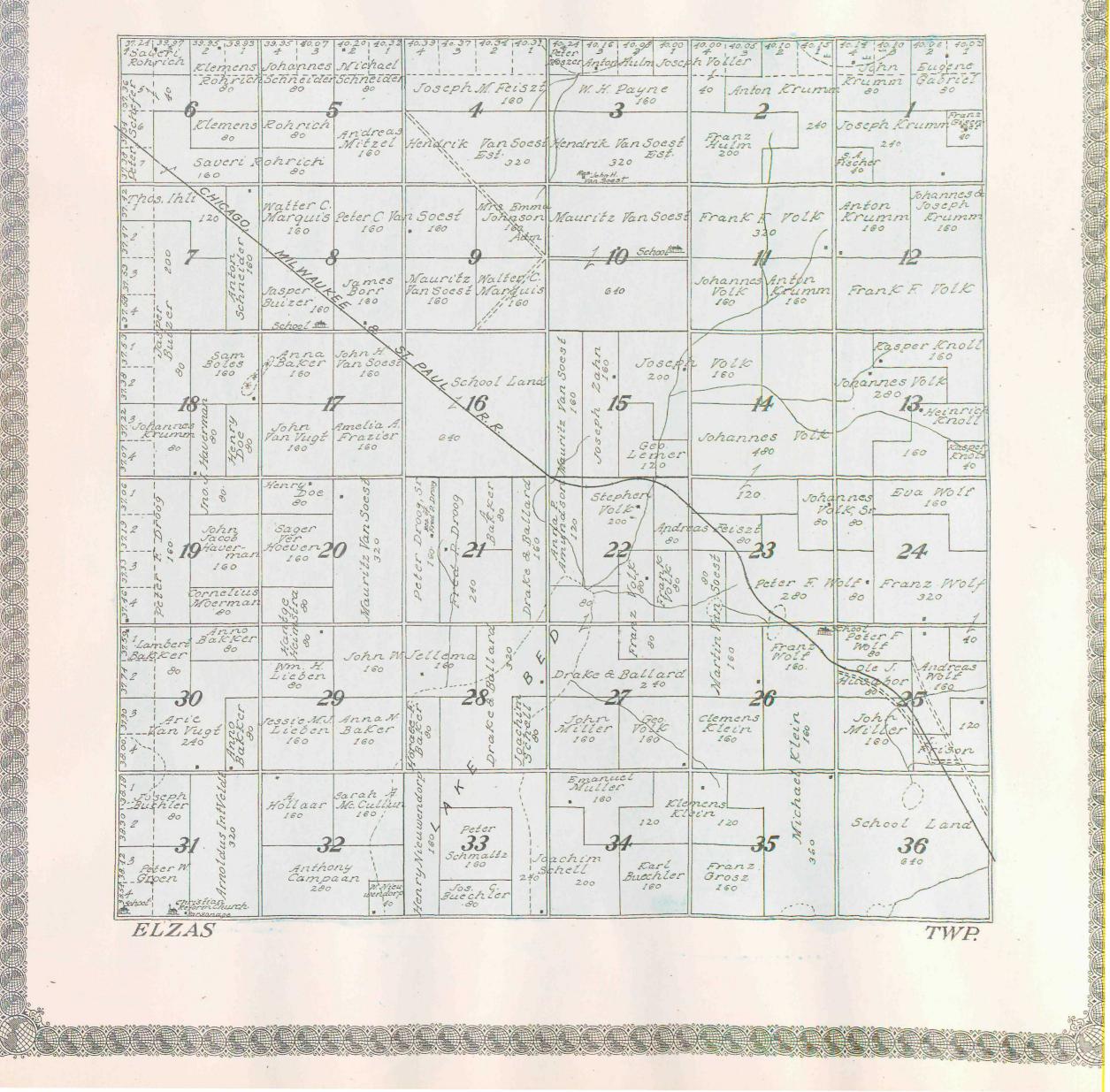


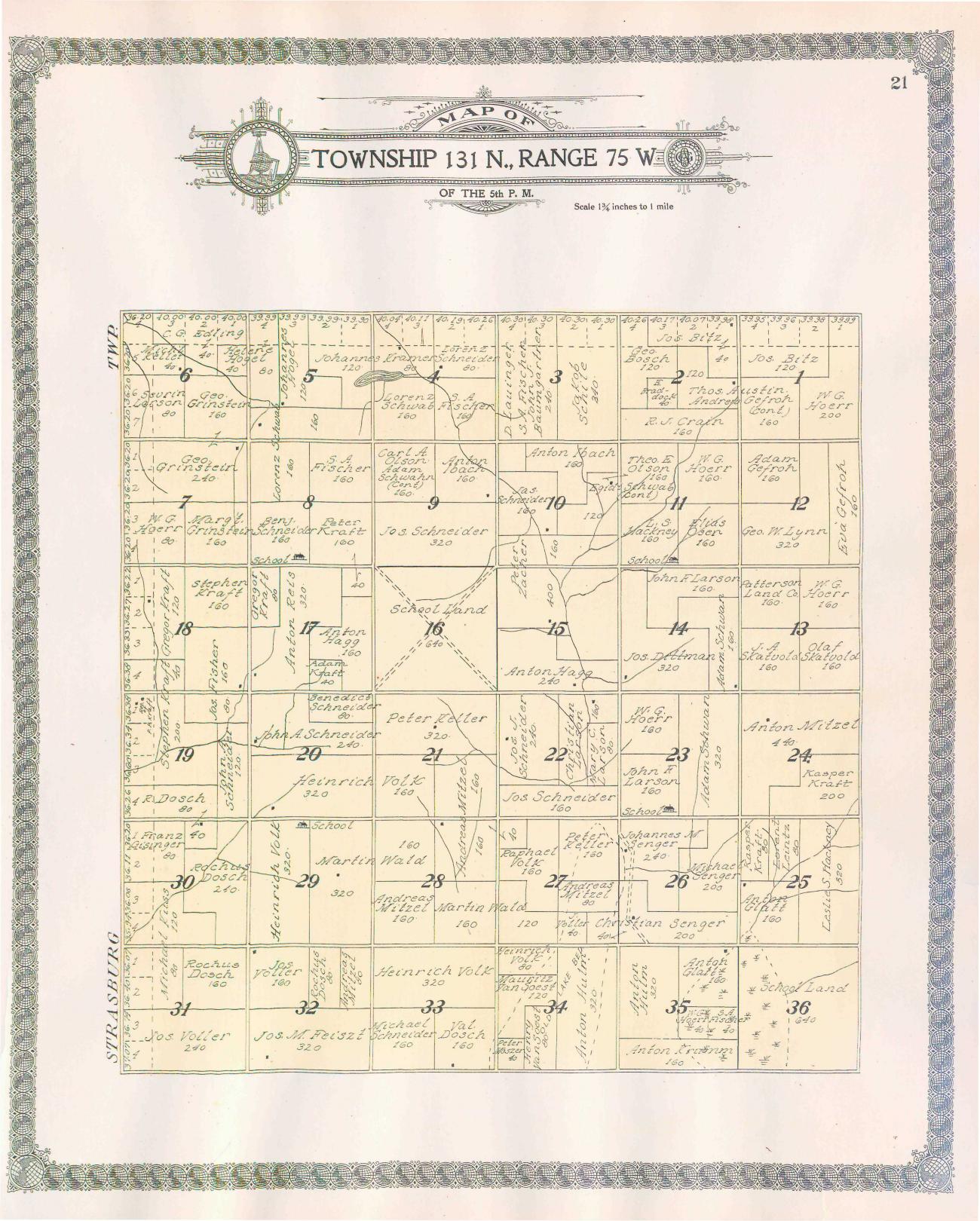


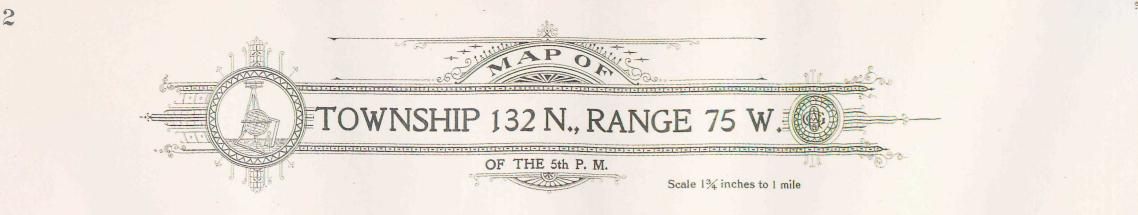


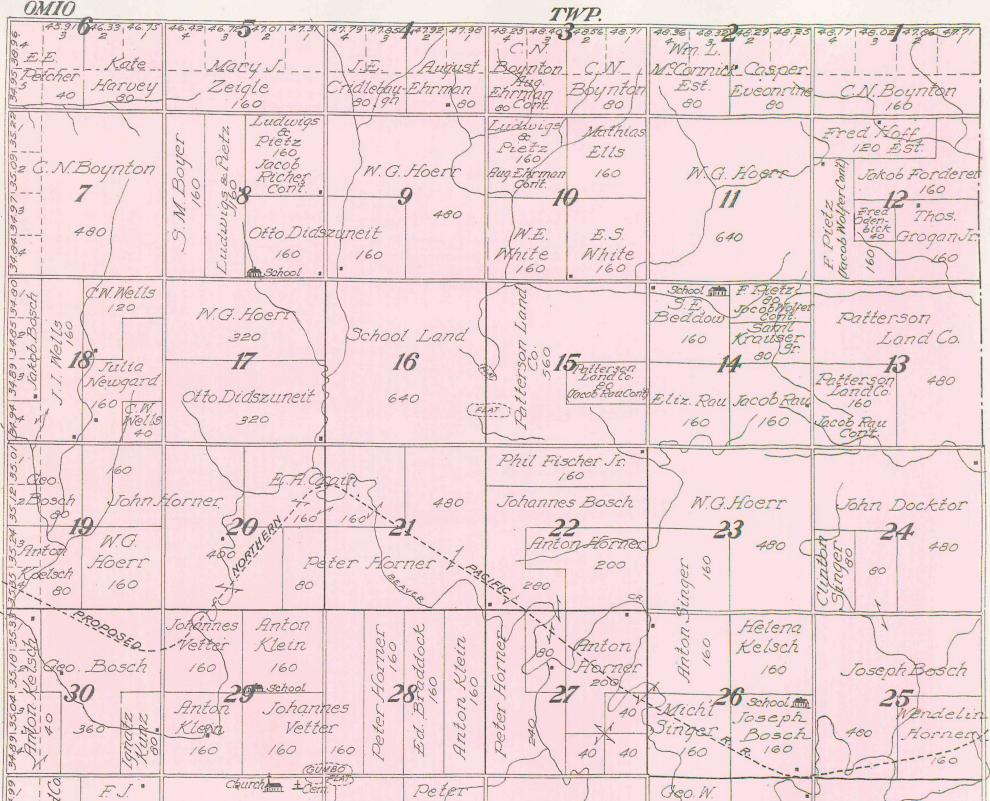
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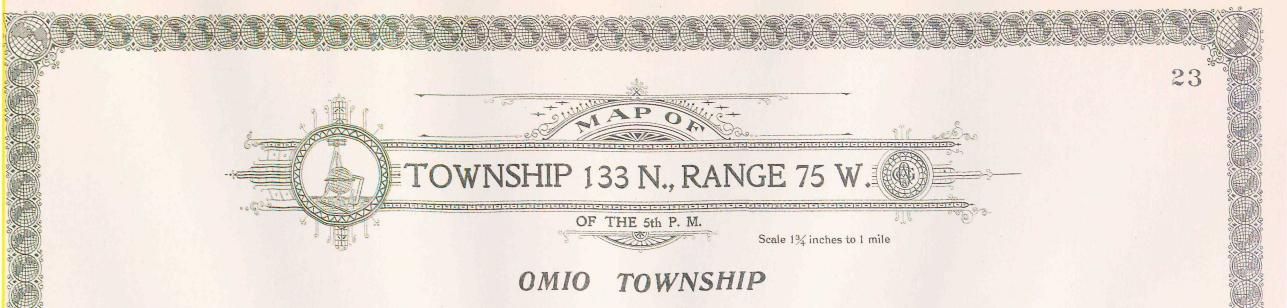


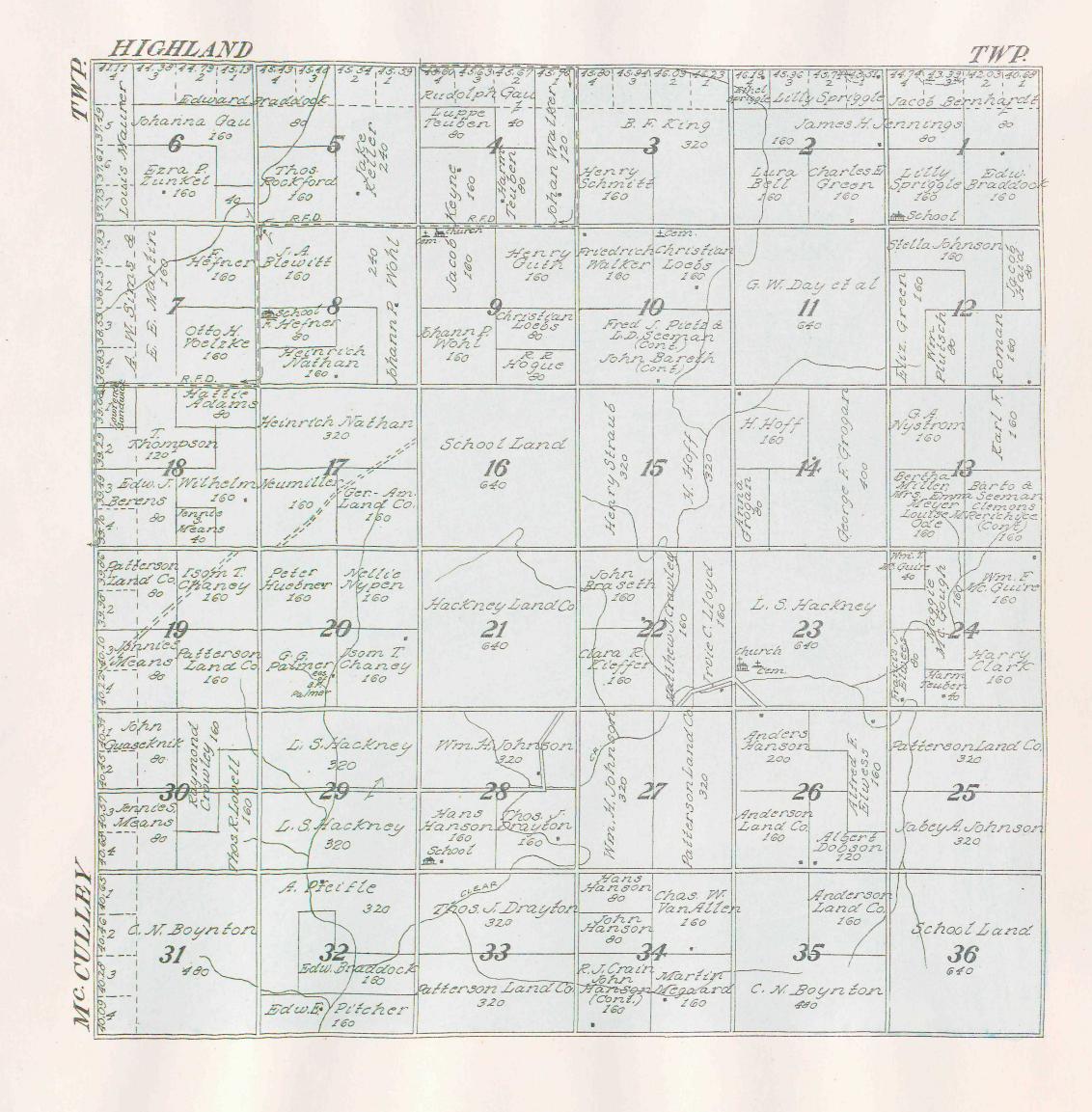






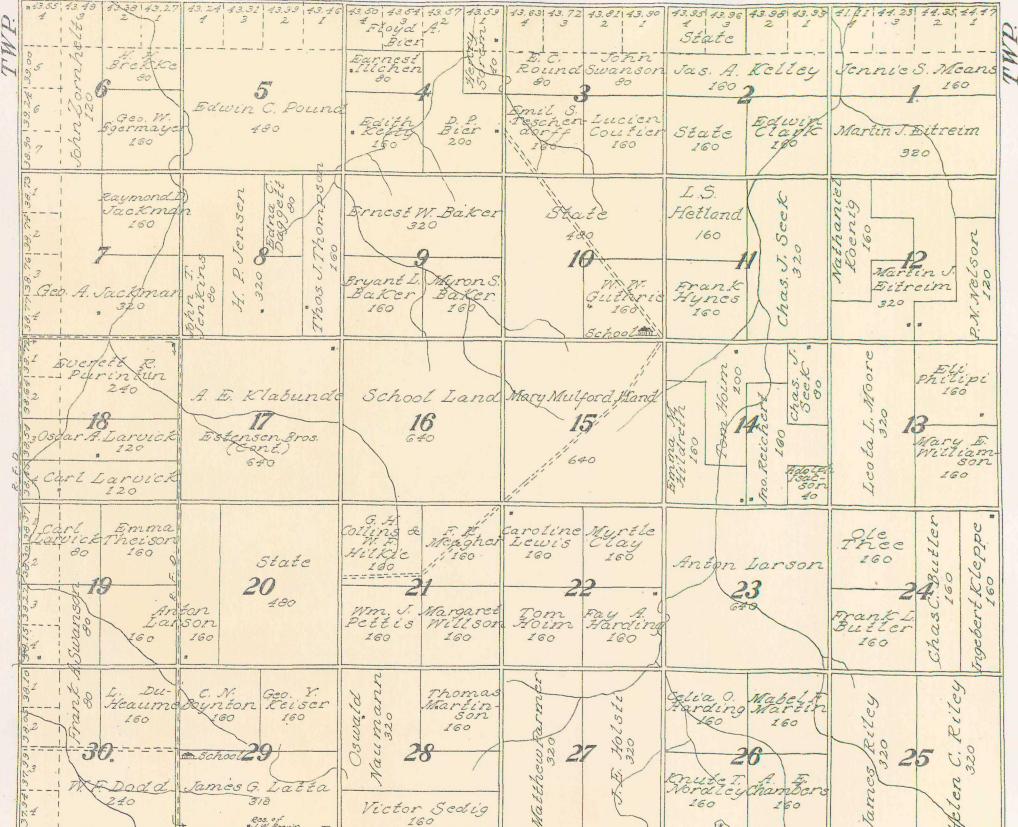
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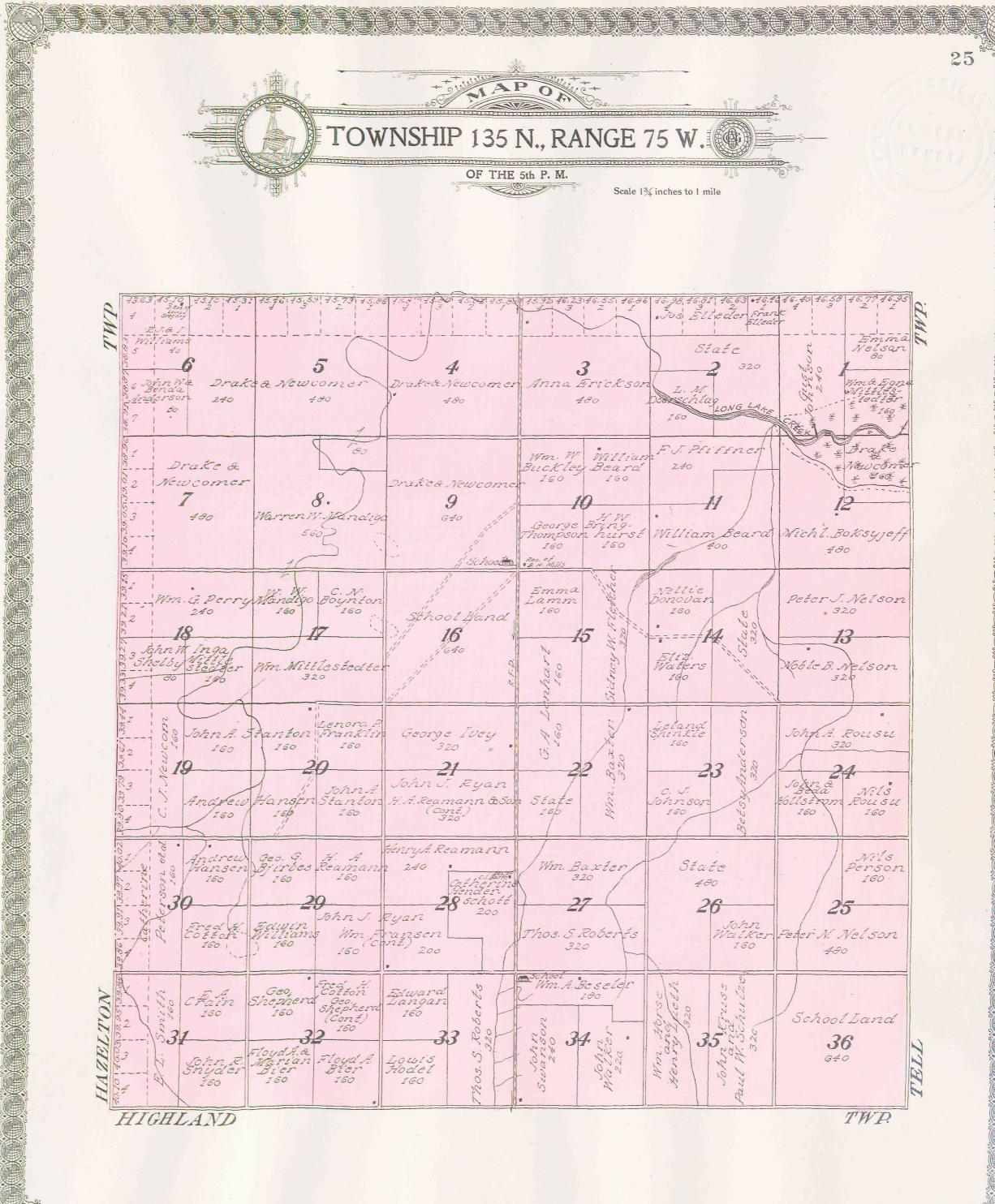




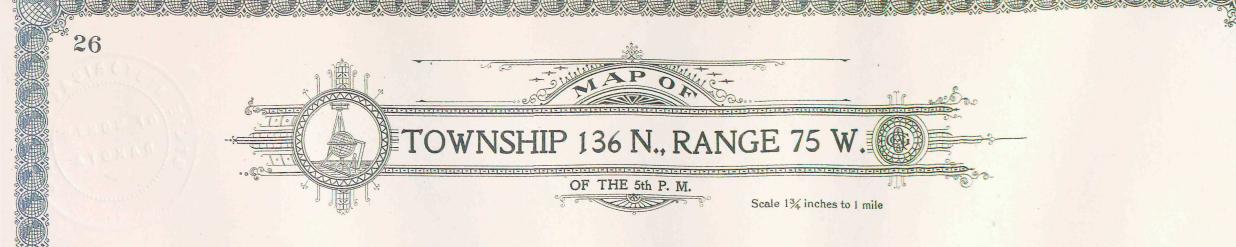
## HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP

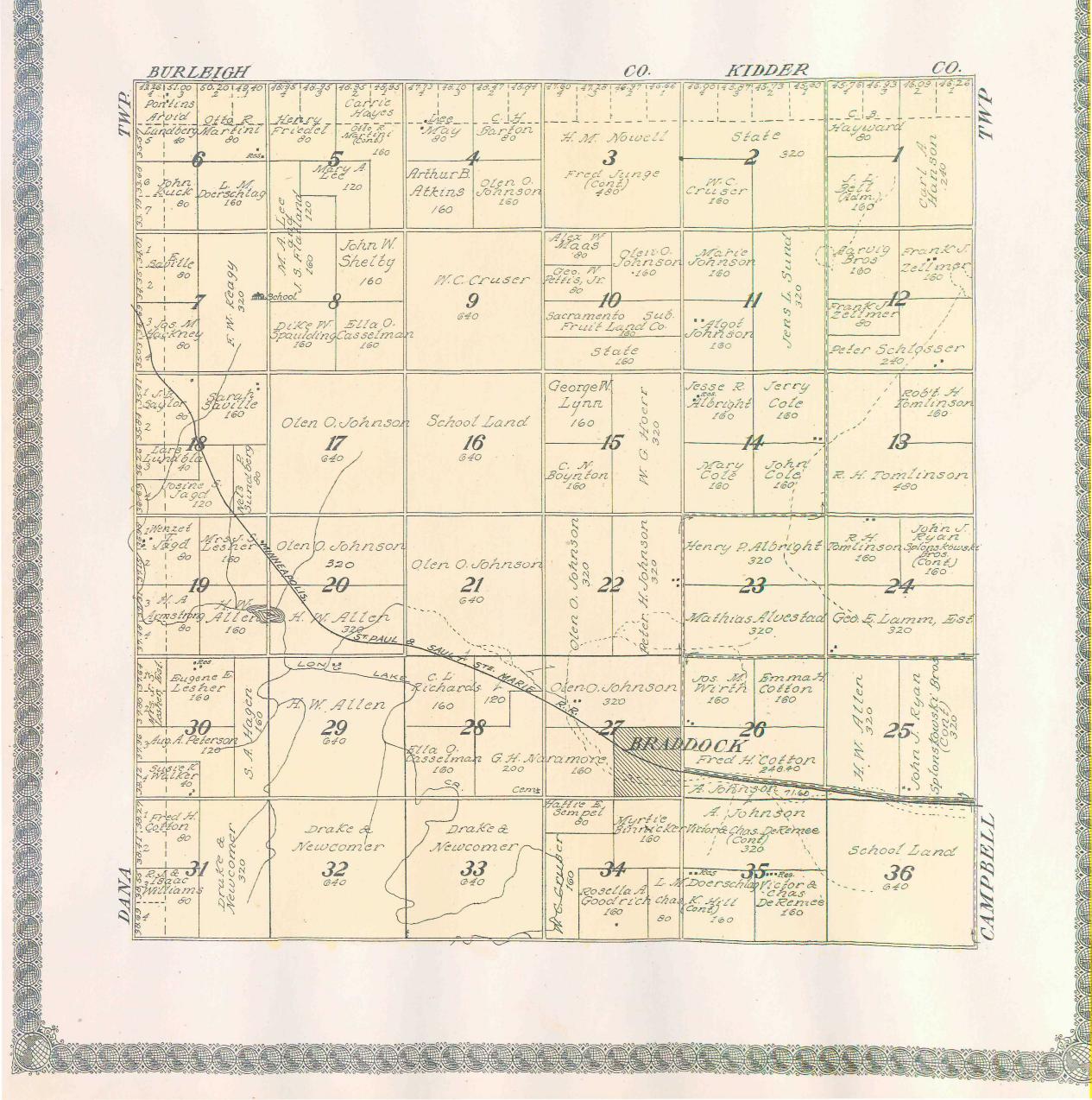


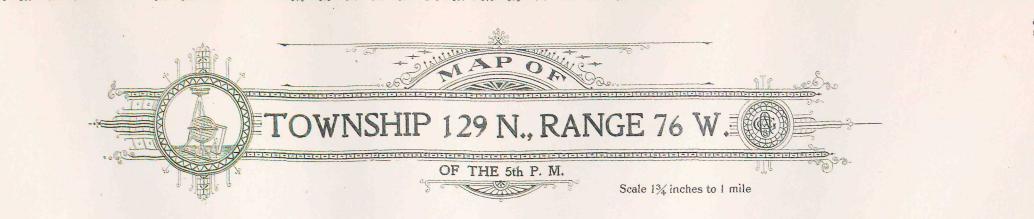
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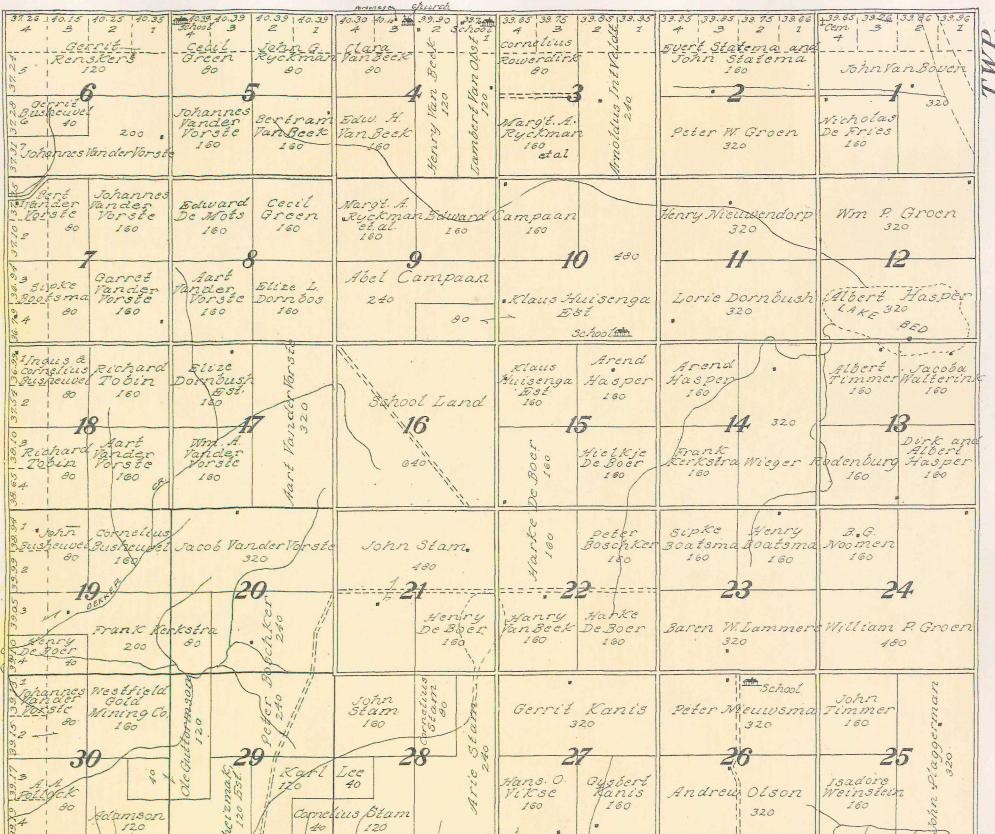


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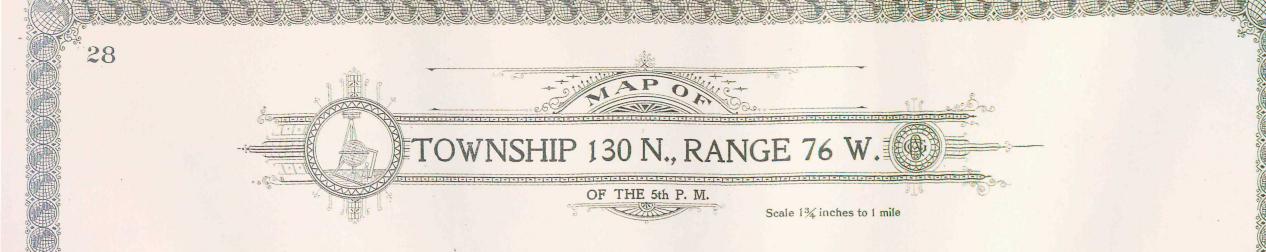




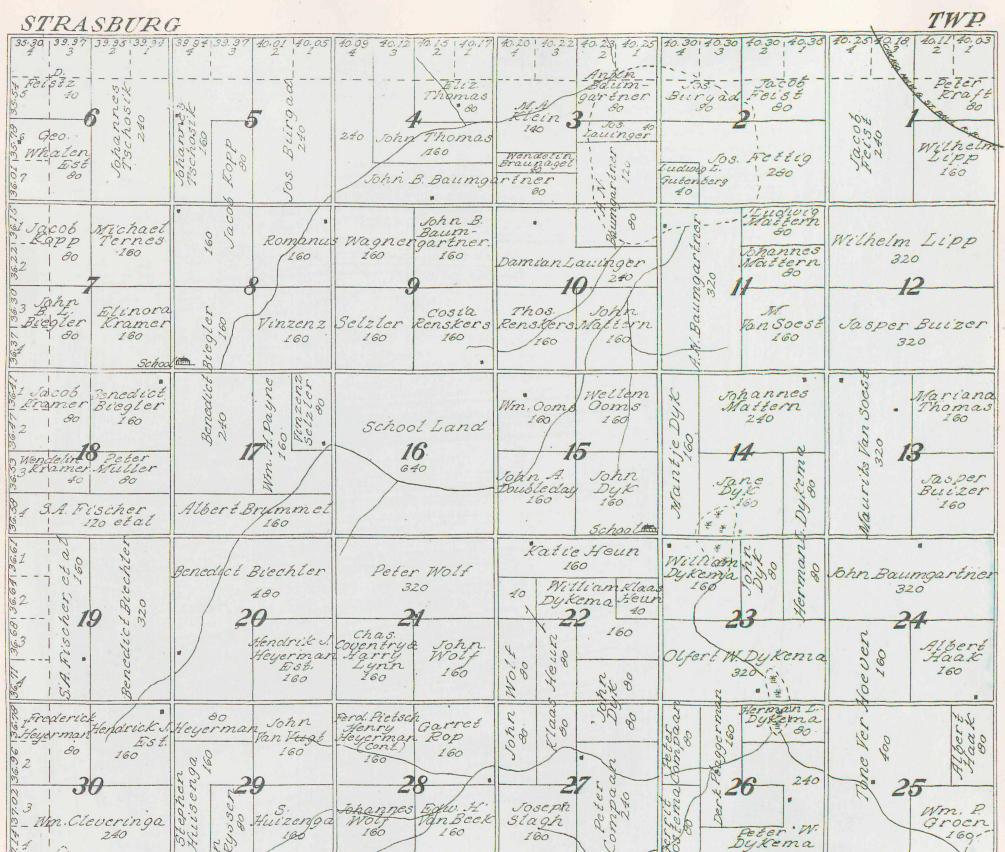




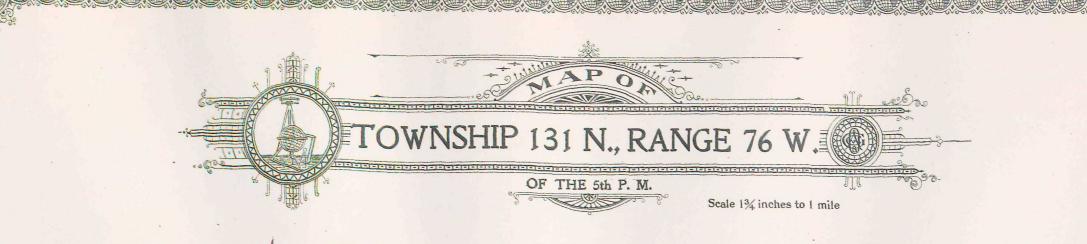
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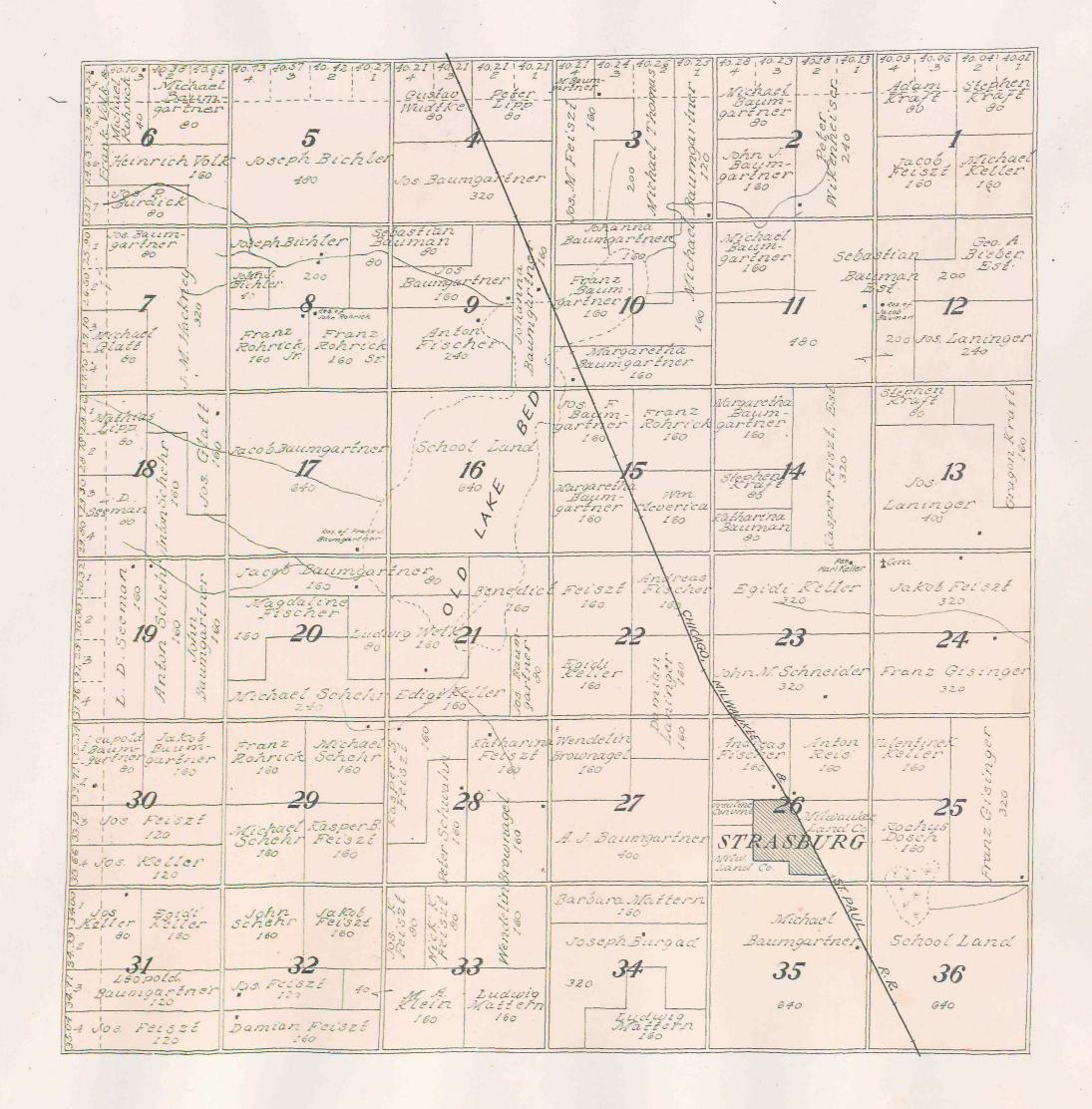
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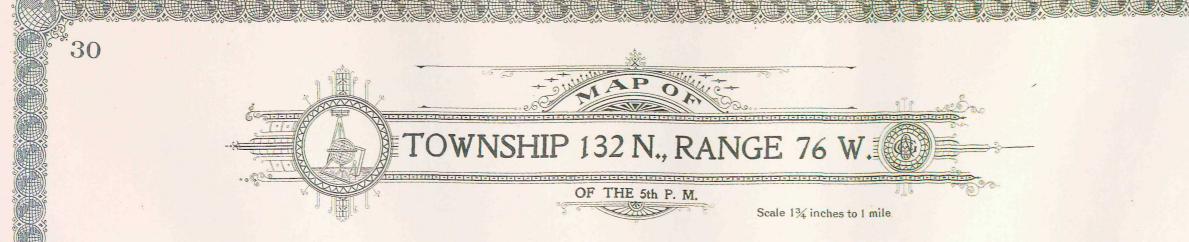


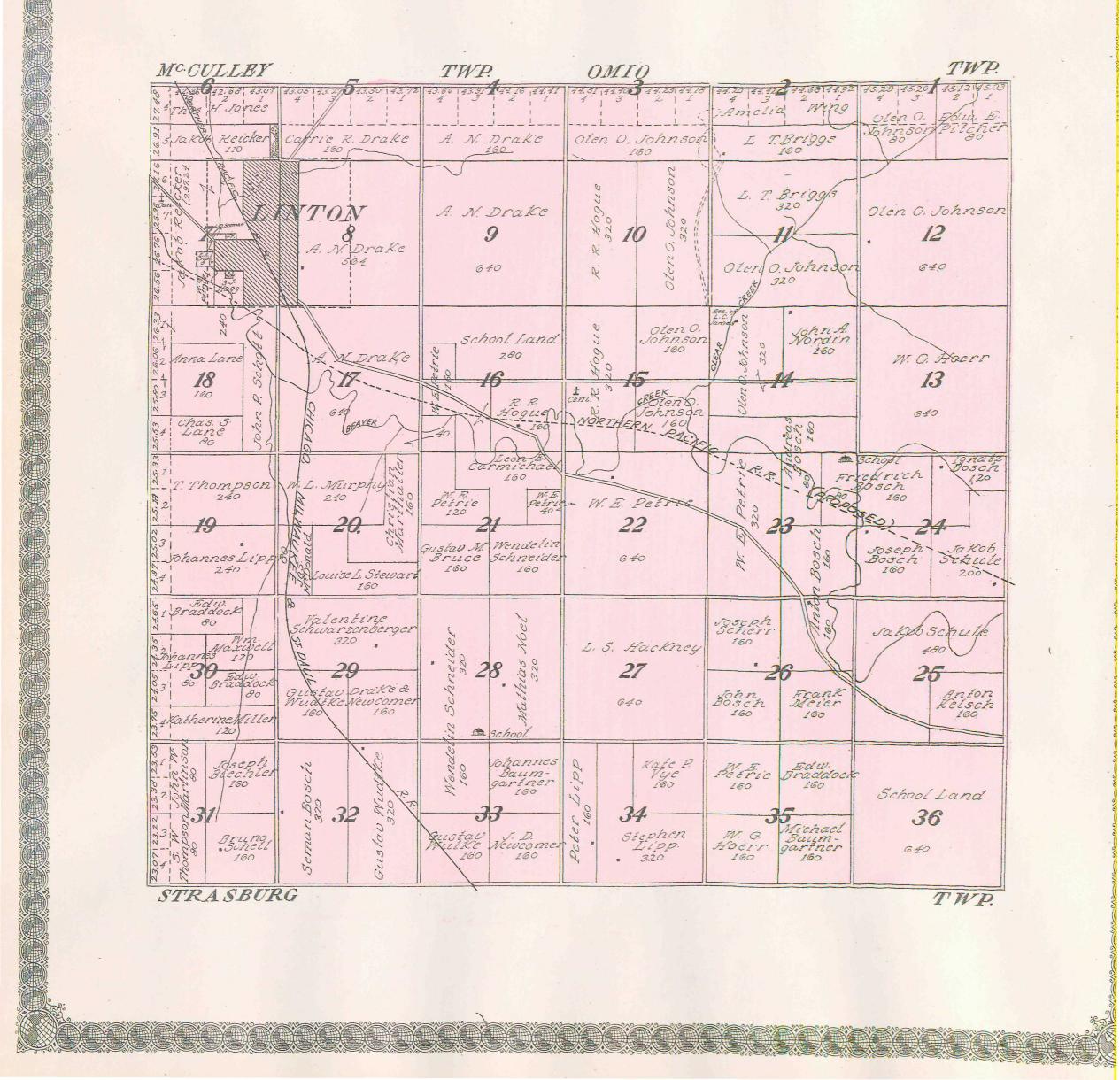
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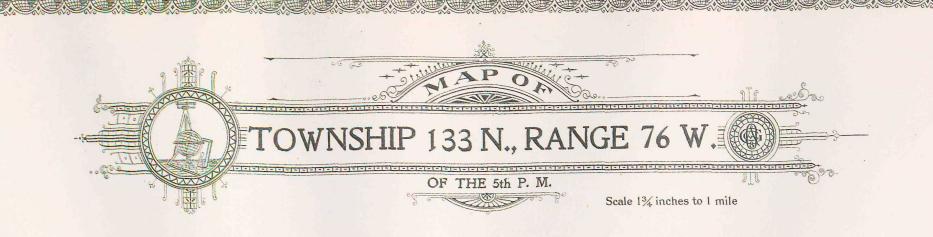


## STRASBURG TOWNSHIP

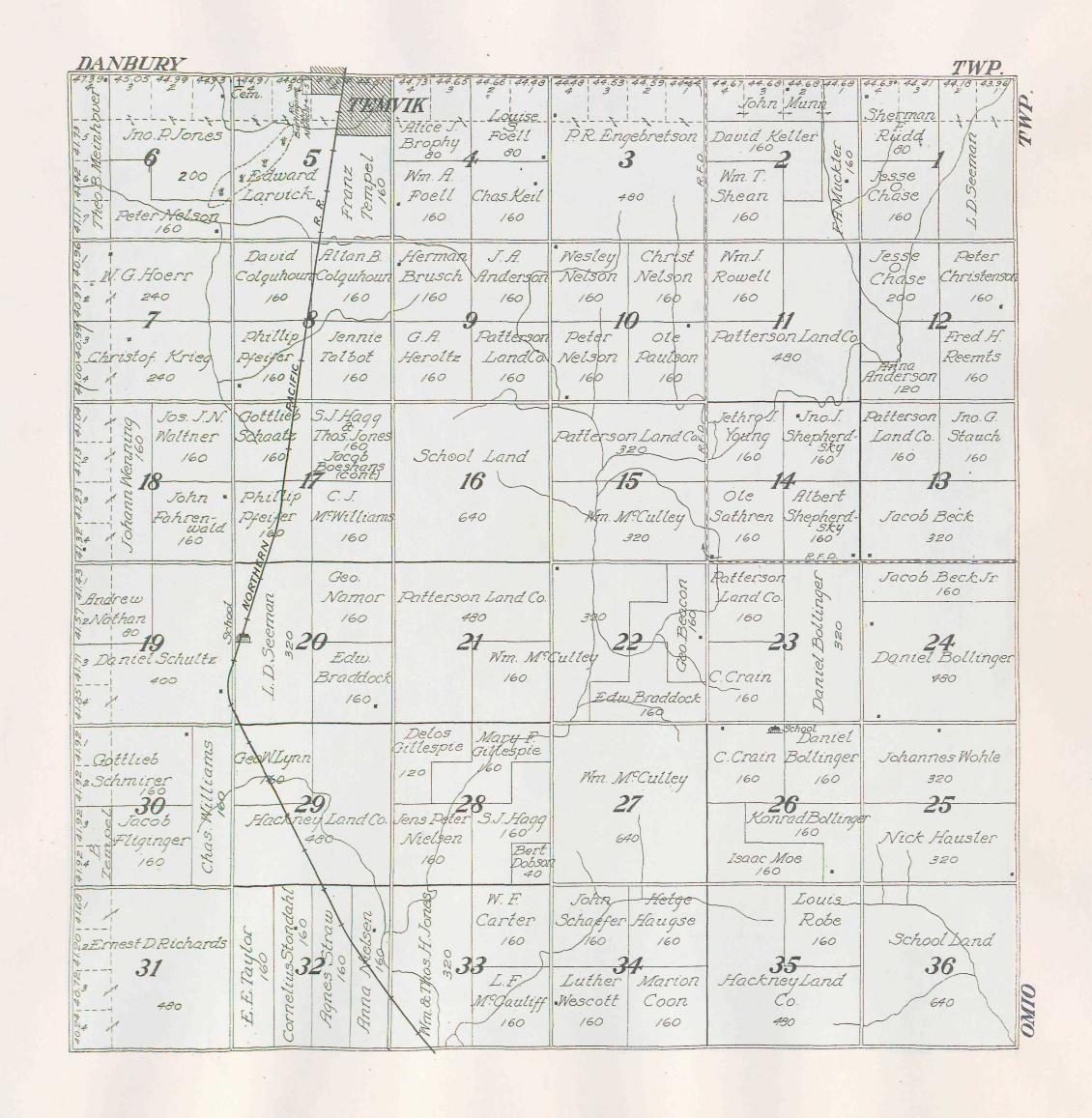


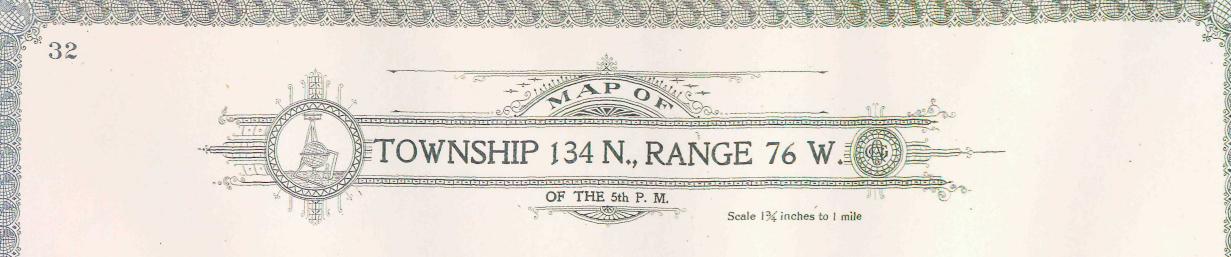




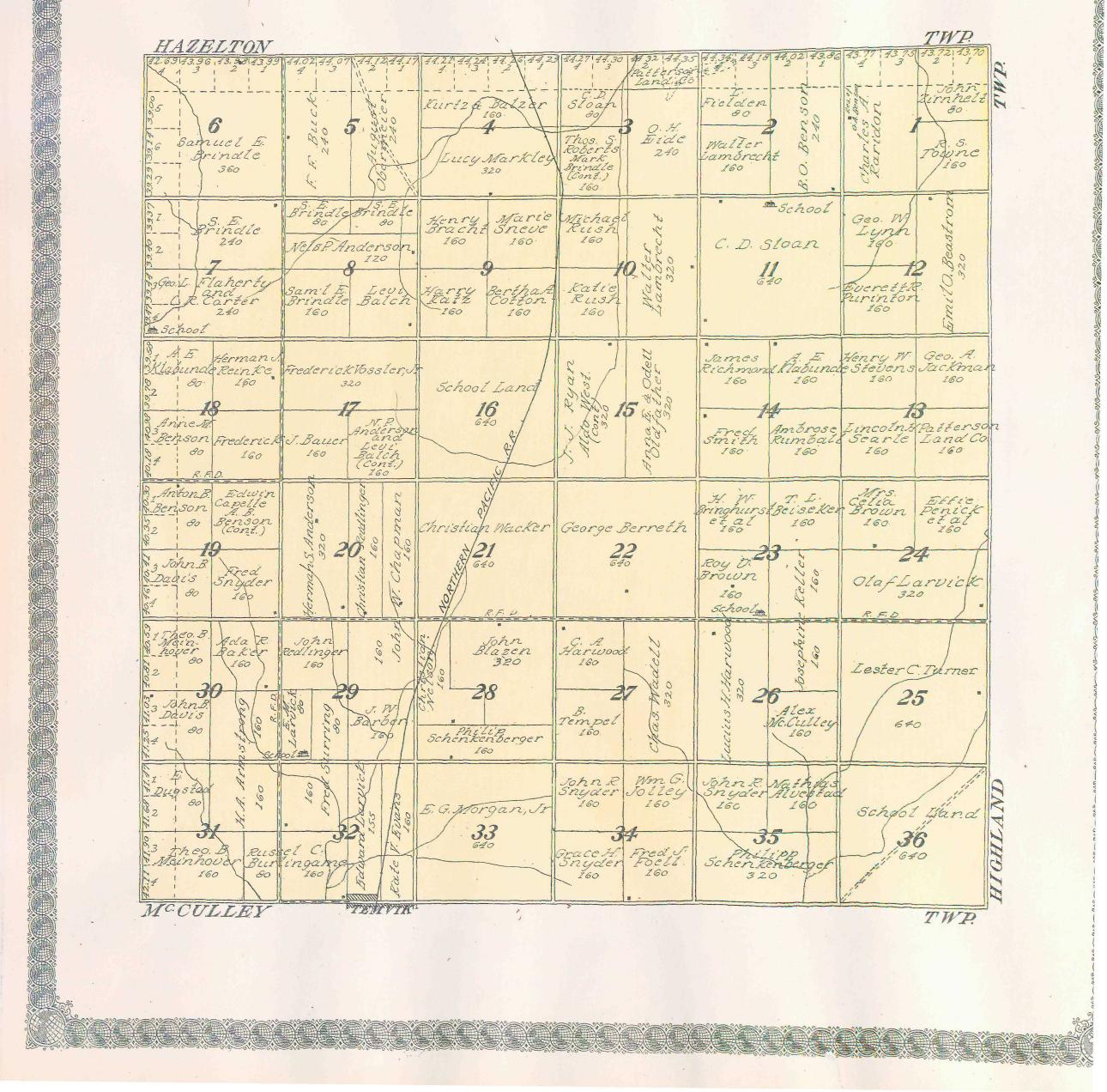


## MC CULLEY TOWNSHIP

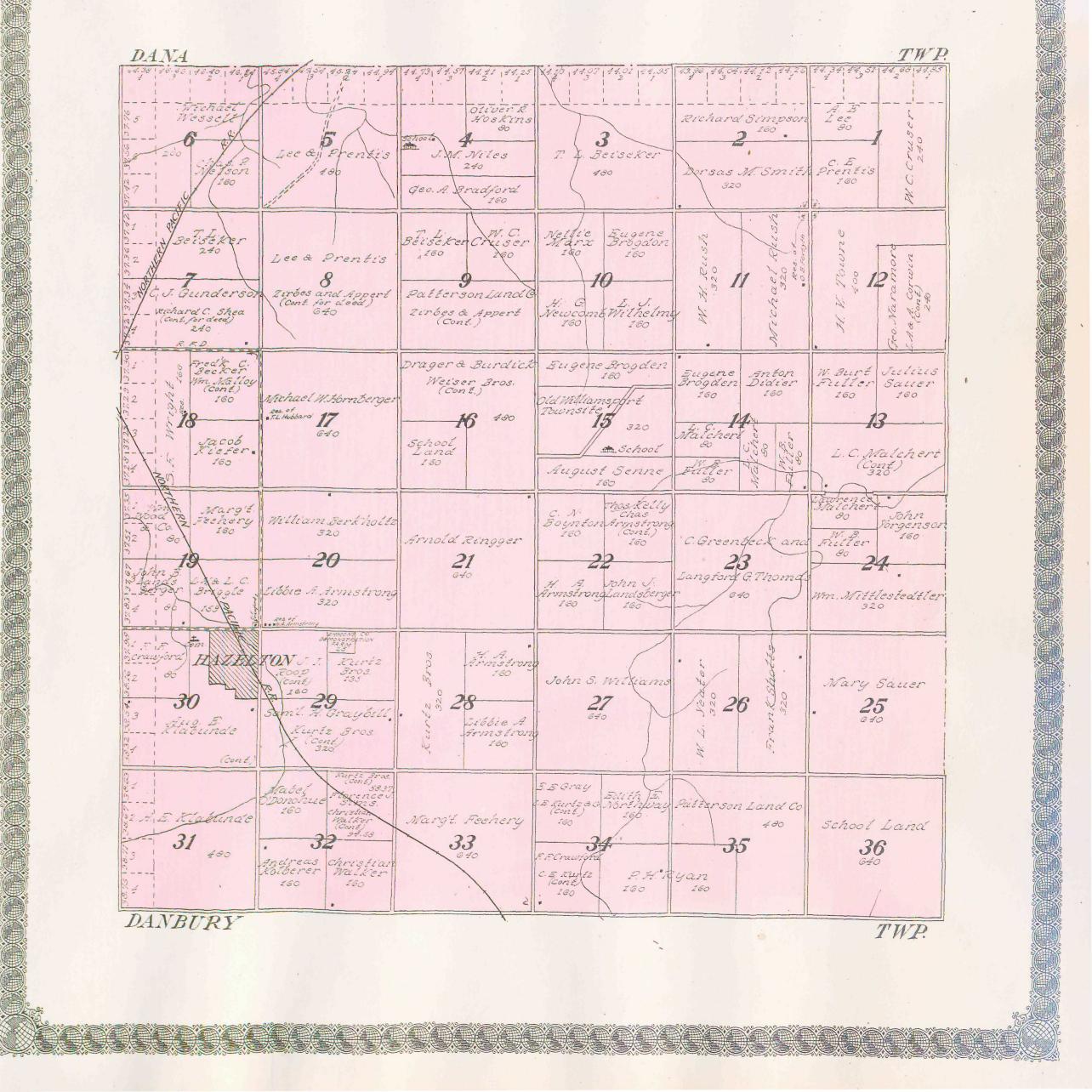




DANBURY TOWNSHIP

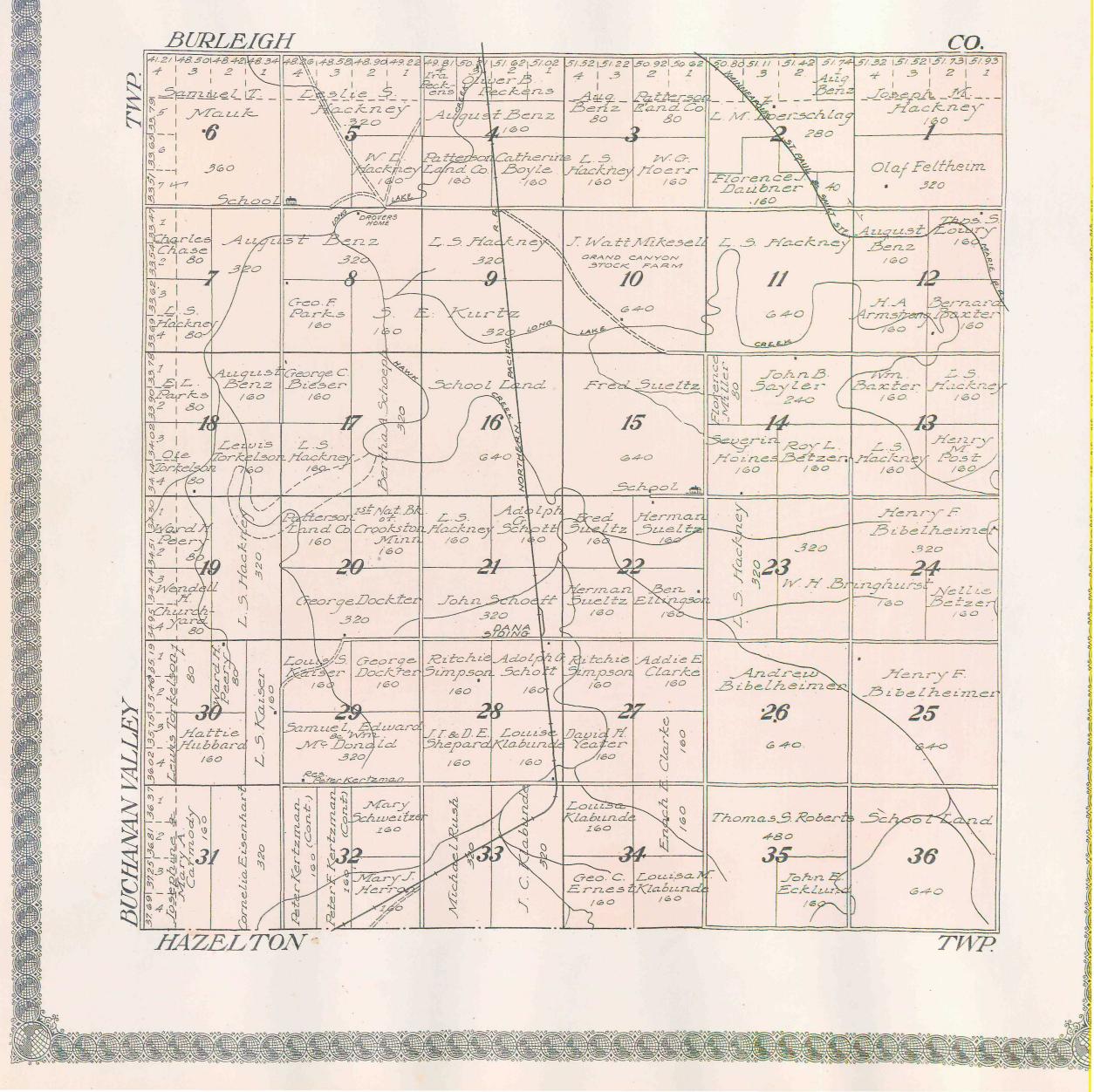


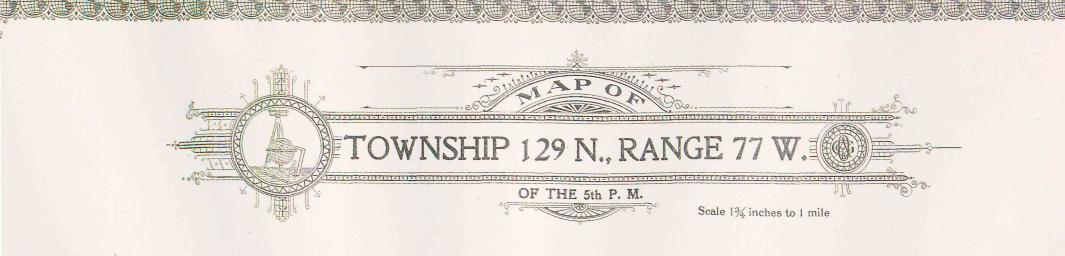






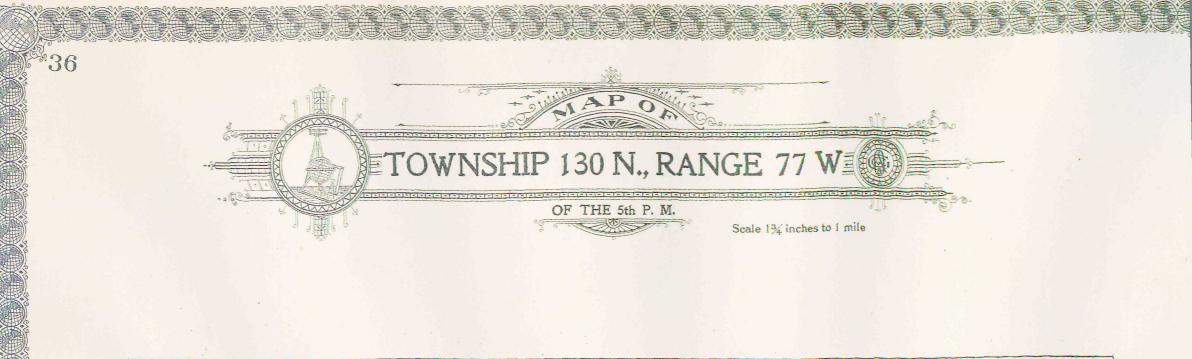
## DANA TOWNSHIP

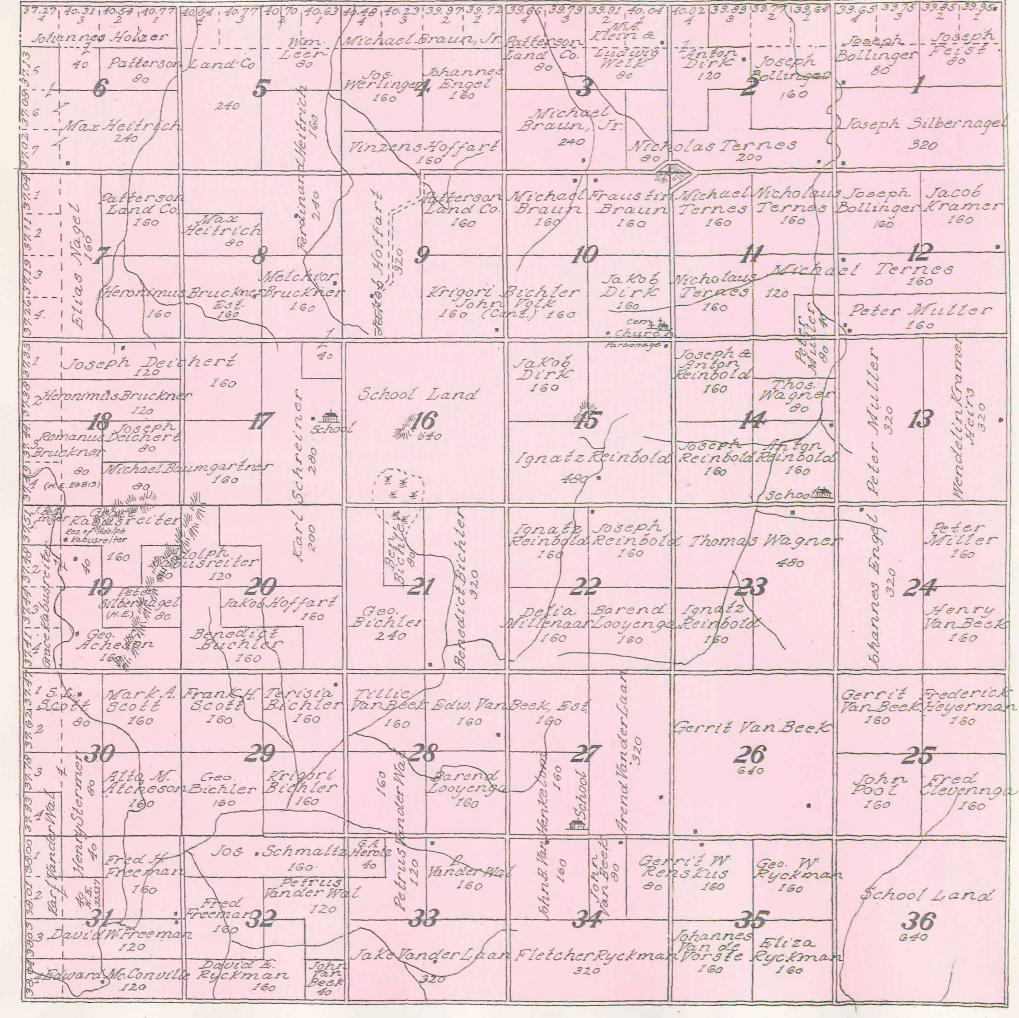


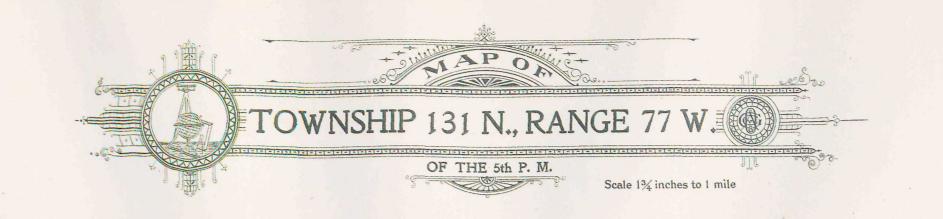


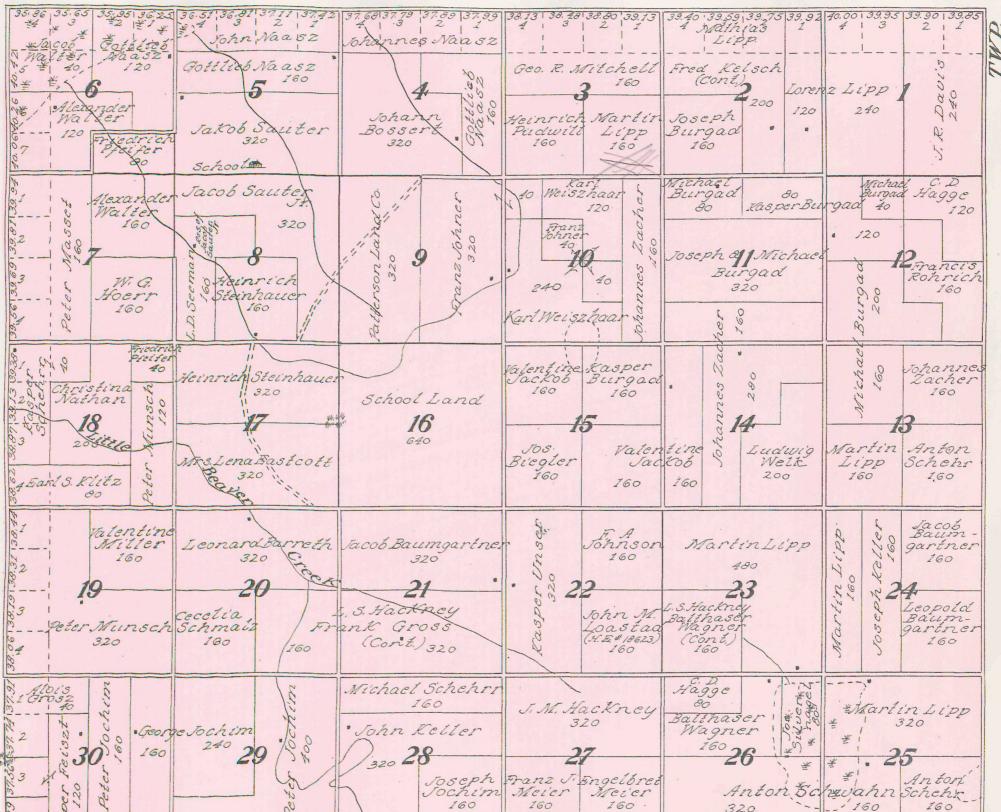
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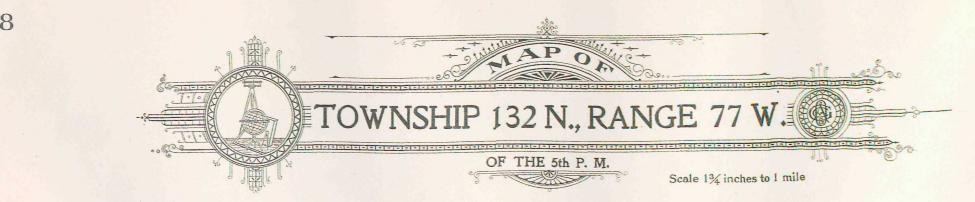








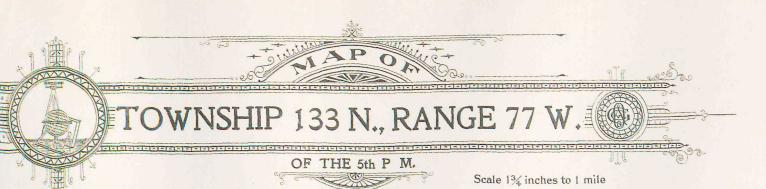
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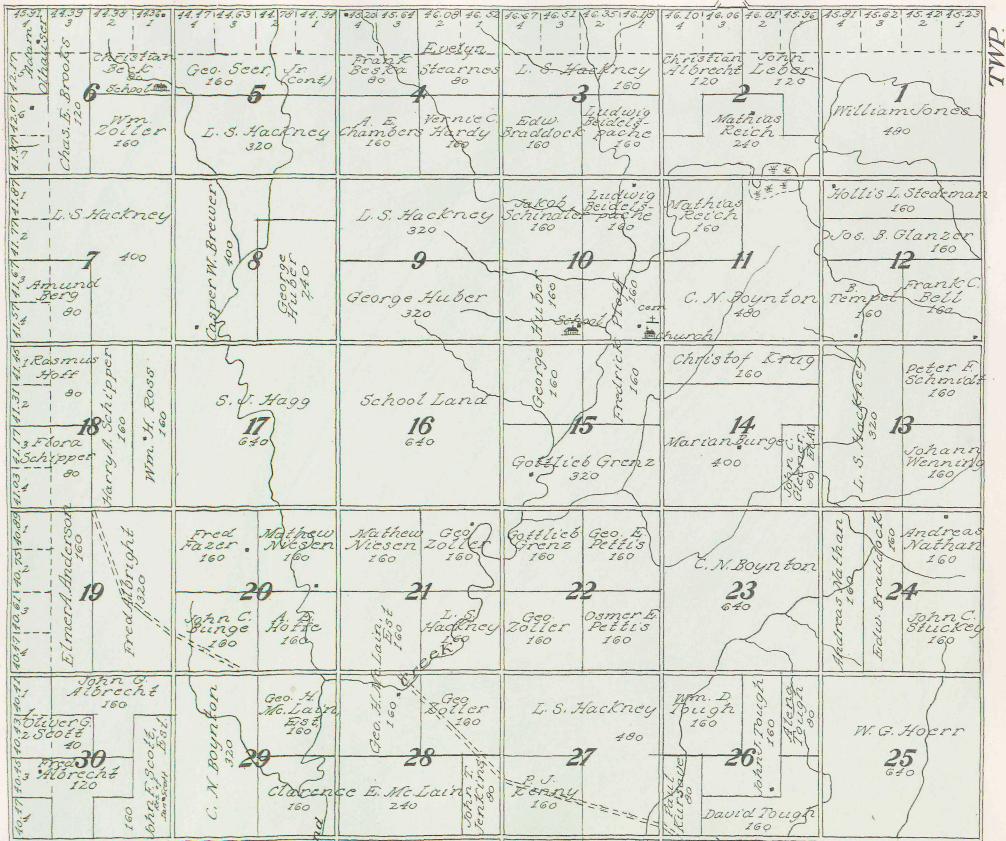
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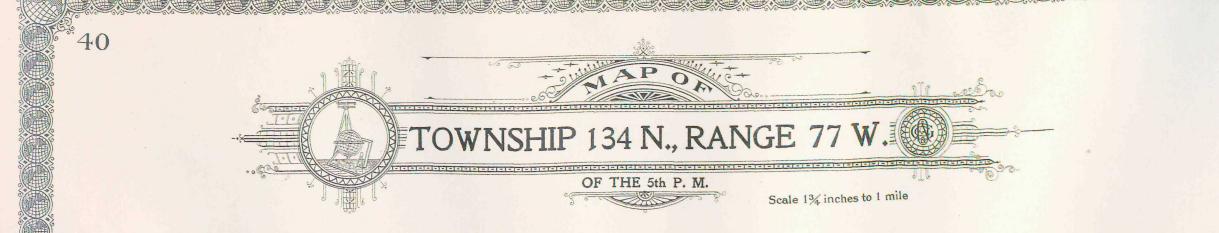


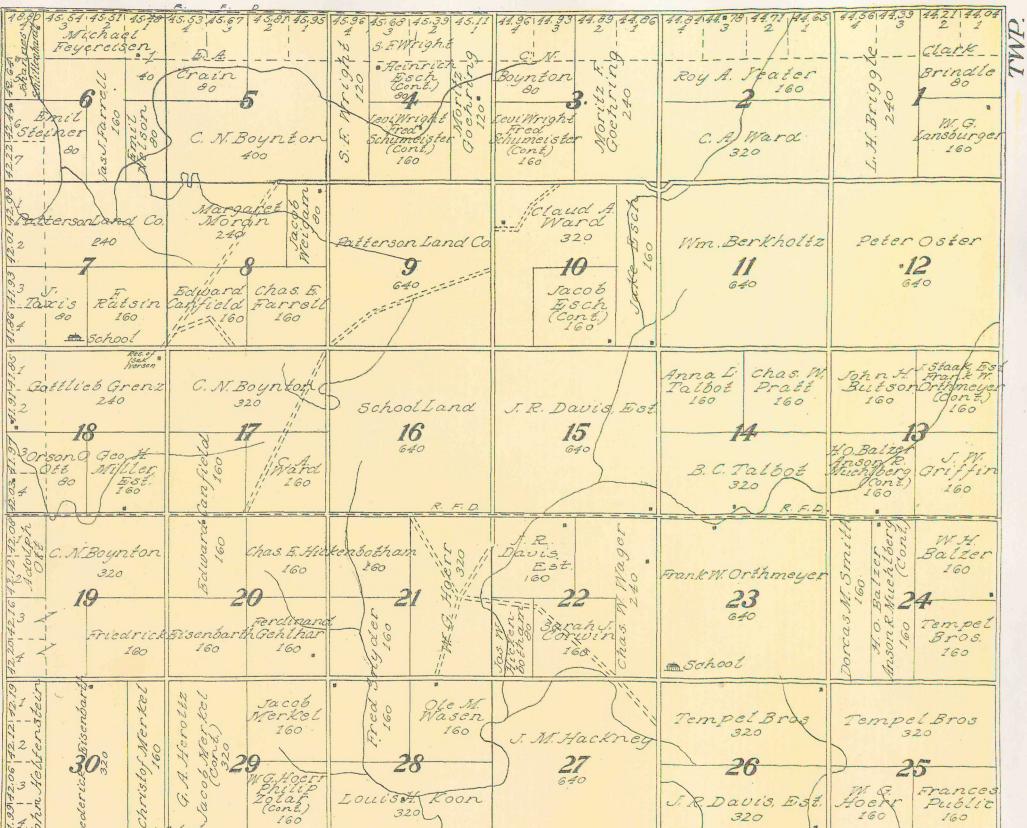
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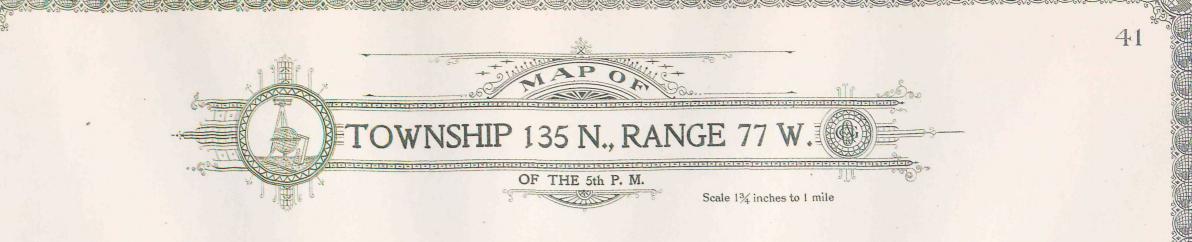
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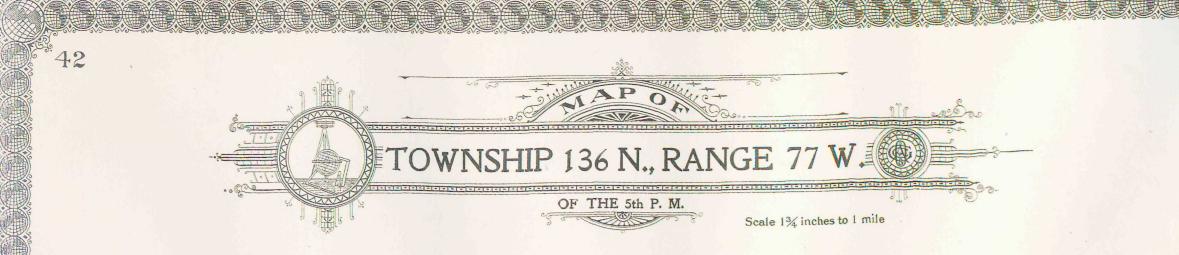
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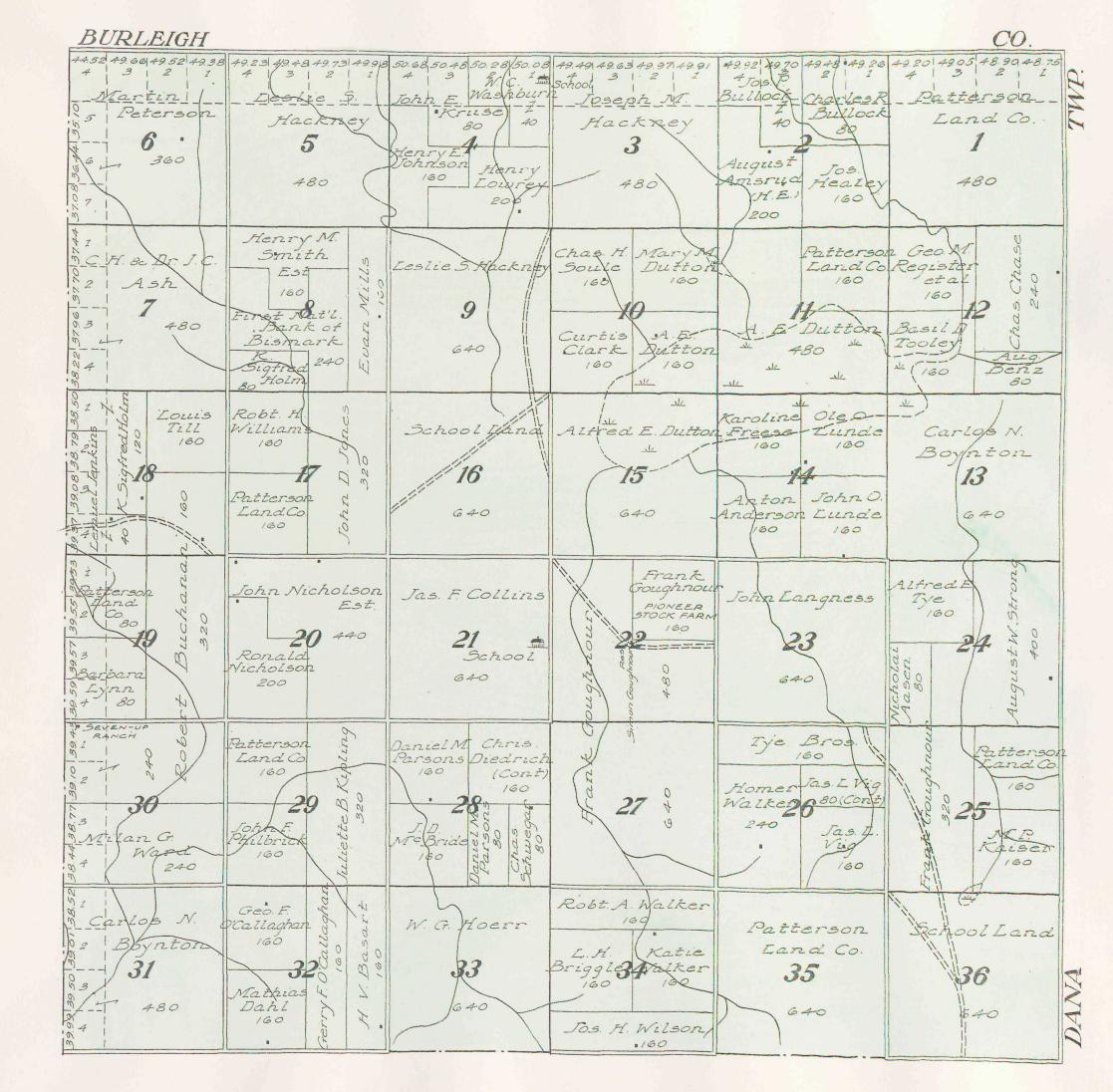


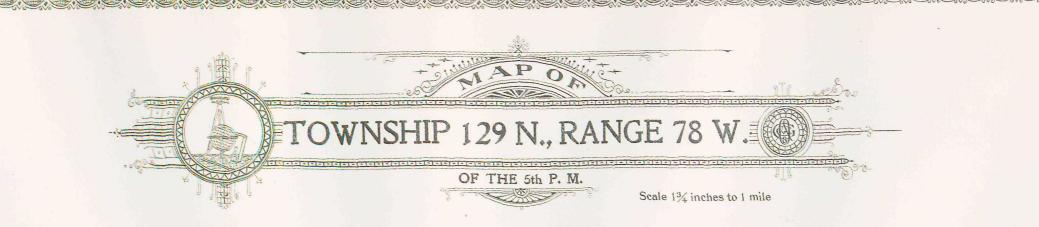


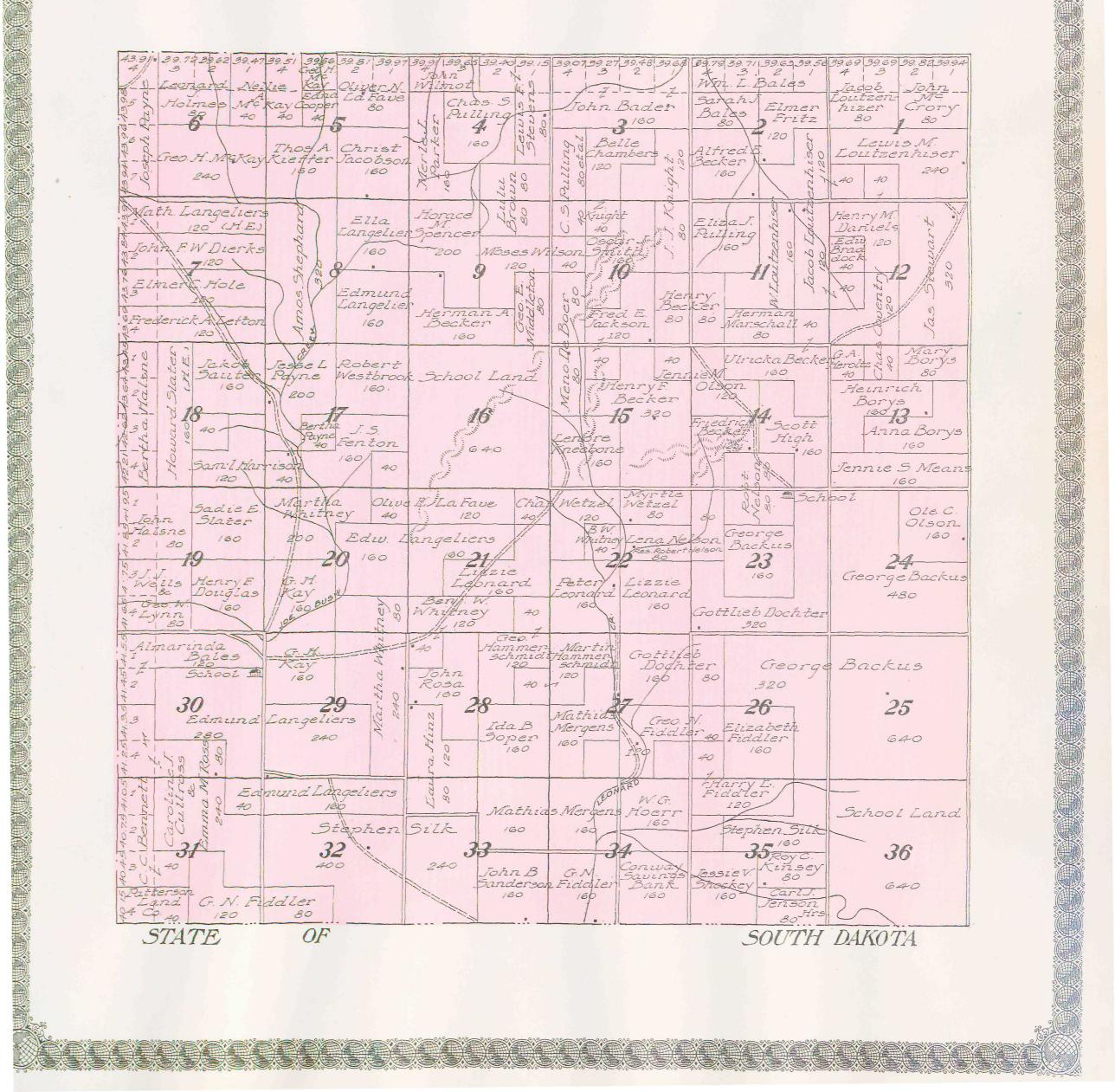
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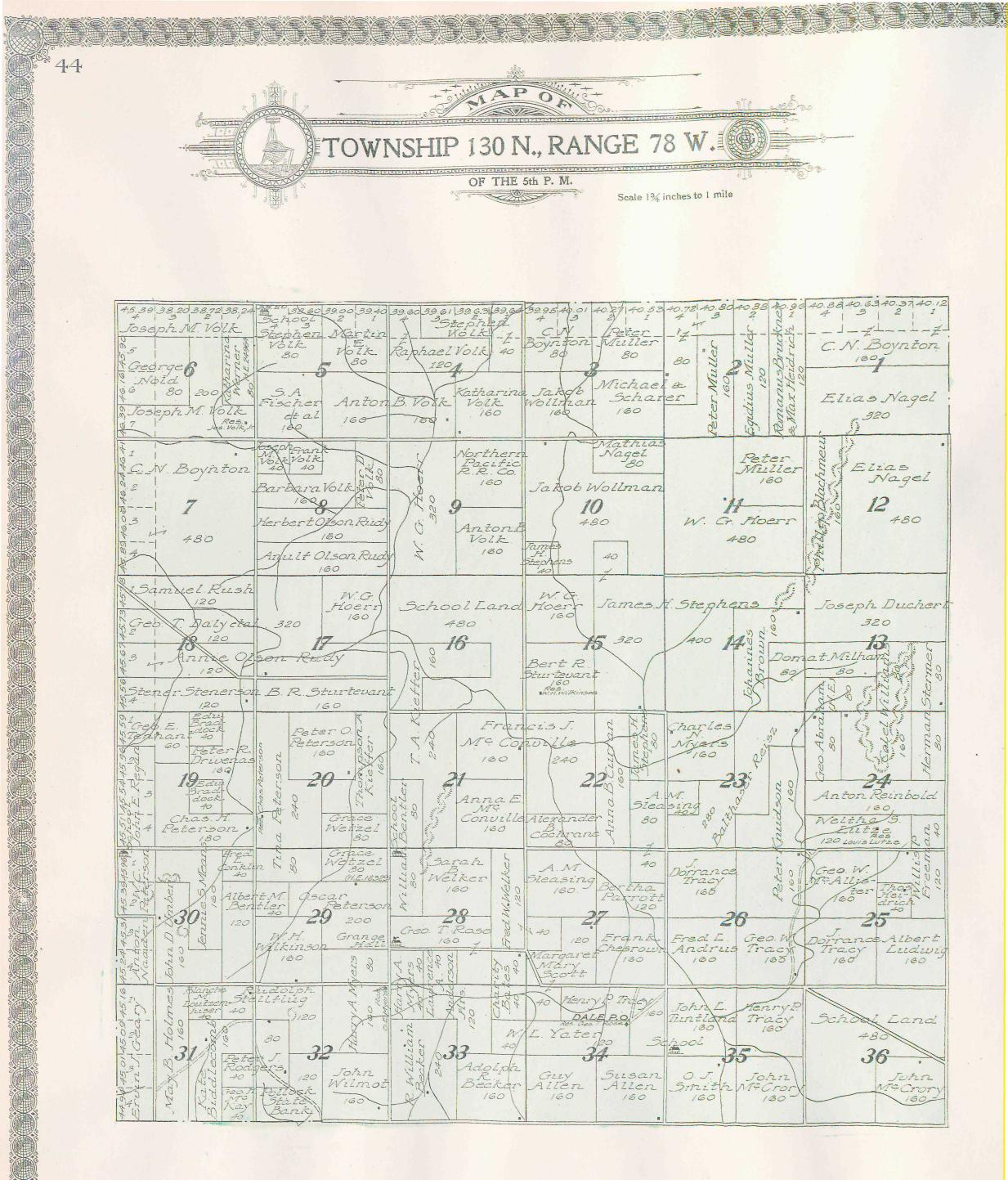


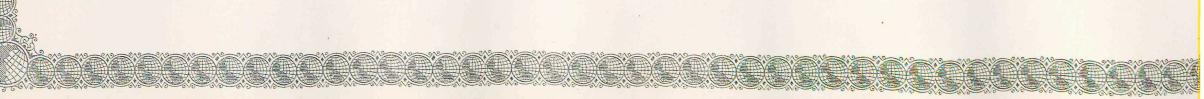
### BUCHANAN VALLEY TOWNSHIP

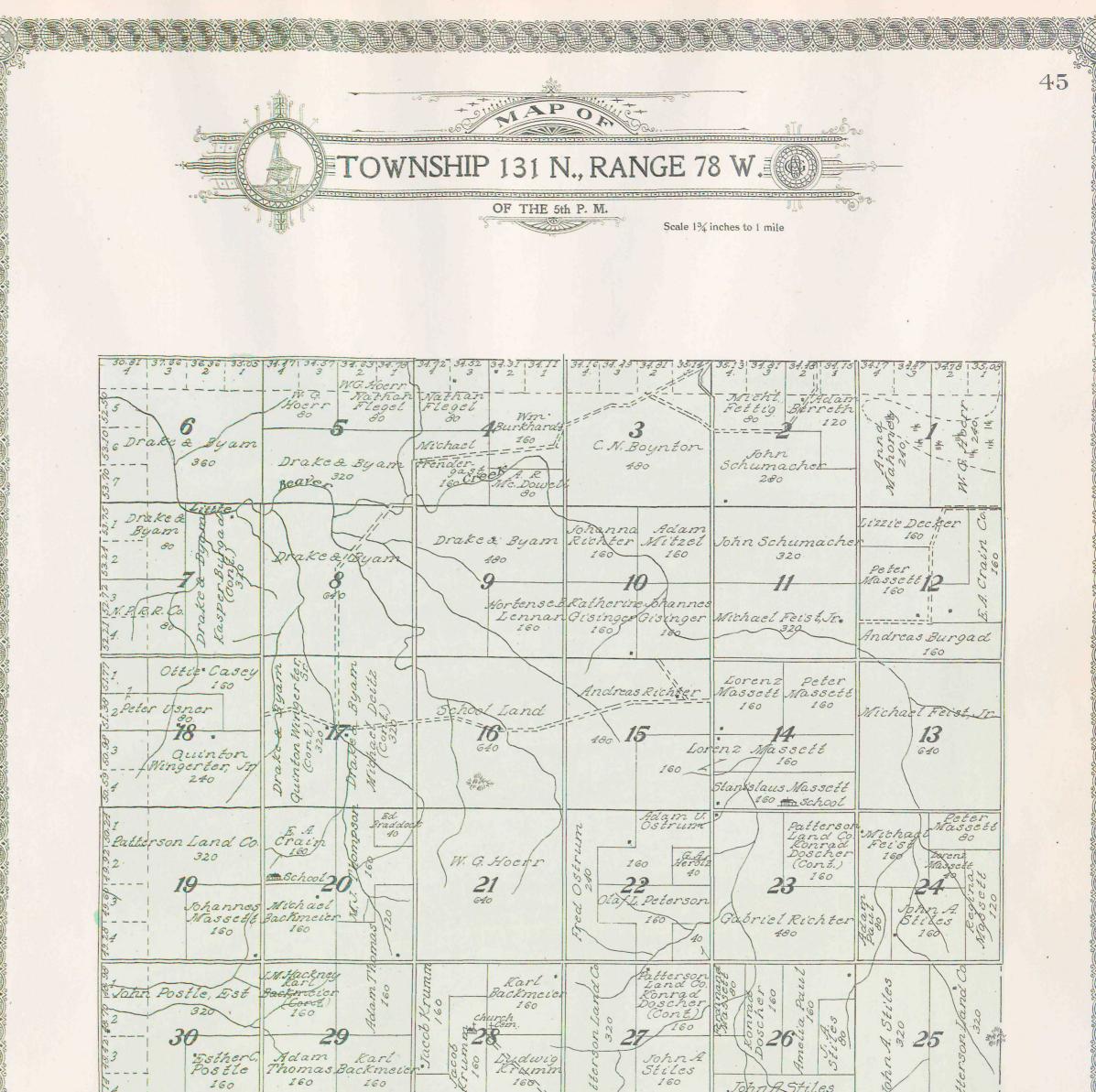




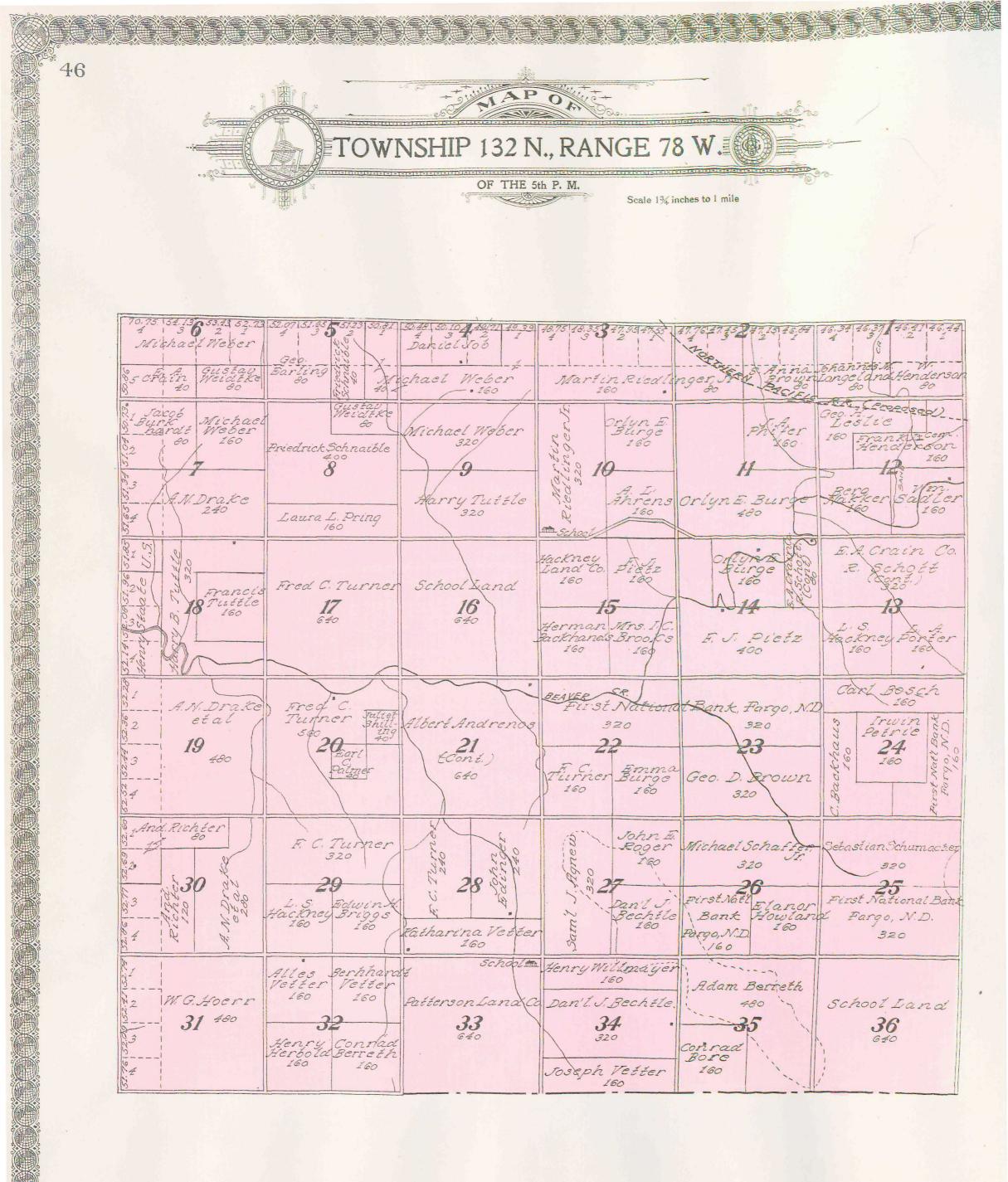


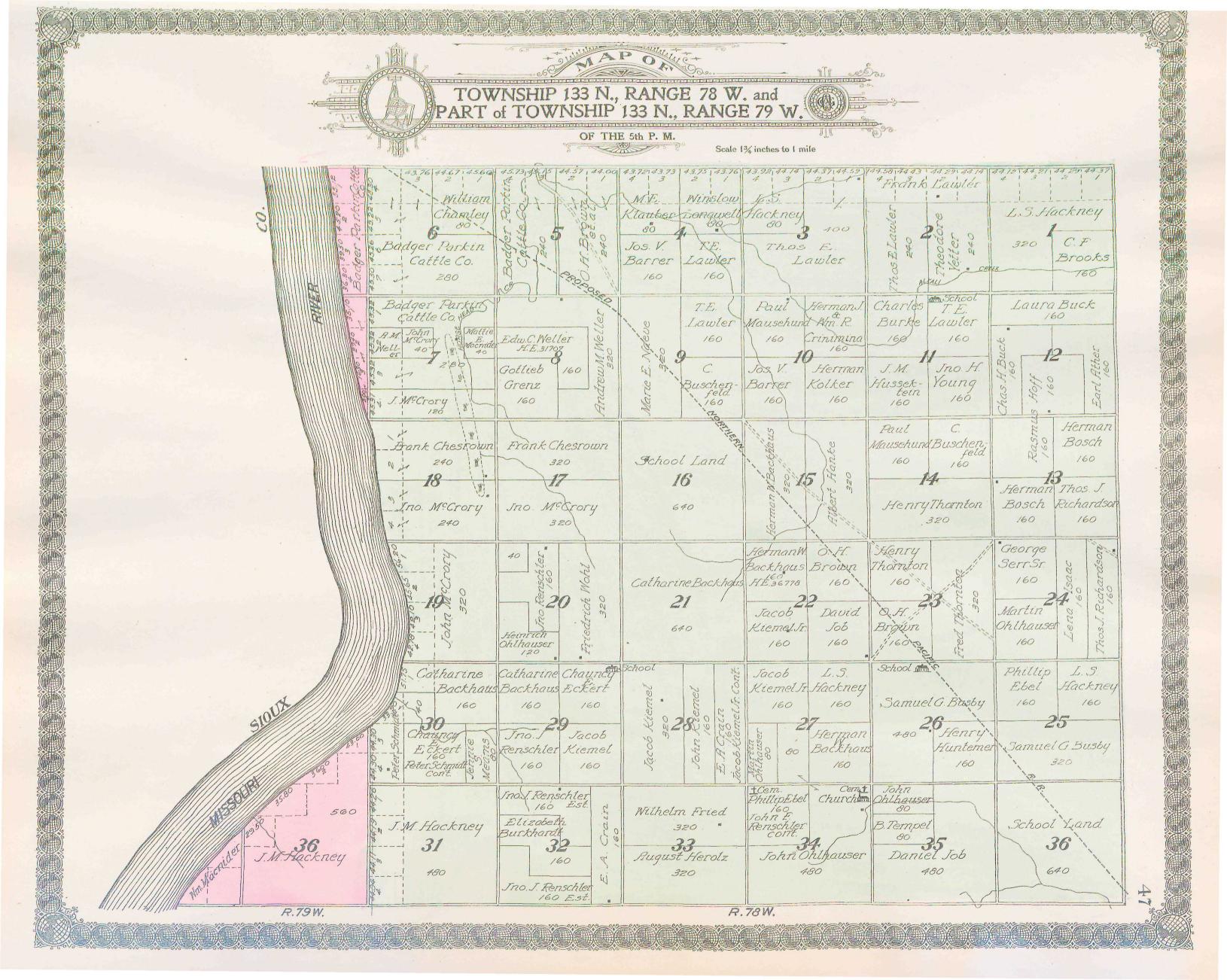


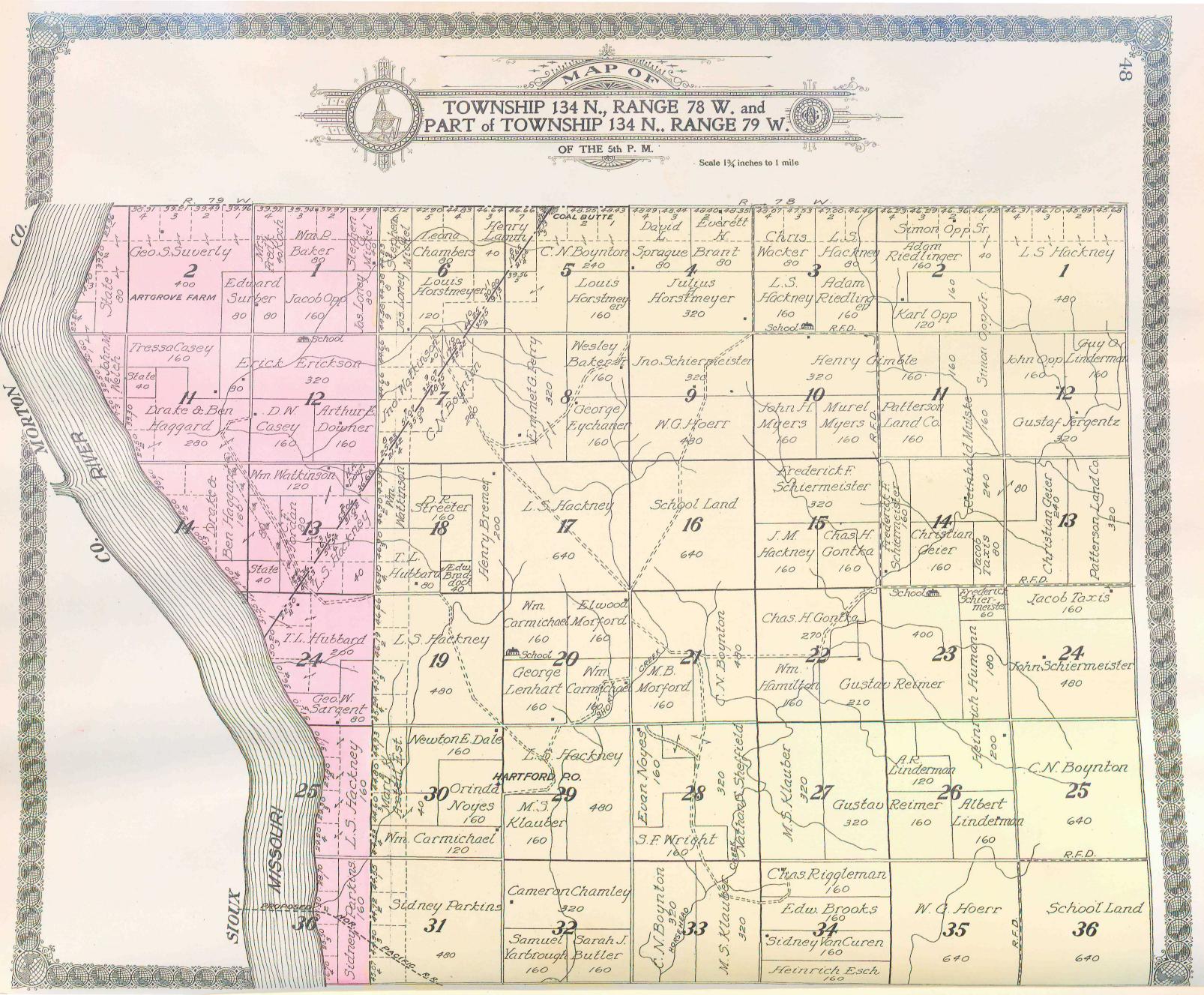


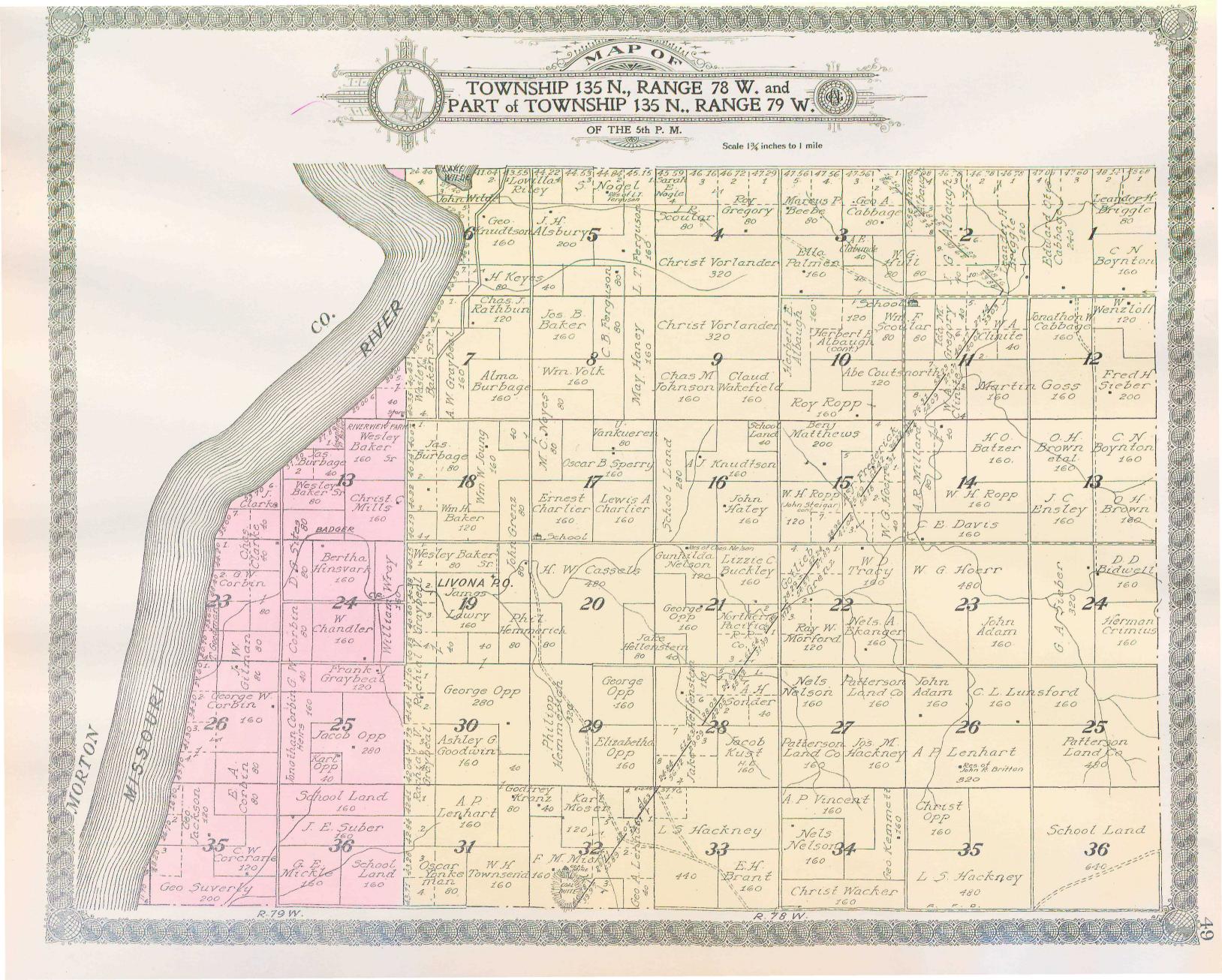


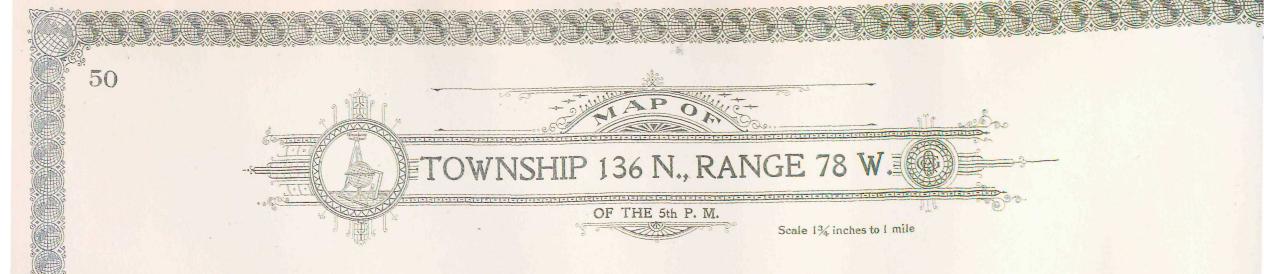
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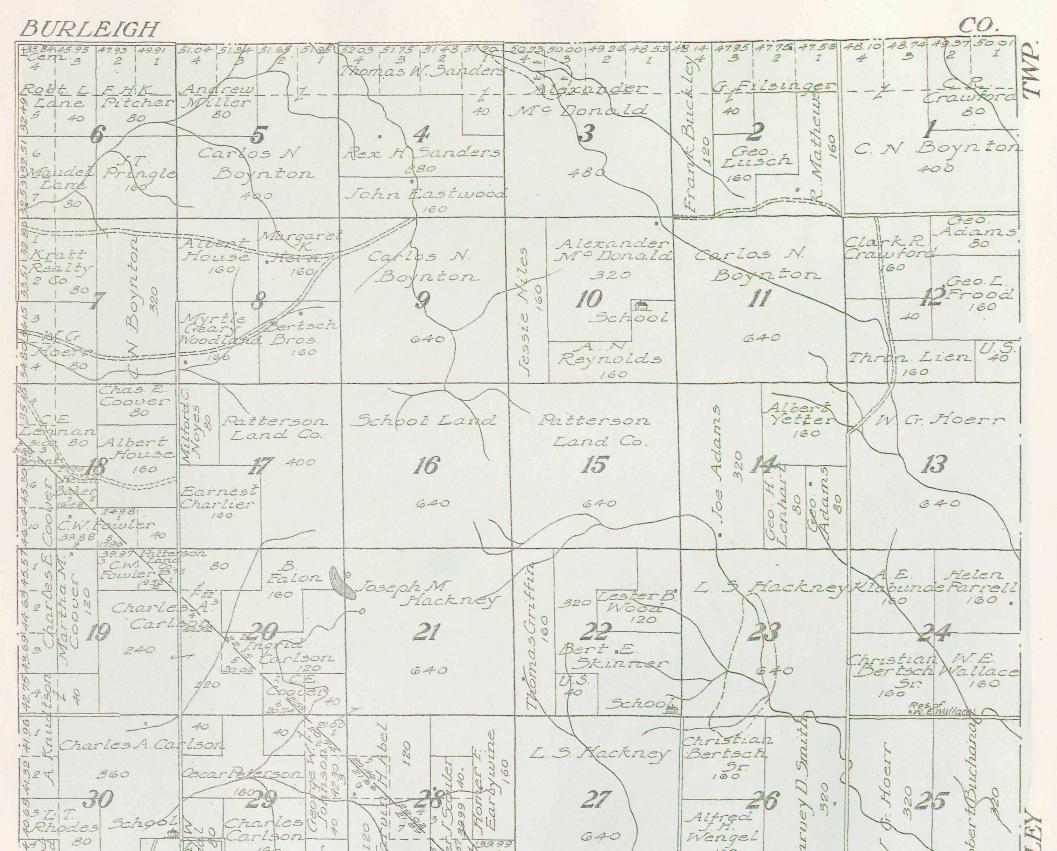


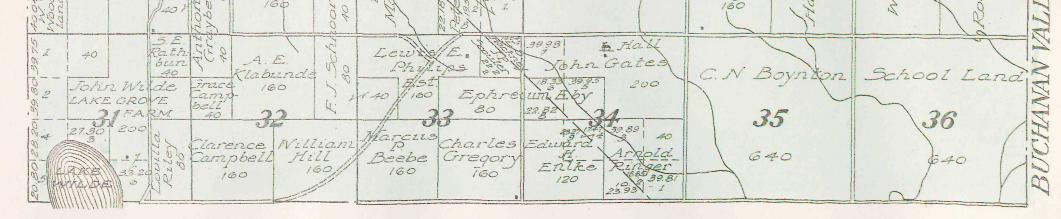


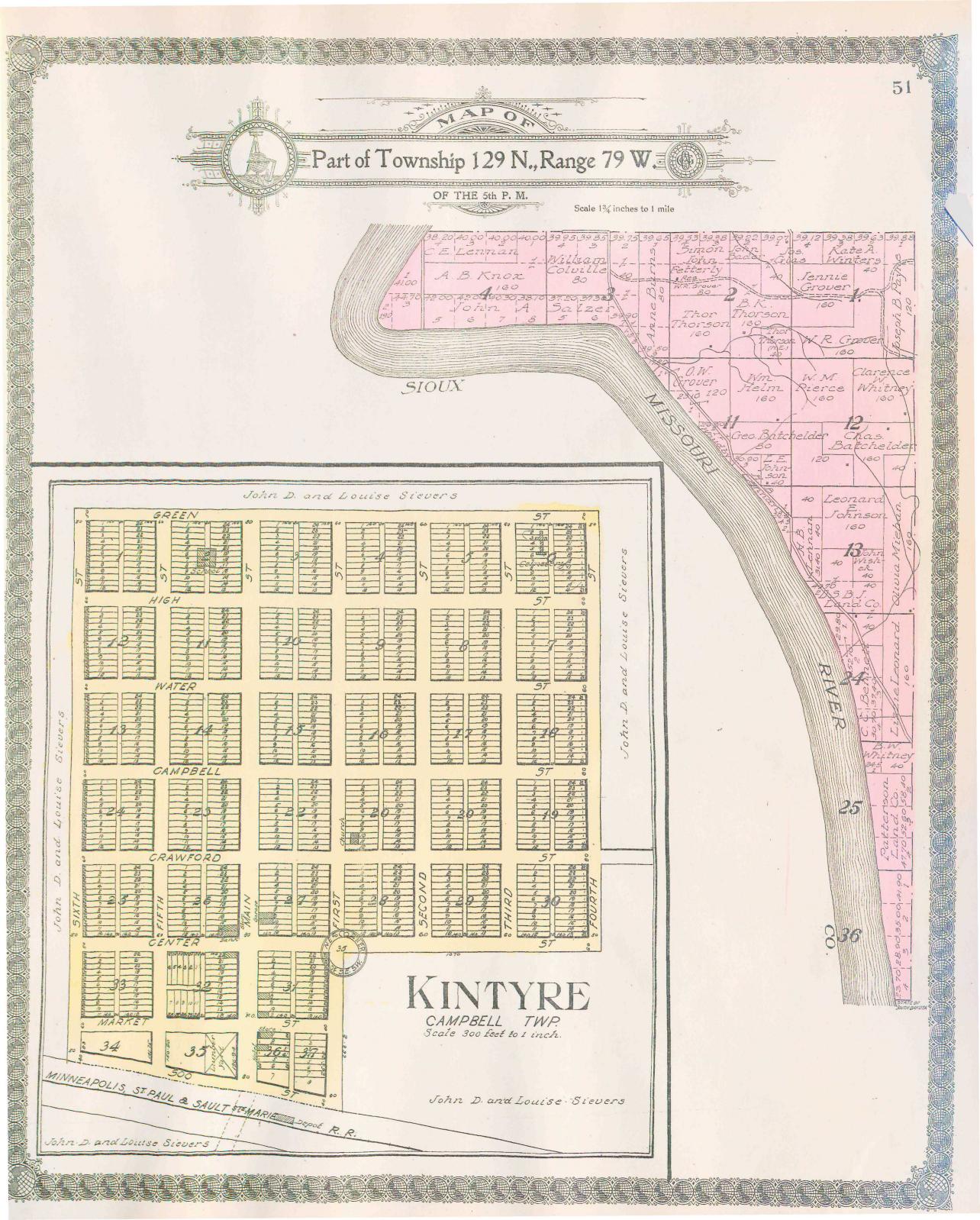




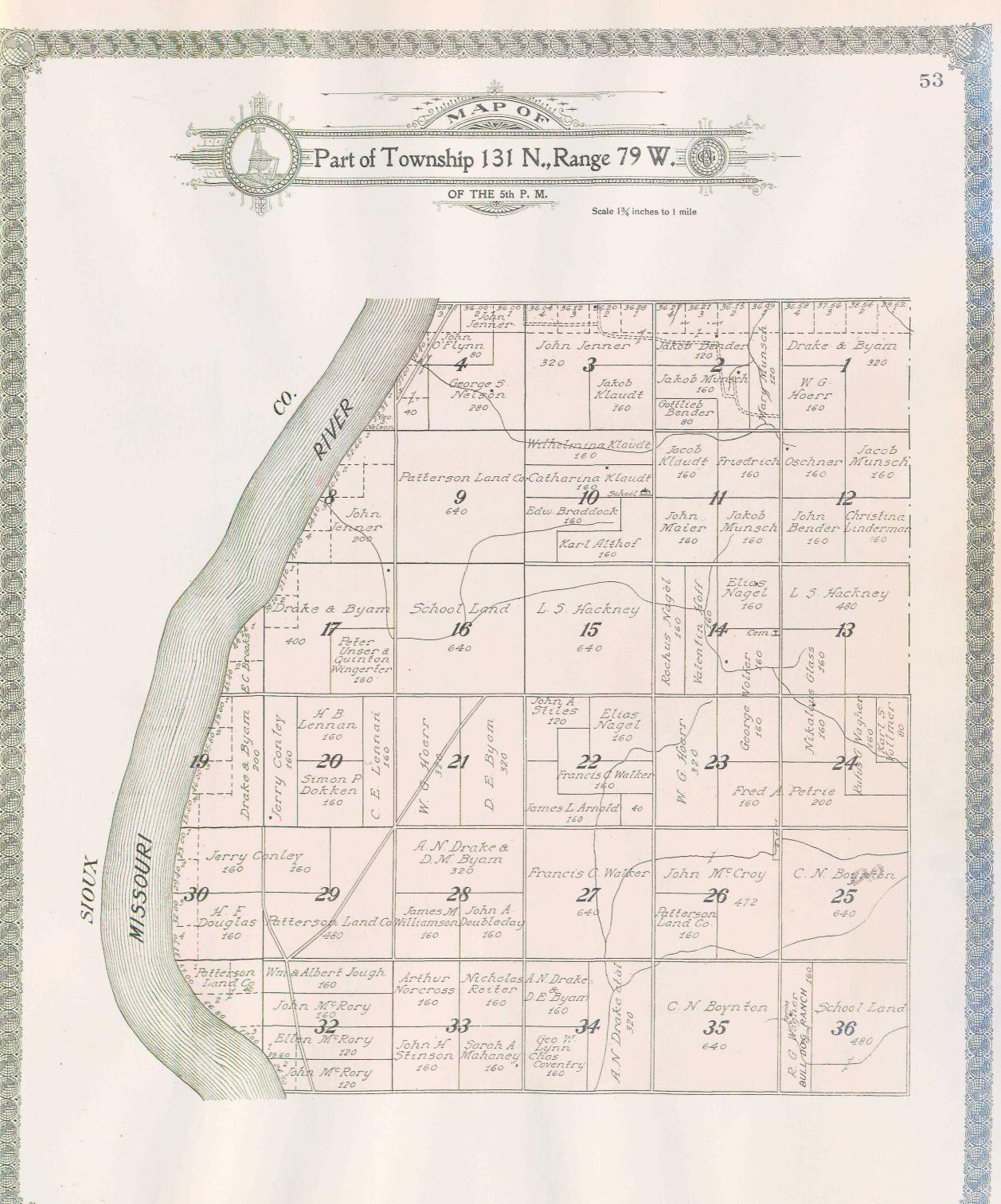




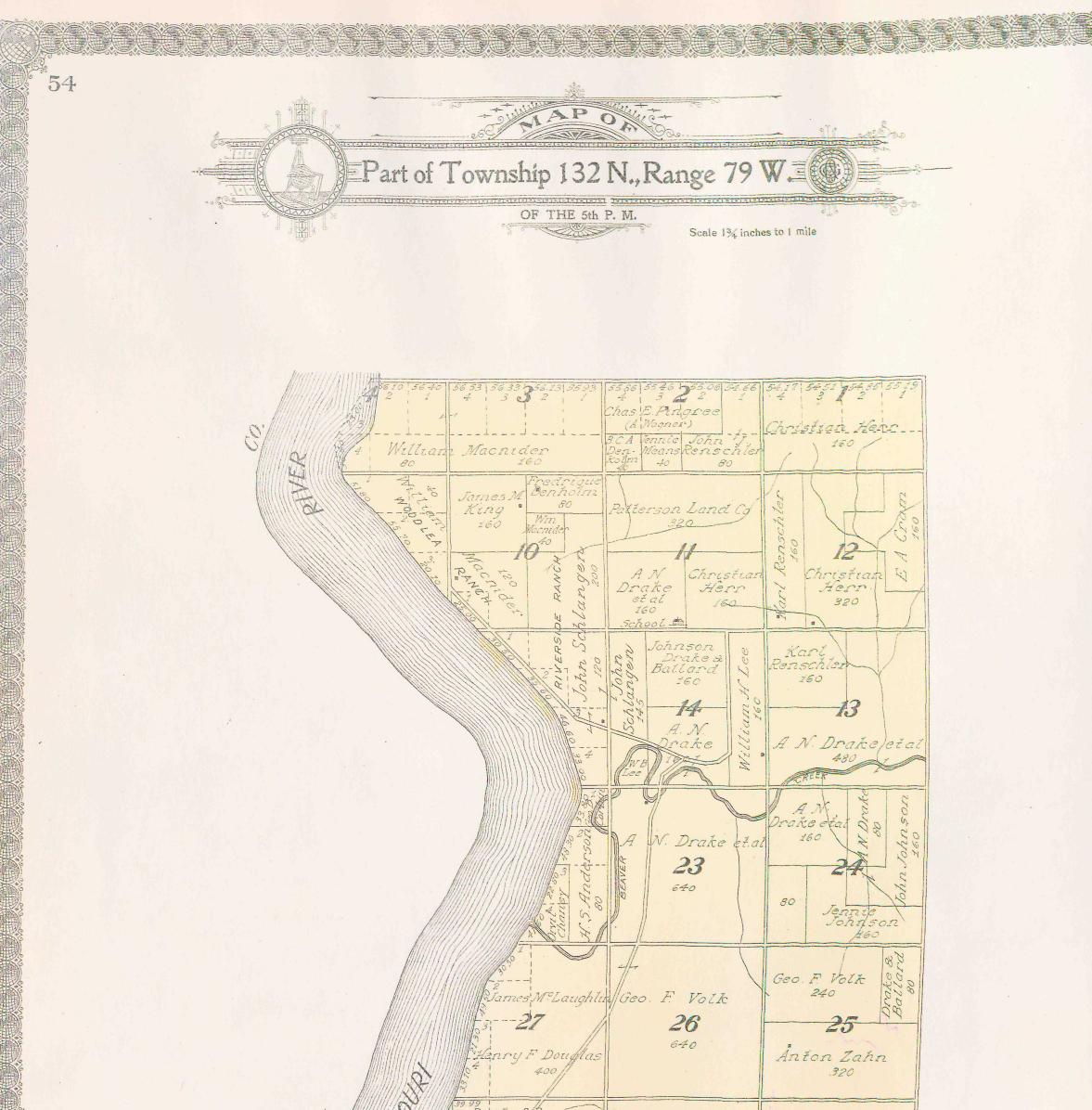




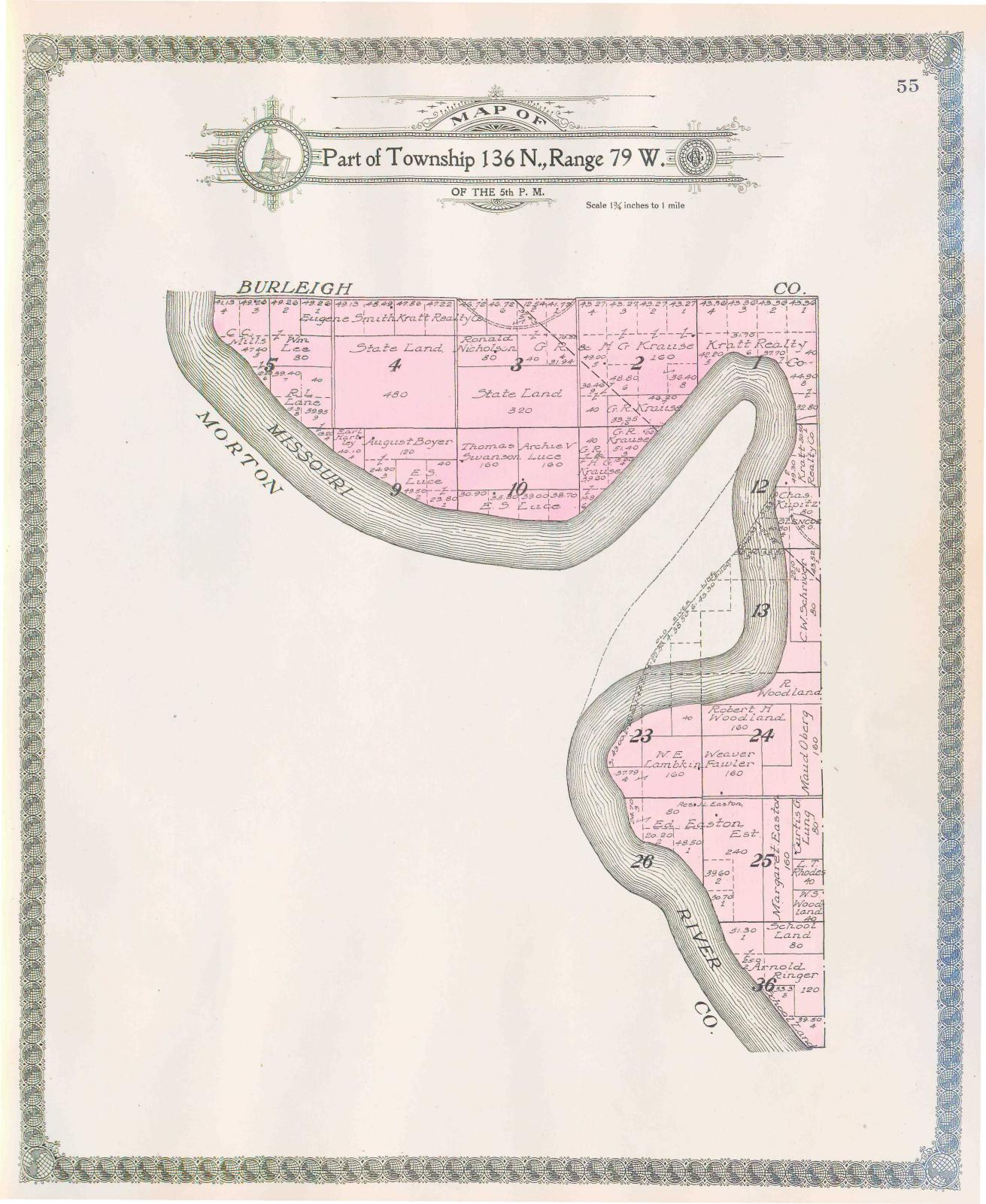


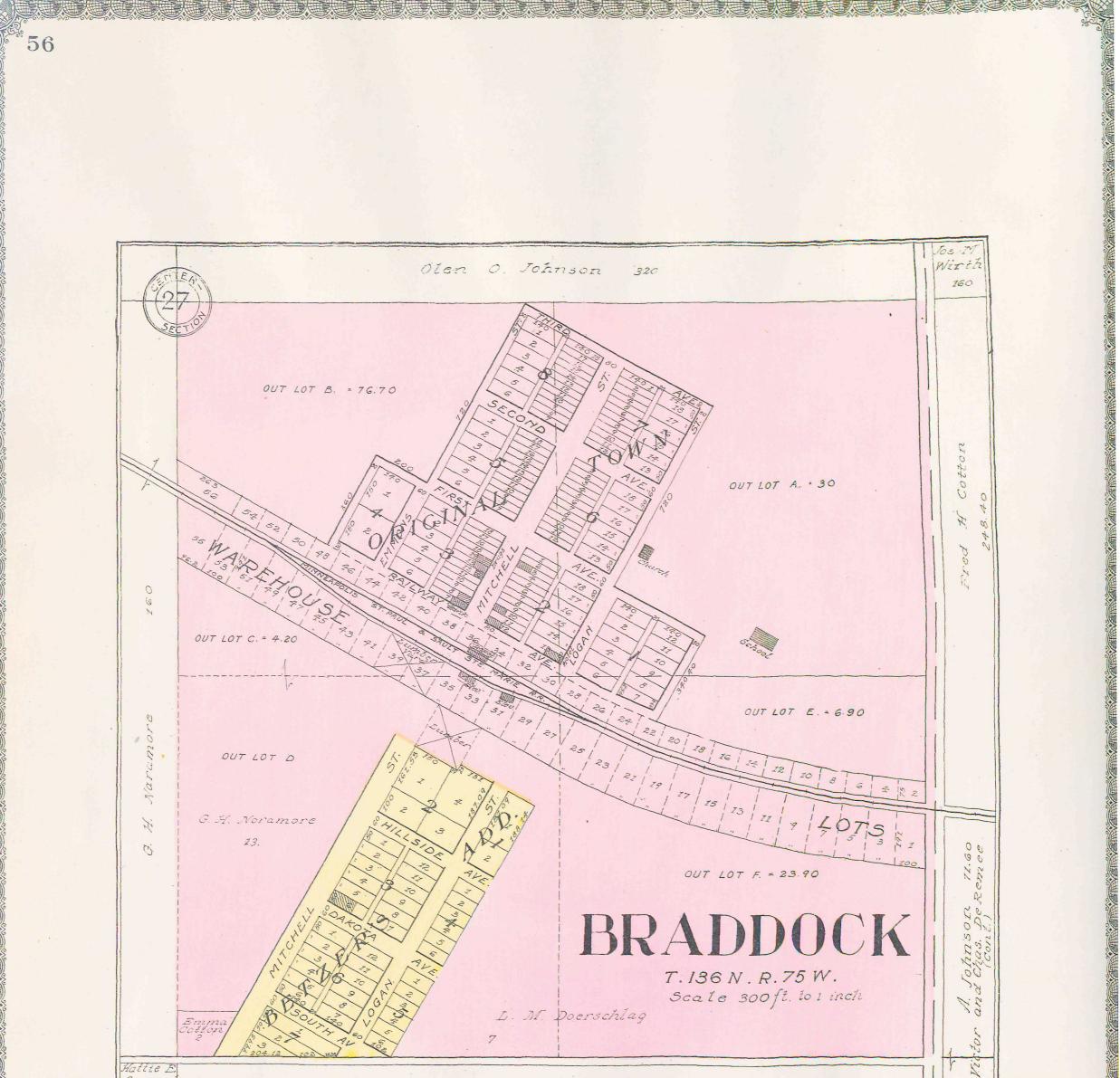


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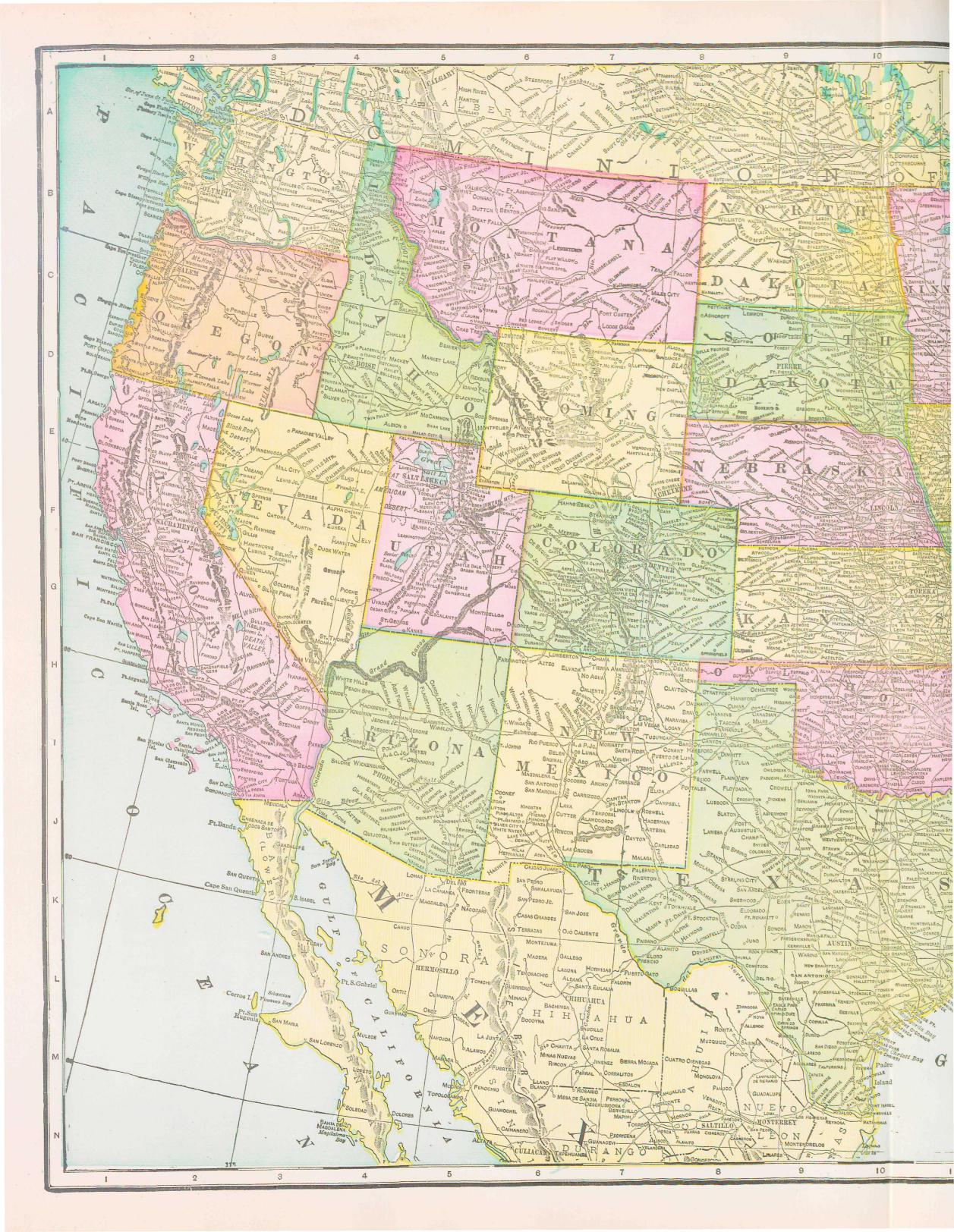


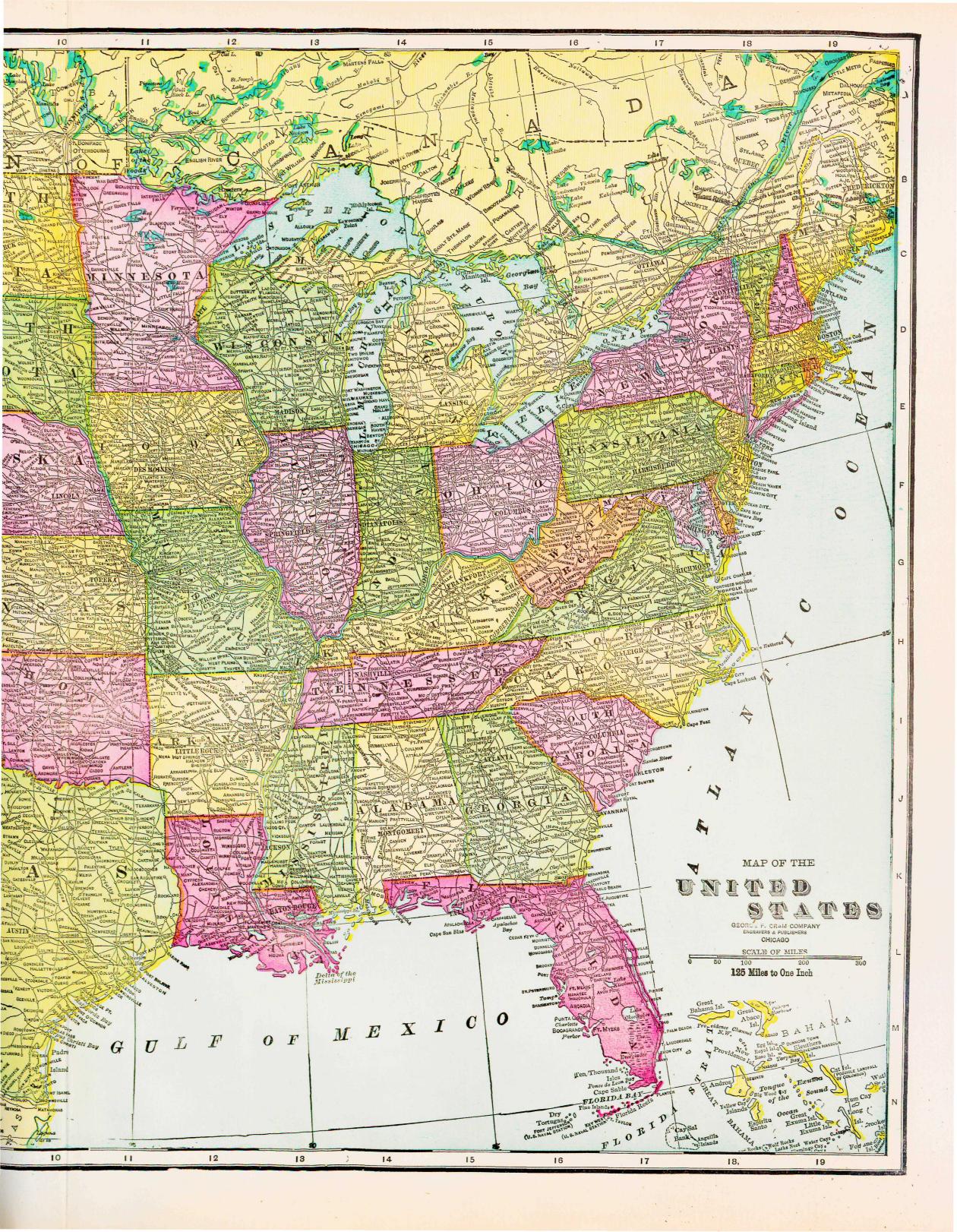


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Loban, N 14. 0.168 Burnstad, Fargo, L 22. 19,551	PEARL BAR OSCOTT WILLISTON WESTMARDSPUR
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Richland, N 22 19,659 N 11 15 Forbes, P 16, 221 Rolette, D 13, 9,558 Canton 115 Fordville, F 19 72	Al Stanton Stranger Charten Stanton Control Stranger Cont
Sargent, 0         19         9.202         Carbury, C         11         4         Forest River,           Sheridan, 111         S.103         Carbury, C         11         4         Forest River,           Shoux, 0         9         2.08         Carl, M S         4         F         20         233           Shoux, 0         9         2.08         Carlisle, C         20         31         Forman, 0         20         352           Shark, L         5         12.504         Carpenter,         Ft, Ransom,         50         552           Shark, L         19         7.616         C13         S         M         19         100	HIDDEN WOOD POULAS OU SUBJECT BY RUSS OF ANY AND STREET OF AN ANTIS
Steele, I 19         7.616         Carple, E 3         Statisman, K 16         18.189         Carplo, E 8         257         Fort Rice, M 11         12           Towner, D 15.         8.963         J 15         1,217         Ft. Totten, M         11         12	Cherry Construction of the Strainbury Lake Muni-
Trail.         I 21         12.545         Carsen, N 8         15         G 15         15           Wald, E 10.         10.491         Cartwright,         Ft. Yates,         Ft. Yates,         50         51         51           Ward, F 7         25.281         G 1         6         0         16         351	Acquin to the standard PARALLEL
Williams, E 3 14.234 Casselton, L 21 1,553 Fredonia, N 15 58 Total	OF DIGET OMARY OF OF THE OF THE OF THE OF THE OF THE OF OF THE OF TH
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Town         Key         Pop.         Chaffee.         L         20         113           Abercrombie.         Chandler.         0.5         12         Gackle.         M 15         301           Abercrombie.         N.22         299         Charlson.         G.4         6         Galchutt.         N.22         100           Absaraka.         Chaseley.         J.22         15         Galesburg.         200	146 R CHANCOCK UNDERVOOD
K 20 25 Christine, M 22 202 Gardar, J 20 229 Ackworth, C 12 11 Churchs Ferry, Gardena, D 11 119 457 Gardena, D 11 119	105 104 103 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 KULUES 34 93 Sprady 2 CAN B 48 43 65 1145 574 177 1 84 80 79 78 77 75 75 74 75 75 74 77 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 74 75 75 75 74 75 75 75 74 75 75 75 74 75 75 75 74 75 75 75 75 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
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Amenia, K 21 75 Conway, F 19 184 Glover, 0 18. 25 Anamoose, 12 669 Cooperstown, J 18 1,019 Golden Lake, 11 18 1,019 Golden Lake, 11 19 3	Studies of the state of the sta
Aneta, H 18. 654 Cordelia, Ĉ 12 6 Goodall, Ĝ 5 4 Angle, E 3 4 Cordelu, D 6 151 Goodrich, I 12 411 Anselm, M 20 31 Cottonwood Antelope, L 6 35 Lake, D 3. 4 Grafton E 20 2,229 Antico Cottonwood	L Sentine Butte 34 Start Brock Haven 104 Sentine Start Brock Haven 104 Sentine Start Start Brock Haven 104 Sentine Start
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Arnegard, H 2 8 The L 14 25 Granville, F 10 455	M WILLIAMS TATTO THE BERGER TO
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Aster, K 9 7 Daglum, M 3 2 Grove, or Auburn, Ego 52 Dale, P 11 4 Junction Sw., Auburn, Ego 52 Dale, P 11 4 Junction 81	Data Punceul C. Rainy Butter Control of Cont
Austin, M 1 6 Davenport, Ayr, K 20 101 Dawson, L 13 200 0.15 300	N' UN BILLINGS BESSE PRO 14 BILLINGS BESSE
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Banks, G 3 4 K 15 5 Hamar, H 17. 51 Bantry, E 11 200 Deisem, N 16 25 Hamilton, 200 912	BOWMAN THE BUFER SPRING
Barney, N 21 151 N 20 100 Hampden, Barrie, M 21 11 Denbich, F11 100 E 16 235 Partlett, G 17 121 Denbor, F12, 318 Hample, 0 19 8 Bartiett, G 17 122 Denrick, E 17 18 Hample, 0 19 8	0 B O W M A SN SCANTON Welf Butte Butte Welf Butte Butt
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Beiheld, L'3.         400         Dickey, M         17         187         167         14         302           Benedict, H 0         175         Dickinson, L 7         3.679         Harlen, C 19         6           Benson, N 18         8         Dogden, H 11         321         Harmon, L 10         32           Bentley, O 5.         5         Donnybrook, Hartland, F 7         100           Bentru, H 21         6         F 7         297         Hartvor, H 13         1.433	P HARDING THE LEMEN SOURD HAR OF A RALLER THEN SURPORT AND THE STATISTICS AND THE STATIST
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Berthild, N 17 137 Dover, I 14 20 Hastings, M 18 125 Berthold, F 7 454 Drady, F 8 12 Hatton, I 20 666 Berwick, F 12 251 Drake, H 11 348 Havana, P 20 221 Binford, I 17 275 Drayton, E 20 587 Haynes, P 5 106	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{$

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	NE WOOD BAY BOODER C. PLUE HOLDRELD BURGER BOODER	Heinwig, O 15 11 Mckinock, G 20 201 Shawnee, G 19 15 Hensel, D 19 112 Melby, J 5 6 Sheldon, M 20 35S Hesnault, Melville, J 15. 151 Shepard, J 18. 11 G 8 9 Menoken, or Sherbrooke,
	M WANDPAL AND THE ALT ALT AND THE ALT AND THE ALT	Hesper, G 14 14 Burleigh, L 11 52 I 19 75 Hettinger, Mercer, I 10. 151 Sherwood, C 8 328 P 5 61 Merricourt Shevenne, H 15 451
	SNOWFLARE DE GATEARS DETTERSON	Hofflund, F 4. 7 Michigan, G 18 449 Silverleaf, Holmes, H 20 4 Midway, M 3. 3 P 17 12 Hoople, E 19 175 Mikkelson, J 2 11 Sims, L 8 86 Hoople, N 5 12 Mikkelson, J 2 14 Sims, L 8 80
	Find Laker & OMETROSHE ST. JOHN HANEBORD QUARLES OF MT.CARVEL C 163 HOVEN WALL ST. JOHN HANEBORD OF ST. JOHN HANEB	Hope, J 19 909 Milton, D 18 411 Sonora, or Horace, L 22 100 Minewaukon, Theed, O 22 11 Hoving, N 20 4 615 512 Souris, C 11., 267
	INFAU OUNTAINS AND DUNSUITH IN. ROCKLASE CAUNT DANIELSO DESDEN 162 NOA BACKOO STATE OF JOURTAL AND THALLOCK ON TAINS AND THAT THAT THAT THAT THAT THAT THAT THA	Hub, K 8         6         Minto, F 20         700         L 4         5           Hull, P 12         5         Mohall, D 8         498         Spiritwood,         11           Hume, N 3         6         Monango, O 17         238         L 17         207           Hunter, K 21         365         Monterey, H 14         11         Spring Brook.
	E Ale U TARSUS R OLLEETT E CLEBON CUTOE GAUGADONS 151 E PENNIN COMPACTING CLEBON ACRA 735 53 52 51 54 53 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 52 51 54 53 51 54 51 54 51 54 51 54 51 54	Hurd, D 9 25 Montpelier, Hurdshield, 25 Montpelier, M 17 100 Stady, D 2 7 J 13 75 Mooreton, N 22 150 Stampede, C 5 25 Hydepark, Mose, I 17 35 Stamley, F 6., S18
	LIM UN TOLEMET TARCO NORTH A MARS PRITH O W N & 57 R MUNICH A 10 MONISTRIO P E M B 1 N A 11 OROCUS	Mountain, D 19 150 Starkweather, D 19
	HILDIN CITY C. CALMARO, BARDAR CONSDILLE SAND CALLO US PARANCE STAND	Murray, P 21. 6 Stella, E 3 3 Mylo, D 14 98 Sterling, L 12 100
	EMITRY EASTON UNIXATA DE ZION CANDO DERICA ON 158 PAINOALE DE CANDON TO CANDON STATUS	L 16 4,358 Store, M 9 5 Jerome, G 8 6 Napson, or Strasburg,
	HAD TO THE LOW A R S H A L L	F 20 32 Reputedi, N 13 300 Statestine 19 11 Jollette, C 20 100 Nash, E 20 35 Streeter, M 14 45 Genin G 14 58 Neche, C 19 528 Surger, F.9 112
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	R A IM S E Y MISS COMMANDER South State St	Juno, C 12 3 New Rockford, I 15 802 Taft, I 21 21 Kathryn, M 18 251 L8 621 Tappen, L 14. 11
	A TELINUSVILLE ORINA CONTRACTOR OF TO TARE TO TARE TO THE TARE TO	Kellys, G         20         6         Niagara, G         10         157         Taswer, G         11           Kellso, J         21.         22         Nicholson, O         19         31         Martells, F         32           Kelso, J         21.         8         Nicholson, O         19         31         Martells, F         32           Kempton,         Nicks, F         14.         12         Tarlor, L         51
	PARENT RANGELEY ALLOS ESNOND ALGERT RANGELEY ALLOS ALGERT RANGELEY ALLOS ALGERT RANGELEY ALLOS ALGERT RANGELEY ALLOS ALGERT RANGELEY ALGERT RA	H 19         41         Nome, M         19         218         Thompson, H         21         351           Kenaston,         E         6         56         Noonan, C         4         153         Thorne, D         13         105           Kenmare,         D         7         1,437         North Minot         432         Thorson, E         5         4
	BLADDER DUR LAURE BLADDER DUR	Kensal, J         J         16         456         H 20         762         Tobacco           Kermit, C         9         108         Norwich, F 10         175         Garden, G 3         2           Kief, H         11         200         Numedahl, C 18         5         Tokio, G 16         4           Kindred, M         21         300         Numedahl, C 18         5         Tokio, G 16         4
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	ATTANY LEVENT GUPTILL OCINE AND STATES AND S	Larimore, G 19 1,224 Lark, M S.; at Page, K 20 479 Valley City, 18 4,606
	- 0 65 045 5 7 PAC CARRINGTON CARRINGTON COOPERSTOWN ST TEE EL ERGENILLE MURANY CARRINGTON COOPERSTONNE ST TEE EL ERGENILLE MURANY CARRINGTON COOP	Larvik, N 12 100 Kill Words, 75 Vang, C 18 81 Latona, F 18 3 Palermo, F 6. 177 Vanville, D 5. 15 Laureat, D 13 12 Paradise, O 8. 11 Velva, G 10 837 Lawton, F 17 150 Paradise, O 8. 11 Velva, G 10 837
	8 77 78 75 74 72 72 71 70 69 68 3.87 66 65 9 64 63 62 61 96 58 57 56 55 54 34 53 52 31 1 50 49 (1 ADA)	Leeds, F 14. 682 Park River, Verona, N 19. 235 Lehigh, L 5. 100 E 19 1,011 Veseleyville, 235 Lehr, O 14. 182 Pakin H 17 107 Veseleyville, 235
	DELICANO STARK OCU SONDALE DEDITORIA WALLACEN ST	Leroy, C 19 51 Petersburg, Leyden, C 19 25 G18 353
	DAMPIELO D. Competed PRETRINO BOURDLAKE PRETRINO BO	0 21 1,019 Pickert 1 19. 5 Walpeton, N 22 2,467 Lignite, C 5. 152 Pingree, K 16. 250 Walcott, M 21 251 Lingda, F 18 12 Pisek, F 19. 312 Wallacet, J 18. 5
	OTRYG ONGOWING 14 TURTLE 10 ROBINSON 13 TURTLE 10 ROBINSON BLSON	Lisbon, N 19 1,758 Pitts, D 20 21 Walum, J 18. 201 Litchville, Plaza, G 7 224 Warner, M 21.
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1       1	L E LAN C H LEN E ON TRANSPORT OF STWARD PROSPECT O	Lonaine, C 8. 51 Portland, I 20 561 Washburn, Loraine, C 8. 51 Portland, I 20 561 J10 657 Lowell, P 14. 7 Powers Lake, Weaver, E 16. 21
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1       1	A CARLE STATE OF A CONSTRATE OF A CO	McArthur, C 20 11 Rainy Butte, McCanna, G 19 61 N 8 3 Wheatland, T 20 500
1       1	BIN MORTE Lake PUBLAN Free Lake Cours Annu Courses Cours Streeter P. 3 HASTING LICHAULE 137 HASTING ENDERLIN CALLER VILLARD COURS BARRIE COURS BARRI	McCullough.         Regent.         Yes.         Yes. <thyes.< th="">         Yes.         Yes.</thyes.<>
Marting       Oracle       MO       Difference       MO       Difference       MO       Difference       Difference <thdifference< th=""> <thdifference< th=""></thdifference<></thdifference<>	LIVOUR STATE	McKenzie, L 11 52 Rhame, N 2., 25 Wild Rice, L 22 81 McKinney, D 7 21 Richardton, 6 647 Willa, M 6 3
1       1	La C A N DEISEM CELLO C A N DEISEM CELLO C A N DEISEM LA CONTRACTOR CELLO	McLeod, or         Riga, F 10,         45         Williston,           Sandoun,         Rocklake, D 15         194         F 2         3,124           N 20         92         Roger, K 18.         150         Willow City,           steVille, H         18         311         Rolette, D 13.         408         E 12         623
E M M O N S Harrier L M O N S	BURNSTAR BURNSTAR BURNSTAR BURNSTAR FREDONIA	Macroom, D 5 12 Rolla, C 14 1,587 Wilson, K 13. 4 Maddock, G 14 874 Rolson, C 1 4 Wilson, K 13. 4 Maida, C 17 31 Ronda, K 7 4 Wilton, K 10. 437 Mandan, L 10 3,873 Russ. H 10 140 Wimbledon
Autor       Autor <td< th=""><th>E M MOO N S NORTH WILLERS IN IN C ANASS THE COMPANY OF THE SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAM</th><th>Manfred, I 14 152 Rosebud, L 9. 15 Windsor, L 15 15 Manger, E 3 12 Roseglen, H 6 6 Windsor, L 15 15</th></td<>	E M MOO N S NORTH WILLERS IN IN C ANASS THE COMPANY OF THE SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAM	Manfred, I 14 152 Rosebud, L 9. 15 Windsor, L 15 15 Manger, E 3 12 Roseglen, H 6 6 Windsor, L 15 15
Marken	MERRICON UNTON CONTRACTOR OF THE STORE OF TH	Manning, Jo Jo Roundlake, G Wishek, O 14, 432 Mantador, O 21 25 Rugby, F 12, 1,631 Woburn, D 6., 51 Manvel, G 21 200 Russell, D 10, 161 Wolf Furthe
$\frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{1000$	Vincer STRASSUNG STRASSUNG CONTRACT 10 724 CONTRACT 137 C	Maples, G 18 51 Rutland, O 20. 224 04 3 Mapleton, 207 Ruder, H 7 338 Wolford, E 13 75 Marlon, M 17 105 St. Anthony, Woods, M 21 11
$\frac{78}{78}$ $\frac{77}{76}$ $\frac{75}{74}$ $\frac{7}{76}$ $$	DALEO WESTFIELD Start PLOANT - OMURAAY 49 48 47	Marmartn, N 1 791 St. John, C 13 424 N 21 430 Marmon, E 2 4 St. Joseph, Mars, D 13., S M 7 4
N C PHERSON MC PHERSON MC PHERSON Contraction of the second secon	78 77 76 75 74 7. 18 72 5 14 7	Marstenmoor, Marstenmoor, K 14 12 Sanborn, L 18. 391 Youngtown, L 8 Martells, or Tasker, F 8 21 Source C 0. 2027
Oreanych     Iaxwell, I id     5     Seranton, O S.     21     21     22     Itaxwell, I id     5     Seranton, O S.     21     21     21     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     21     21     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     21     14     21     14     21     14     21     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     21     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     21     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     21     14     21     14     21     14     21     14     21     14     14     210, E 14,,     14     21 <td>Lance A HALL LANCE A HALL LANCE AND A HALL HALL AND A HAL</td> <td>Martin. H         12.         250         Schafer. H         8.         150           Matteson, K         18         22         Schafer. H         8.         150           Maxteson, K         18         22         Schafer. H         8.         150           Max, H         9         255         Warren, L         21         Zabl, E         2         6           Maxbass, D         9.         841         Schaffer. O         8.         12         Zeeland, P         13.         193</td>	Lance A HALL LANCE A HALL LANCE AND A HALL HALL AND A HAL	Martin. H         12.         250         Schafer. H         8.         150           Matteson, K         18         22         Schafer. H         8.         150           Maxteson, K         18         22         Schafer. H         8.         150           Max, H         9         255         Warren, L         21         Zabl, E         2         6           Maxbass, D         9.         841         Schaffer. O         8.         12         Zeeland, P         13.         193
		Maxwell, I 10 5 Scranton, O S. 214 Zenith, L S 21 Mayville, I 20 1,072 Seaborn, K 14 14 Zion, E 14,, 11

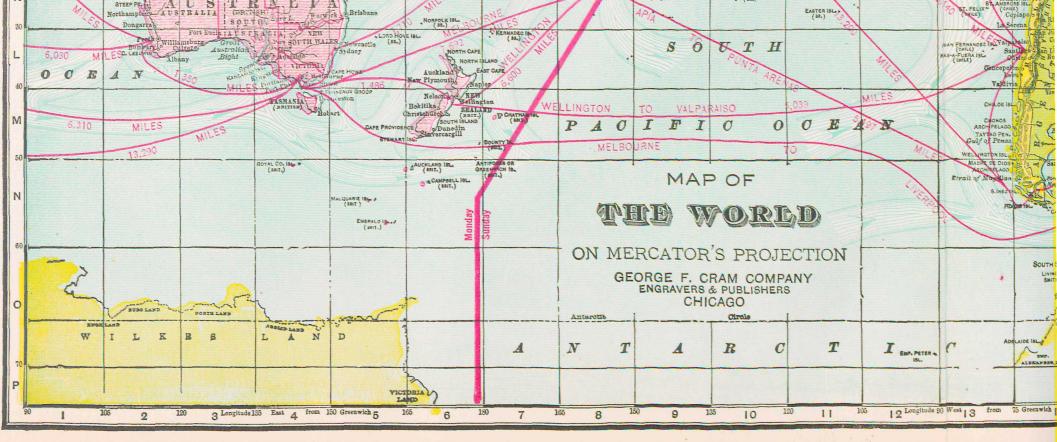


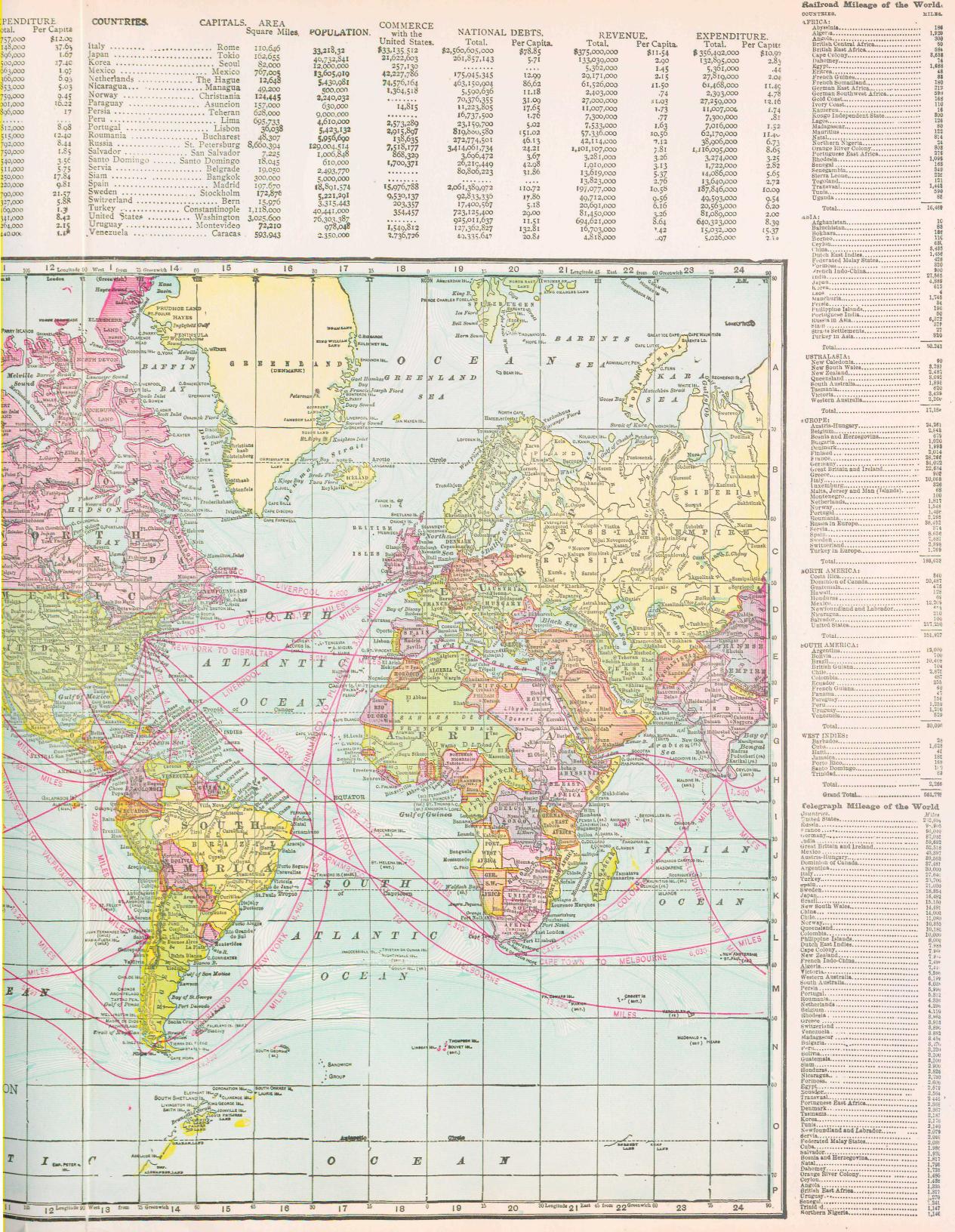


	Square MilesPOPULATIONwin the United States.RATIONAL DEBIS. Total.REVENUEEARPANDI DORE Total.ColorA.gentunaBuenos Aires1310.2475,022.024 $\$0,080,521$ $\$170,765,265$ $\$100,752,000$ $\$13,08$ $\$60,757,000$ $\$12,08$ AustralasiaMelbourne2,074,573 $3,771,715$ $28,101,794$ $i,026,5444$ $297,744$ $100,775,000$ $\$13,08$ $\$60,757,000$ $\$12,067$ AustralingaryVienna2,0042 $\$45,405,207$ $66,723,500$ $\$1,373$ $112,667,000$ $1.67$ $75,896,0000$ $1.67$ $75,896,0000$ $1.67$ $$7,896,0000$ $1.67$ $$7,696,0000$ $1.67$ $$7,696,0000$ $1.67$ $$7,696,0000$ $1.67$ $$7,696,0000$ $1.67$ $$7,696,0000$ $1.69$ $$7,69$ $$80,07,0000$ $$1,200$ <td< th=""><th>NTRIES.</th></td<>	NTRIES.
ereat Bear.       N. Am. 11,000       250         Tchad.       Afr. 11,000       4,50         Great Elare       N. Am. 10,000       6,600         Bangweolo.       Afr. 10,200       6,600         Winnipeg.       N. Am. 7,800       6,600         Lake of the Woods.       N. Am. 7,800       6,600         Lake of the Woods.       N. Am. 7,800       5,230         Albert Nyanza.       Afr. 7,500       5,230         Athabaaka.       N. Am. 6,900       533         Athabaaka.       N. Am. 6,900       533         Athabaaka.       N. Am. 6,900       533         Ouega.       Eur. 2,100       539         Ourega.       Eur. 2,100       539         Ourega.       Eur. 2,100       539         Wenter       Eur. 2,100       539         Maagua.       N. Am. 400       536         Maagua.       Y. Am. 400       536         Maagua.       <		PRUD PRUD C.PARIY C.PA
Oder.       Germany.       See         Tayua.       Portugal.       See         Seino.       Franci.       See         Suggehamma.       U.S.       See         Garonnec.       Franci.       See         Garonnec.       Franci.       See         Garonnec.       Franci.       See         Garonnec.       Franci.       See         Sermany.       See       See         Sermany.       See       See         Sermansto.       I.S.       See         Po.       See       See         Nerva.       Bee       See         Nerva.       See       See         Nerva.       See       See         Nerva.       See       See         See       See       See         China.       See       See         See		Huarasse Lima of Cash Ican o

#### Navies of the World.

AVEN ADD VA DAME WE UTALLA	
Great Britain	129,000
Russia	60,000
France	54.800
Inner.	
Japan	39,942
Germany	\$7,610
United States	\$7:000
Italy	26,950
Netherlands	24.812
Turkey	20.000
A UIROJ	
Austria-Hungary	11.000
Sweden	7,580
Chile	7,506
Greece	6,905
Denmark	6,428
Onein	
Spain	6,000
China	5.92(
Brazil	5,000
Norway	
Portucal	4,300
Portugal	\$,200
Slam	2,000
I CIU PROPAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG	1.460
Maxico	1.245





New South Wales	14.491
Ching	14,000
Chile	11.080
Norway	10.355
Queensland	10.186
Colombia	
Colombia. Philippine Islanda.	10,000
Dutch Fost Indias	8,000
Dutch East Indies	7.988
Cape Colony	7.961
New Zealand	7.944
	7.491
Algeria	7,410
Victoria	5.596
Western Australia	6,199
South Australia	6.035
Persia	5.996
Portugal.	5.812
Roumania	4.33%
Netherlands	4.296
Belgium	4.116
Rhodesia .	
Greece	8,963
Switzerland	8.915
Canagualo	8,896
Venezuela.	8.882
Madagascar	8.454
Bulgaria	8,276
Perlimente and an and a second	8,220
Bolivia	3,100
Guatemsia	\$,100
Siam	2,900
Honduras	2.825
Nicaragua.	2,780
Formosa.	2,600
Egypt	2.572
Senador	2,564
Transvaal Portuguese East Africa	2 445
Portuguese East Africa.	2.368
Denmark	2.367
Tasmania	2,187
Korea	2.170
Tunis	2,140
Tunis. Newfoundland and Labrador	2,079
Norvio	2.040
Enderstad Meley States	2,040
Servia. Federated Malay States. Cuba.	2,039
Ulla	1.980
Salvador. Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1,920
Dosina and Herzegovina	1.817
Natal	1,793
Dahomey	1,725
Orange River Colony	1,480
Ceylon	1,438
Angola	1,335
British East Africa	1.317
Uruguay	1,270
Senegal.	1.241
Trinid d	1,147
Northern Nigeria	1.140

### PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

-OF-

### Emmons County, North Dakota

EXPLANATION .- The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Aarvig, G. B., Farmer, S. 12, T. Campbell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Aarvig was born in Illinois in 1885 and settled in Emmons County in 1907. He is matried to Reta Sisco; they are the parents of three children.
Aberle, N., Farmer, S. 13, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1906.
Adams, Joe, Farmer, S. 14, T. 136, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1912.
Albright, J. R., Farmer, S. 14, T. 136, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Albright was born in Illinois in 1885 and settled in Emmons County in 1906. He is married to Elizabeth Grasory they are the parents

Albright was born in Illinois in 1885 and settled in Emmons County in 1906. He is married to Elizabeth Gregory; they are the parents of two children.
Alsbury, John H., Farmer, S. 5, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Livona. 1906.
Anderson, E. A., Rancher, S. 32, T. 133, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1892.
Andrus, W. B., Andrus Hotel and Postmaster, Hazelton. 1888.
Appert, Martin, Farmer, S. 28, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1884.
Armstrong, C. M., Farmer, S. 28, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1907.
Armstrong, H. A., Lawyer, S. 20, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1883.
Armstrong & Cameron, (H. A. Armstrong & Scott Cameron) Attorneys, Linton. Established 1908.

Backmeier, F. L., Hotel, Strasburg. 1915.
Baker, John, Farmer, S. 2, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1886.
Baker, Wesley, Farmer, S. 12, T. 135, R. 79, P. O. Livona. 1882.
Balch, Levi, Farmer, S. 8, T. Danbury, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
Bank of Hazelton, General Banking, Hazelton. Established 1903.
Barth, C. I., Farmer, S. 28, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1908.
Batzer Bros. Implement Co., Dealers in Farm Implements, Hazelton.

Established 1909. Bauman, Jacob, Farmer, S. 12, T. Strasburg, P. O. Strasburg. 1893. Baumgartner, Frank J., Farmer, S. 17, T. Strasburg, P. O. Strasburg. 1893.

Baumgartner, Joseph F., Farmer, S. 25, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg. Baumgartner, Leapold, Farmer, S. 30, T. Strasburg, P. O. Strasburg.

Beale, R. I., Rancher, S. 12, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1898. Beard, Wm., Farmer, S. 10, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1885. Beastrom, Emil O., Farmer, S. 12, T. Danbury, P. O. Hazelton. 1906. Beaver Valley Hospital, Dr. W. C. Wolverton, Resident Surgeon, Linton.

Established 1911. Becker, Adolph. Farmer, S. 33, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1905. Becker, R. W., Farmer, S. 33, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, South Dakota.

1905.
Benson, O. A., Farmer, S. 1, T. Danbury, P. O. Hazelton. 1915.
Berreth, Adam, Farmer, S. 2, T. 131, R. 78, P. O. Linton. 1888.
Beska, Frank, Farmer, S. 4, T. 133, R. 77, P. O. Tenvik. 1906.
Biddlecomb, John, Farmer, S. 31, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1882.
Bier, F. A., Farmer, S. 32, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1900.
Boles, Sam, Farmer, S. 18, T. 130, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1905.
Borr, James, Farmer, S. 13, T. 133, R. 78, P. O. Linton. 1907.
Brant, E. H., County Commissioner and Farmer, S. 4, T. 134, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Braseth, John, Farmer, S. 22, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1905.

O. Hazelton. 1906. Braseth, John, Farmer, S. 22, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1905. Bredberg, A. A., Farmer, S. 2, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1906. Briggle, L. H., Real Estate. Hazelton. 1905. Briggs, L. D., Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 2, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1903. Brindle, S. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Danbury, P. O. Hazel-

Brindle, S. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Danbury, F. O. Hazeleton. 1884.
Britton, John R., Stockraiser, S. 26, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.
Brown, R. U., Farmer, S. 23, T. Danbury, P. O. Temvik. 1907.
Brown, J. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik.
Buchler, John, Farmer, S. 4, T. Elzas, P. O. Hague. 1893.
Buechler, Jos. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Elzas, P. O. Hague. 1893.
Bullock, C. R., Farmer, S. 2, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Moffit. 1908.
Bullock, J. P., Farmer, S. 2, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Moffit. 1911.
Burbage, Jas., Farmer, S. 18, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Glencoe. 1883.
Burkhardt, Theodore, Farmer, S. 7, T. 132, R. 78, P. O. Linton. 1901.

Cabbage, G. A., Farmer, S. 3, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1907.
Cameron, Scott, Attorney, Linton.
Carley, Roy, Proprietor Carley's Billiard and Pool Hall, Billiards, Pool and Cigars, Linton. 1889.

Carlson, August, Farmer, S. 4, T. Campbell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Carl-son was born in Sweden in 1875 and settled in Emmons County in He is married to Marie Holmgren; they have two children.

Carpenter, W. E., Farmer, S. 10, T. 130, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1907. Casey, D. W., Stockraiser, S. 12, T. 134, R. 79, P. O. Gayton. 1890. Chamley, William, Farmer, S. 6, T. 133, R. 78, P. O. Hartford. 1905. Clark, Joseph, Farmer, S. 17, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, South Dakota.

1884. Clark, E. E., Farmer, S. 34, T. Dana, P. O Braddock. 1902. Conley, Jerry, Rancher, S. 20, T. 131, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1890. Cornelison, M., Farmer, S. 33, T. 131, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1905.

Dahl, Mathias, Farmer, S. 32, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1904. De Remee Bros., Farmers, S. 35, T. 136, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. Devan, Horton, Farmer, S. 26, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Pollock, South

Dexter, Geo. H., Real Estate, S. 34, T. Highland, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
 Dexter, Geo. H., Real Estate, S. 34, T. Highland, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
 Dickson, Altred J., Proprietor North View Farm, S. 2, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock, Mr. Dickson was born in Michigan in 1880 and settled in Emmons County in 1902. He is married to Olivia Roisum; they

are the parents of four children. Dodd, W. F., Farmer, S. 30, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1910.
Doolittle, E. W., Farmer, S. 30, T. 133, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1902.
Droog, Fred P., Farmer, S. 21, T. 130, R. 75, P. O. Hull. 1899.
DuHeaume, L., Land Attorney, Farm and Rauch Lauds, Linton. 1883.
Dutton, A. E., Stock Farming, S. 10, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1886. 1886.

Dyk, John, Farmer, S. 14, T. 130, R. 76, P. O. Strasburg. 1886. Dykema, H. L., Farmer, S. 23, T. 130, R. 76, P. O. Strasburg. 1886.

Easton, J. L., Farmer, S. 25, T 136, R. 79, P. O. Glencoe. 1902.
Eisele, P. Theophile, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Hague. 1910.
Eitreim, M. J., Farmer, S. 12, T. Highland, P. O. Braddock. 1905.
Ellingson, Ben, Farmer, S. 22, T. Dana, P. O. Braddock. 1915.
Ellithorp, H. B., Garage, Hazelton.
Emmons County Abstract Co., E. H. Smith, Abstractor and Proprietor, Abstracts of Title, Linton. Established 1899.
Emmons County Officials:- Auditor, John R. Snyder; Treasurer, W. O. Irwin, Register of Deeds, A. L. Geil; County Judge, Charles Carley; Clerk of District Court, E. D. Fogle; Superintendent of Schools, Lester Briggel; Sheriff, Wallace Kyes; State's Attorney, H. C. Lvnn.
Emmons County State Bank, General Banking, Braddock.
Engen, Anton L., Farmer, S. 12, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Engen was born in Norway in 1881 and settled in Emmons County in 1915.
Esch, Heinrich, Farmer, S. 4, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.

Esch, Heinrich, Farmer, S. 4, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.

Farmers State Bank, General Banking, Hazelton,
Farness, John, Proprietor Plain View Farm, S. 22, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Farness was born in Norway in 1886 and settled in Emmons County in 1907. He is married to Helga Hanson; they are the parents of three children.
Farrell, M. R., Dealer in General Merchandise, Kintvre. Mr. Farrell was born in Massachusetts in 1854 and settled in Emmons County in 1904. He is married to Eva B. Crouch.
Ferguson, L T., Farmer, S. 5, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Gleucoe. 1906.
Fetterley, M. F., Farmer, S. 14, T. 130, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1905.
Fetterley, Wm., Farmer, S. 6, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1907.
Finley, Ed, Farmer, S. 12, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Finley was born in Wisconsin in 1874 and settled in Emmons County in 1907.
First Bank of Linton, E. A. Crain, President; H. E. Paul, Cashier; Gen-eral Banking, Linton. Established 1902.
First State Bank, General Banking, Strasburg.
Fischer, Jos. K., Farmer, S. 17, T. 131, R. 74, P. O. Hauge. 1888.
Flegel, John, Farmer, S. 11, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hauge. 1888.
Flegel, John, Farmer, S. 18, T. 136, R. 78, P. O. Glencoe. 1906.
Forsyth, O. B., Farmer, S. 10, T. Tail, R. 74, P. O. Hauge. 1888.
Flegel, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Tail, R. 78, P. O. Glencoe. 1906.
Forsyth, O. B., Farmer, S. 10, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Fransen was born in Sweden in 1883 and settled in Emmons County in 1903.
Forsyth, O. B., Farmer, S. 10, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Fransen was born in Sweden in 1883 and settled in Emmons County in 1903. He is married to Clara Olson.

is married to Clara Olson. Fredrekson, August, Farmer, S. 4, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Fred-rekson was born in Sweden in 1862 and settled in Emmons County in 1885.

Elmer, Farmer, S. 2, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, South Dakota. Fritz, 1902.

Gates, J. H., Stockraiser, S. 34 T. 136, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1906. Gilman, J. W., Farmer, S. 26, T. 135, R. 79, P. O. Livona. 1885. Glass, Nikalous, Farmer, S. 24, T. 131, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1909. Glatt, Anton, Farmer, S. 3, T. 129, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1885.

Glatt, Anton, Farmer, S. 5, 1, 129, K. 74, P. O. Hague. 1885.
Golden Rule, A. J. Jangula, Proprietor, Dealer in General Merchandise, Linton. Established 1914.
Goughnour, Frank, Rancher, S. 22, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1885.
Goughnour, Simon, Farmer, S. 22, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1888.
Green, C. E., Farmer, S. 2, T. Omio, P. O. Temvik. 1906 Gregory, Louis, Farmer, S. 6, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1905.

Gregory, Roy J., Farmer, S. 4, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1904. Griffin, Thos., Farmer, S. 22, T. 136, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1906. Groen, Jacob, Farmer, S. 28, T. Elzas, P. O. Herreid, South Dakota. 1886

1886.
Groen, P. W., Farmer, S. 31, T. 130, R. 75, P. O. Hull. 1886.
Grogan, Geo, F., Farmer, S. 14, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1906.
Grogan, W. H., Farmer, S. 18, T. J33, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1900.
Grover, W. R., Farmer, S. 2, T. 129, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1902.
Grunefelder, Anton, Proprietor Greenfield Stock Farm, S. 9, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Grunefelder was born in Switzerland in 1862 and settled in Emmons County in 1898. He is married to Thesia Kalherer: they are the parents of seven children.

Kalberer; they are the parents of seven children.

Haak, Albert, Farmer, S. 24, T. 130, R. 76, P. O. Hull. 1886.
Hague State Bank, General Banking, Hague. Established 1902.
Hansen, Andrew, Farmer, S. 30, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Hazelton. 1885.
Hansen, Gustav, Bookkeeper, S. 25, T. Tell, 1513 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Hansen was born in Norway in 1887. He is married to Ovidia Sorensen.

Hanson, Hans, Farmer, S. 28, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1905. Hanson, Henry H., Ex-County Superintendent of Schools, Linton. Hanson, John M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Hanson was born in Sweden in 1863 and settled in Emmons

County in 1889. Hanson Bros, Farmers and Stockraisers, S. 20, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock, Harding, Fay A., Farmer, S. 22, T. Highland, P. O. Braddock, 1904. Harrison, Samuel, Farmer, S. 17, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1907.

1907.
Harwood, L. H., Farmer, S. 26, T. Danbury, P. O. Temvik. 1905.
Hasper, A., Farmer, S. 15, T. 129, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1885.
Hedblad, Olof, Farmer, S. 8, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Hedblad was born in Sweden in 1870 and settled in Emmons County in 1903.
Helfenstein, Jake, Farmer, S. 28, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.
Heyne, Jacob, Farmer, S. 4, T. Omio, P. O. Temvik. 1902.
Hill, Chas. K., Farmer, S. 35, T. 136, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Hill was born in Finland in 1880 and settled in Emmons County in 1909.
He is married to Hilda Hanson: they are the parents of three chil-

He is married to Hilda Hanson; they are the parents of three chil-

dren. Hill, John Edward, Farmer, S. 18, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Hill was born in Finland in 1877 and settled in Emmons County in 1905. He is married to Ola Hiska; they are the parents of two children. Hirning, Christ, Farmer, S. 20, T. 129, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1897. Hoiness, S J., Farmer, S. 14, T. Dana, P. O. Braddock. 1901. Holsti, J. E., Farmer and Real Estate, S. 3, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Holsti was born in Finland in 1880 and settled in Emmons County in 1902. He is married to Ida Taskla. dren

Mr. Holsti was born in Finland in 1880 and settled in Emmons County in 1902. He is married to Ida Taskla.
Holt, J. B., Farmer, S. 6, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Holt was born in Iowa in 1866 and settled in Emmons County in 1897.
Holzer, John J., Farmer, S. 27, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1910.
Horner, Wendelin, Farmer, S. 30, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1893.
Hoskin, Charley, Farmer, S. 14, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1901.
Hubbard, T. L., Farmer, S. 17, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1900.
Huse, J. J., Merchant and Postmaster, S. 8, T. 130, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1903.

IntVeldt, Arnoldus, Farmer, S. 3, T. 129, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1887.
Irvine, F. B., Ex-Register of Deeds, Linton.
Iverson, Isak, Farmer, S. 18, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Ivey, George, Farmer, S. 21, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1907.

ackson, George, Farmer, S. 35, T. 135, R. 79, P. O. Livona. 1886. Jacobson, Axel, Proprietor Level Prairie Farm, S. 20, T. Campbell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Jacobson was born in Sweden in 1855 and settled in

Emmons County in 1884. He is married to Anna J. Backman; they

are the parents of six children. James, L. C., Farmer, S. 14, T. 132, R. 76, P. O. Linton. Jangula, A J., Proprietor Golden Rule, Dealer in General Merchandise, Linton.

Johnson, J. E., Farmer, S. 34, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Johnson was born in Finland in 1873 and settled in Emmons County in 1904. He is married to Anna M. Roisum; they are the parents of seven

children. Johnson, L. E., Rancher, S. 11, T. 129, R. 79, P. O. Pollock, South Dakota, 1900.

Johnson, W. H., Farmer, S. 28, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1889. Juntt, Kasemer, Farmer, S. 18, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1902.

Kabusreiter, Adolph, Farmer, S. 19, T. 130, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg. 1901, Kalberer, J. Jacob, Farmer, S. 24, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1883, Katz, Harry, 19 South 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Keller, Karl, Farmer, S. 23, T. Strasburg, P. O. Strasburg. 1889.
Kertzman, Peter, Farmer, S. 29, T. Dana, P. O. Hazelton. 1912.
Ketchum, H. C., Farmer, S. 9, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1905.
Kieffer, T. A., Rancher, S. 20, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1893.
Kintyre Real Estate Co., Real Estate, Kintyre.
Kintyre State Bank, The, General Banking, Kintyre.
Klabunde, A. E., Merchant, Hazelton. 1901.
Kleppe, Engebret, Farmer, S. 24, T. Highland, P. O. Braddock. Mr.

- Kleppe was born in Norway in 1882 and settled in Emmons County
- in 1903. Knudtson, K., Farmer, S. 6, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Knudtson

Knuttson, K., Parmer, S. 5, T. Wilson, P. O. Brathoek. Mr. Knuttson was born in Norway in 1867 and settled in Emmons County in 1897. He is married to Olianna Lee.
Kraft, P. P., Farmer, S. 19, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1889.
Kremer, J. J., Dealer in General Merchandise, Linton. 1908.
Kursave, Paul, Farmer, S. 34, T. 133, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1907.
Kyes, Wallace, Sheriff of Emmons County, Linton. 1895.

Lacher, Johannes, Farmer, S. 14, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg. LaFave, Oliver N., Farmer, S. 5, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1903. Lambkin, Wm. E., Farmer, S. 23, T. 136, R. 79, P. O. Glencoe. 1908. Landsberger, Jno., Farmer, S. 19, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1909. Lang, J. A., Mauager Welles-Thompson Co., Lumber and Building Material, Linton.

Material, Linton.
Larson, Anton, Farmer, S. 20, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1901.
Larson, Ludwig, Farmer, S. 4, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Larson was born in Norway in 1883 and settled in Emmons County in 1903.
Larvick, E. M., Farmer, Temvik.
Lawler, T. E., Farmer, S. 3, T. 133, R. 78, P. O. Linton. 1884.
Lee, W. H., Liveryman, Linton. 1884.
Lesher, E. E., Farmer, S. 30, T. 136, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Lesher was born in Wisconsin in 1865 and settled in Emmons County in 1901. He is married to Maud Huffman; they are the parents of three children. three children.

Levin, P. G., Farmer, S. 10, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Levin was born in Sweden in 1858 and settled in Emmons County in 1883. He is married to Ida H. Ringius; they are the parents of three children.

Linton Horse Exchange, John Sautter & Son, Proprietors, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Linton. Linton Bazaar, Department Store, President and Treasurer, A. N. Junge; Vice President, C. Backhaus; Secretary, E. T. Atha; Dealers in General Merchandise, Hardware and Farm Implements. Estab-

- Linton Hotel, Z. Norman, Proprietor, Linton. Established 1901. Lipp, Lorenz, Farmer, S. 2, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1899. Liversage, Robert, Farmer, S. 18, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Liversage was born in Iowa in 1878 and settled in Emmons County in 1905. He is married to Mable Morton. Mr. Liversage has
- In 1905. He is mariled to make moreon. Int. Enversage mas served as Roal Overseer.
  Lovell, Chas., Farmer, S. 10, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1905.
  Lutze, Louis, Farmer, S. 24, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1896.
  Lynn & Lynn, (Geo. W. and H. C. Lynn) Attorneys at Law, Linton. Established 1912.

Lynn, Geo. W., Attorney, Linton. 1886. Mr. Lynn has served as State's

Attorney. Lynn, H. C., Attorney and United States Land Commissioner, Linton. 1883.

McAllister, Wm., Proprietor Clear View Farm, S. 29, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock, Mr. McAllister was born in Scotland in 1867 and settled in Emmons County in 1886. He is married to Magdalen Dockter; they are the parents of eight children.

McConville, Edw., Ranching and Farming, S. 31, T. 130, R. 77, P. O. Dale. 1885.

Dale. 1885.
McConville, F. J., County Commissioner, Farmer and Rancher, S. 21, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1885.
McCulley, Wm., Farmer, S. 22, T. McCulley, P. O. Linton. 1899.
McKay, Geo., Farmer, S. 6, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1901.
Macnider, Wm, Rancher, S. 10, T. 132, R. 79, P. O. Linton. 1875.
Malchert, L. C., Farmer, S. 13, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
Marquett, Wm., Hotel, Hazelton. 1897.
Martini, O. R., Farmer, S. 6, T. 136, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Martini was born in Germany in 1878 and settled in Emmons County in 1906. He is married to Esther Lunborz: they are the parents of

1906. He is married to Esther Lunborg; they are the parents of six children.

six children. Mastel, Peter, Farmer, S. 27, T. 131, R 74, P. O. Hague. 1892. Matthews, Benj., Farmer, S. 15, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1905. Mausehund, Paul, Farmer, S. 10, T. 133, R. 78, P. O. Hartford. 1903. Mayer, John J., Farmer, S. 4, T. 133, R. 74, P. O. Temvik. 1910. Maylaud, Arthur O., Proprietor Pleasant View Farm, S. 22, T. 134, R. 74, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Mayland was born in Minnesota in 1884

and settled in Emmons County in 1908.

Meier, K. L., Garage, Strasburg. Mikesell, J. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Dana, P. O. Brad-dock. 1904.

dock. 1904. Millenaar, John, Farmer, S. 34, T. 130, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1885. Miller, Jacob, Farmer, S. 15, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1906. Miller, Philipp F., Farmer, S. 4, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1906. Mills, B. H., Former, S. 10, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1907. Mills, C. C., Farmer, S. 5, T. 136, R. 79, P. O. Huff. 1898. Mitzel, Joe, Farmer, S. 12, T. 133, R. 74, P. O. Kintyre. 1899. Morford, E., Farmer, S. 20, T. 134, R. 78, P. O. Hartford. 1905. Muehlberg, A. R., Farmer, S. 24, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1907. Myers, O. E., Farmer, S. 32, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1907.

Naaden, Anton, Farmer, S. 25, T. 130, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1888. Naaden, Christian, Farmer, S. 26, T. 130, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1888. Nathan, Andreas, Farmer, S. 24, T. 133, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1901. Naumann, O., Farmer, S. 28, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1902. Nelson, Chas., Farmer, S. 21, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1904.

Nelson, O. W., Proprietor 'Jumby' Farm, S. 30, T. Tell, P. O. Brad-dock. Mr. Nelson was born in Sweden in 1859 and settled in Emmons County in 1883. He is married to Tillie Peterson; they are the parents of seven children.

Nelson, Peter, Farmer, S. 6, T. McCulley, P. O. Temvik. 1905. Nelson, Peter, N., Farmer, S. 30, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Nelson was born in Sweden in 1858 and settled in Emmons County in 1902. He is married to Fredricka Olson; they are the parents of five children.

Nelson, Robert, Farmer, S. 22, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, South Dakota. 1892.

Nielsen, Jens Peter, Farmer, S. 32, T. McCulley, P. O. Linton. 1905. Niesen, Mat, Farmer, S. 20, T. 133, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1903. Nieuwsma, John, Farmer, S. 17, T. Elzas, P. O. Hull. 1891. Norman, Z., Proprietor Linton Hotel, Linton.

Oberg, Charles, Farmer, S. 9, T. Campbell P. O Braddock. Mr. Oberg was born in Sweden in 1878 and settled in Emmons County in 1904. He is married to Alma Ronquist; they are the parents of three chil-

dren.
Ochsner, John, Jr., Farmer, S. 30, T. 129, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1889.
Olson, John M., Farmer, S. 8, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Olson was born in Sweden in 1876 and settled in Logan County in 1902. He is married to Julia Rosium; they are the parents of six children.
Olson, Nels P., Farmer, S. 8, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Olson was born in Sweden in 1852 and settled in Emmons County in 1883. He is married to Sophie Peterson; they are the parents of eight children.

children.

Olson, Ole C., Farmer, S. 24, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1885. Opp, Jacob, Farmer, S. 25, T. 135, R. 79, P. O. Livona. 1906. Orthmeyer, F. W., Farmer, S. 23, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1900.

Page, Bailey B., Farmer, S. 14, T. 130, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1905. Palmer, B. F., Farmer, S. 20, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1907. Parsons, D. M., Farmer, S. 28, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1908. Paulson, Ole, Farmer, S. 10, T. McCulley, P. O. Temvik. 1903. Payne, J. L., Farmer, S. 17, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, South Dakota. 1884.

Pearson, E. G., Farmer, S. 22, T. Tell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Pearson was born in North Dakota in 1883 and came to Emmons County in 1888. He is married to Minnie Steie. Mr. Pearson has served as Township Clerk.

ship Clerk.
Pearson, Gustav, Proprietor Mount Pleasant Farm, S. 30, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Pearson was born in Sweden in 1884 and settled in Emmons County in 1903. He is married to Anna Nelson.
Peery, W. H., Farmer, S. 30, T. Dana, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Perry, E. G., Farmer, S. 8, T. 134, R. 78, P. O. Gayton. 1906.
Perry, W. G., Farmer, S. 18, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock.
Peterson, Chas., Farmer, S. 20, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1902.
Peol, John, Farmer, S. 1, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Westfield. 1888.
Poort, Dr. J. J., Physician, Strasburg. 1906.
Postle, Mrs. Esther, Ranching, S. 30, T. 131, R. 78, P. O. Winona. 1885.
Purintun, E. R., Farmer, S. 18, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1906.

Rathbuu, C. J., Farmer, S. 7, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Livona. 1903.
Reamann, H. A., Farmer, S. 28, T. 135, R. 75, P. O. Braddock. 1885.
Reamer, J. H., The Land Man, Real Estate, Farm Lands and Loans, Linton. 1901.
Regle, W. S., General Store, Temvik. 1908.
Rice, Hiram E., Farmer, S. 5, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1902.
Rodenburg, W., Farmer, S. 14, T. 129, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1887.
Rohrick, John, Farmer, S. 8, T. Strasburg, P. O. Strasburg. 1893.
Roisun, Rosing, Farmer, S. 6, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Roisum was born in South Dakota in 1884 and settled in Emmons County in 1908. He is married to Blenda Ringus.

was born in South Dakota in 1884 and settled in Emmons County in 1908. He is married to Blenda Ringus.
Roman, K. F., Farmer, S. 12, T. Omio, P. O. Linton. 1902.
Rooker, F., Farmer, S. 10, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1908.
Ropp, Roy, Farmer, S. 12, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Rose, Geo. T., Farmer, S. 34, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1905.
Rudd, S. F., Farmer, S. 1, T. McCulley, P. O. Temvik. 1909.
Rush, W. H., Farmer, S. 11, T. Hazelton, P. O Hazelton. 1886.
Ryckman, Fletcher, Farmer, S. 3, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1887. 1887.

Sanders, A. D., Farmer, S. 10, T. 130, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1903.
Sandidge, Geo., Farmer, S. 30, T. 133, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1901.
Sauter, Jacob, Jr., Farmer, S. 8, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1891.
Savage, E. F., Deputy Postmaster, Braddock. Mr. Savage was born in New York State in 1865 and settled in Emmons County in 1884.
He is married to Catherine Maddock.
Schlangen, John, Rancher, S. 15, T. 132, R. 79, P. O. Linton. 1898.
Schmaltz, George, Farmer, S. 9, T. 131, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1892.
Schmeider, John M., Farmer, S. 23, T. Strasburg, P. O. Strasburg.
Schneider, John A., Farmer, S. 20, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg.
Schott, A. G., Farmer, S. 28, T. Dana, P. O. Hazelton. 1900.
Schott, Rudolph, Farmer, S. 25, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg.
Scott, Dan, Farmer, S. 34, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg.
Scott, W. C., Farmer, S. 34, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1884.
Seeman, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg.
Scott, W. C., Farmer, S. 34, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1884.
Seeman, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1902.
He is married to Grace Burke; they are the parents of three children.
Senger, Christian, Farmer, S. 26, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1888.
Senger, Lorenz, Farmer, S. 14, T. 130, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1888.
Senger, M. M., Farmer, S. 26, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1888.
Senger, M. M., Farmer, S. 26, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1888.
Senger, M. M., Farmer, S. 26, T. 131, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1888.
Senger, M. M., Farmer, S. 20, T. 130, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1888.
Senger, M. M., Farmer, S. 20, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
Separd, T. E., Farmer, S. 30, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
Shepard, T. E., Farmer, S. 30, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1902.
Shepard, T. E., Farmer, S. 30, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1901.

S. D. 1876.

Simpkins, F. P., Farmer, S. 18, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1906. Simpson, R., Farmer, S. 28, T. Dana, P. O. Hazelton. 1905. Sisco, R. P., Farmer, S. 10, T. Campbell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Sisco was

born in Iowa in 1888 and settled in Emmons County in 1902. He is married to Vera Lake; they are the parents of one child. Sjerslee, Ole A., Proprietor Home Farm, S. 32, T. Tell, P. O. Braddock.

Mr. Sjerslee was born in Norway in 1853 and settled in Emmons County in 1885. He is married to Oliva Trondstad; they are the parents of six children. Mr. Sjerslee has served as Road Overseer.

Smith, E. H., Abstracter, Linton. Smith & Irvine, E. H. Smith and A. H. Irvine, Furniture and Undertaking, Linton. Established 1907.

Smith's Photo Studio, Don L. Tracy, Operator, Linton, N. D. Sogstad, P. A., Farmer, S. 4, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Sogstad was born in Norway in 1881 and settled in Emmons County in 1905.

He is married to Anna A. Trasta; they are the parents of one child. Mr. Sogstad has served as Township Supervisor. Solmonson, Samuel, Farmer, S. 2, T. 130, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1910. Speckmaier, Rev. P. M., Rector St. Peter and Paul Church, Strasburg.

1910.

Sperry, O. B., Farmer, S. 17, T. 135, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.
Statema, John, Farmer, S. 2, T. 129, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1903.
Steensland, Jake, Dray, Linton. 1900.
Steie, C. E., Farmer, S. 12, T. Wilson, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Steie was born in Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in Emmons County in 1903. He is married to Martha Winjum; they are the parents of nine

He is married to Martha Winjum; they are the parents of nine children.
Steiner, Ed W., Farmer, S. 6, T. 135, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Strasburg Cash Store, General Store, Strasburg.
Strasburg Lumber Co., Lumber Dealers, Strasburg.
Streeter, F. B., Proprietor Emmons County Record, Linton.
Sundahl, H., Proprietor Pleasant Valley Farm, S. 24, T. Campbell, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. Sundahl' was born in Sweden in 1880 and settled in Emmons County in 1905. He is married to Anna Thompson; they are the parents of three children.
Suverly, Geo. S., Farmer, S. 2, T. 134, R. 79, P. O. Livona. 1883.
Svenson, Gustaf. Retired, Kintyre. Mr. Svenson was born in Sweden in 1851 and settled in Emmons County in 1882. He is married to Caroline Nelson.

Caroline Nelson. Swanson, Frank, Farmer, S. 19, T. Highland, P. O. Temvik. 1901.

Tempel, Franz, Lumber Dealer, Temvik. 1899.
Thompson, C. B., Blacksmith and Garage, Auto Repairing a Specialty, Kintyre. Mr. Thompson was born in Norway in 1883 and settled in Emmons County in 1915. He is married to Gertie Wintertun; they are the parents of one child.
Torkelson, Lewis, Farmer, S. 30, T. Dana, P. O. Hazelton, 1906.
Tough, John, Rancher, S. 26, T. 133, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1885.
Tracy, Don L., Operator "Smith Photo Studio," Portraits and Com-mercial Photography, Linton. Established 1902.
Trasta, O. M., Farmer, S. 10, T. Wilson, P. O. Braddock. Mr. Trasta was horu in South Dakota in 1881 and came to Emmons County in

was born in South Dakota in 1881 and came to Emmons County in 1902.

Turner, H. N., Hotel Keeper, Linton. 1891.

Umber, J. D., Farmer, S. 30, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1902. Unser, Kasper, Farmer, S. 22, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg. 1899.

Vander Laan, Klaas, Farmer, S. 9, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1887.

Vander Vorste, Bert, Farmer, S. 7, T. 129, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1890. Vander Vorste, Garret, Farmer, S. 7, T. 129, R. 76, P. O. Westfield. 1887.

Vander Vorste, John, Jr., Farmer, S. 1, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Westfield. 1885.

1885.
Vander Vorst, Jos., Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 12, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Westfield. 1885.
Van Soest, John H., Farmer, S. 3, T. 130, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1887.
Van Soest, Peter C., Farmer, S. 9, T. 130, R. 75, P. O. Strasburg. 1898.
Van Vugt, Arie, Farmer, S. 30, T. 130, R. 75, P. O. Hull. 1890.
Ver Hoeven, Tone, Farmer, S. 25, T. 130, R. 76, P. O. Strasburg. 1889.
Vetter, B. V., Farmer, S. 1, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Napoleon. 1888.
Vig, James L., Farmer, S. 26, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Volk, Joe, Jr., Rancher and Farmer, S. 6, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Winona. 1901.
Vorlander, Carl. Drugs and Jewelry, Linton. 1909.

Vorlander, Carl, Drugs and Jewelry, Linton. 1909.

Wager, Chas. W., Farmer, S. 22, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1906.
Wagher, R. G., Rancher, S. 36, T. 131, R. 79, P. O. Winona. 1885.
Walker, Frederich, Farmer, S. 4, T. 133, R. 74, P. O. Temvik. 1905.
Walker, Johan, Farmer, S. 4, T. Omio, P. O. Temvik. 1905.
Walker, Robert, Farmer, S. 34, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1899.
Walace, W. E., Farmer, S. 24, T. 136, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.
Wallinger, Joseph, Farmer, S. 34, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1905.
Ward, C. A., Farmer, S. 10, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1901.
Washburn-Merrick Lumber Co., Lumber and Building Material, Kintyre.
Washburn-Merrick and Treasurer, Lumber and Building Material, Napoleon. Yards at Napoleon, Braddock, Hazelton and Kintyre, N. D.

N. D.

N. D.
Weber, Christ, Farmer, S. 23, T. 129, R. 74, P. O. Zeeland. 1886.
Webert, F. H., Livery and Dray, Hazelton. 1905.
Weisbeck, P. M., Farmer, S. 5, T. 130, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1889.
Welles-Thompson Company, J. A. Lang, Manager, Lumber and Building Material, Linton. Established 1904.
West, Mahlon, Farmer, S. 28, T. Wilson, P. O. Kintyre. Mr. West was born in New York State in 1870 and settled in Emmons County in 1906. He is married to May Chappel; they are the parents of eight children.

1906. He is married to May Chappel; they are the parents of eight children.
Whitney, Ben W., Farmer and Rancher, S. 28, T. 129, R. 78, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1891.
Wilde, John, Farmer, S. 31, T. 136, R. 78, P. O. Glencoe.
Wilkinson, W. H., Farmer, S. 15, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1903.
Williams, Calel, Farmer, S. 24, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1908.
Wilmot, John, Farmer, S. 32, T. 130, R. 78, P. O. Dale. 1904.
Winterberg, John F. W., Farmer, S. 8, T. 129, R. 77, P. O. Pollock, S. D. 1899.
Witteheck, Arsaneus, Farmer, S. 34, T. 131, R. 78, P. O. Strasburg, 1900.

Witicheck, Arsaneus, Farmer, S. 34, T. 131, R. 78, P. O. Strasburg. 1900. Wolf, Adam. Farmer, S. 22, T. 133, R. 74, P. O. Linton. 1906. Wolverton, Dr. W. C., Physician and Surgeon, Linton. 1906. Wright, S. F., Farmer, S. 18, T. Hazelton, P. O. Hazelton. 1890.

Yeager, S. S., Farmer, S. 17, T. 132, R. 77, P. O. Linton. 1910. Yeater, Roy A., Farmer, S. 2, T. 134, R. 77, P. O. Hazelton. 1884. Yetter, Albert, Farmer, S. 14, T. 136, R. 78, P. O. Hazelton. 1909.

Zacher, Johannes, Farmer, S. 14, T. 131, R. 77, P. O. Strasburg. 1899. Zahn, J., Farmer, S. 26, T. 132, R. 74, P. O. Hague. 1887. Zirnhelt, John, Farmer, S. 6, T. Highland, P. O. Hazelton. 1908.



J. J. KREMER	H. N. Turner	W. S. REGLE	F. L. Backmeier	ROY CARLEY	M. R. FARRELL
General Merchandise	HOTEL	General Merchandise	HOTEL	Billiard Parlor	General Merchandise
LINTON, - N. D.	LINTON, - N.D.	TEMNIK, - N.D.	STRASBURG, - N.D.	LINTON, - N.D.	KINTYRE, - N.D.
Carl Vorlander					Jacob Steensland
Drugs and Drug Sundries	Store General Merchandise	Lumber and Build- ing Material	Livery and Sale Stable	GARAGE	Dray and Transfer
LINTON, - N. D.	STRASBURG, - N.D.	STRASBURG, - N.D.	HAZELTON, - N.D.	STRASBURG, - N.D.	LINTON, - N. D.
C. B. THOMPSON	Linton Horse Exchange	W. H. Lee			
Blacksmith-Garage	Livery Feed and Sale Stable	Livery Feed and Sale Barn			
KINTYRE, - N. D.	LINTON, - N.D.	LINTON, - N.D.			





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H. C. LYNN, States Attorney for Emmons County, N. D.



REV. P. M. SPECKMEIER, O. S. B., Rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church STRASBURG, N. D.



GEORGE IVEY, BRADDOCK, N. D.



ELMER D. FOGLE, Clerk of the District Court in and for Emmons, N. D.



W. C. WOLVERTON, M. D., LINTON, N. D.



J. H. REAMER, LINTON, N. D.



EMMONS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LINTON, N. D.



ALBERT H. IRVINE, Mr. Irvine settled in Emmons County, October, 1899, served as Deputy Register of Deeds, 2 years, two years on Linton Council, one term as Mayor of Linton. At present Mr. Irvine is serving as Coroner and has served in that capacity for the past four years. He is the only licensed embalmer in Emmons County. He enlisted in Co. M., 1st Colorado Infantry, U. S. V., and served in the Phillipine Islands and has been awarded a Congressional Medal by Congress. LINTON, N. D.











WALLACE KYES, LINTON, N. D. PAUL MAUSEHUND, TEMVIK, N. D. L. E. JOHNSON, POLLOCK, S. D. GEO. W. LYNN, LINTON, N. D. P. M. WEISBECK, HAGUE, N. D.



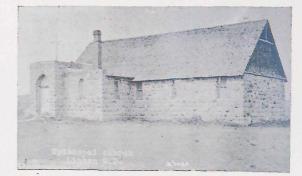
VIEW OF TEMVIK, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF F. W. ORTHMEYER, R. F. D. No. 2, MAZELTON, N. D.

RESIDENCE H. O. BATZER, HAZELTON, N. D.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LINTON, N. D.



## ILLUSTRATIONS

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H. S. REAMANN, Born and Raised in Emmons County, R. F. D. No. 1, BRADDOCK, N. D.



WM. MACINDER, LINTON, N. D.



DON L. TRACY, Operator at Smith's Photo Studio, Born and Raised in Emmons County, LINTON, N. D.



OLE C. OLSON, DALE, N. D.



E. E. CLARKE, BRADDOCK, N. D.



MR. AND MRS. W. B. LEE, LINTON, N. D.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, HAGUE, N. D.



REV. THEOPHILE EISELE, PH. D., D. D., Pastor of St. Mary's Church, HAGUE, N. D.



HIGH ALTER OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HAGUE, N. D.



GEO. H. MCKAY, POLLOCK, S. D.



.MR. AND MRS. GUSTAV HANSEN 1513 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill.



MR. AND MRS. OLIVER N. LAFAVE, DALE, N. D.



MR. AND MRS. J. E. JOHNSON R. F. D. No. 1, BRADDOCK, N. D.



JOHN H. VAN SOEST, STRASBURG, N. D.



MR. AND MRS. KNUT HANSEN Renter on farm owned in Emmons County by Gustav Hansen, 1513 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. ALSBURY, LIVONA, N. D.



BANK OF HAZELTON, HAZELTON, N. D.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, LINTON, N. D.



MR. AND MRS. W. H. GROGAN, LINTON, N. D.

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# ILLUSTRATIONS

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SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Built in 1900, four miles west of Kintyre, N. D.



T. P. LEE, LINTON, N. D.



WILLIAM AND JOHN MCCRORY, Prominent Citizens of Emmons County, N. D.



PETER NELSON AND FAMILY GROUP, R. F. D. No. 2, TEMVIK, N. D.



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W. C. SCOTT AND FAMILY GROUP, HAZELTON, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF FRANZ TEMPEL, TEMVIK, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF H. A. ARMSTRONG, Situated just outside of the limits of the town of Hazelton, N. D.





RESIDENCE AND BARNS ON THE GREENFIELD STOCK FARM Anton Gruenfelder, Proprietor, BRADDOCK, N. D.



EVANGELICAL CHURCH, LINTON, N. D.







SCENES ON GREENFIELD FARM Anton Gruenfelder, Proprietor, BRADDOCK, N. D.



NORTH VIEW FARM, Alfred J. Dickson, Proprietor, R. F. D. No. 1, BRADDOCK, N. D.



CREEK SIDE FARM, Hanson Bros., Proprietors, BRADDOCK, N. D.



BIRDS-EYE VIEWS OF LINTON, N. D.

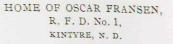




THRESHING SCENE IN EMMONS COUNTY, N. D.

BROADWAY LOOKING NORTH, LINTON, N. D.







SCENE ON FARM OF JOHN B. LANDSBERGER, HAZELTON, N. D.





SCENE ON THE RIVER SIDE RANCH, John Schlangen, Proprietor, LINTON, N. D.

JUMBY FARM, O. W. Nelson, Proprietor, BRADDOCK, N. D.

# ILLUSTRATIONS

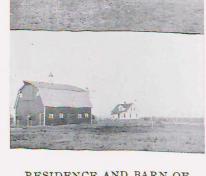
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RESIDENCE AND SCENE ON FARM OF JOHN WILDE, GLENCOE, N. D.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF G. C. RAMBOUGH, KINTYRE, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF J. E. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 1, BRADDOCK, N. D.



HOME AND SCENE ON FARM OF LEWIS TORKELSON, HAZELTON, N. D.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF E. W. STEINER, HAZELTON, N. D.



PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, H. Sundahl, Proprietor, R. F. D. No. 2, KINTYRE, N. D.



VIEW OF CATTLE RAISED ON FARM OWNED BY P. G. LEVIN, Two Miles South of Kintyre, N. D.



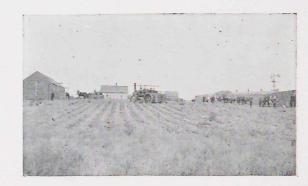
SCENE ON RANCH OF T. A. KIEFFER, Dale, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF FLETCHER RYCKMAN, POLLOCK, S. D.



RESIDENCE OF JOE VAN DER VORST, westfield, n. d.



SCENE ON FARM OF P. G. LEVIN, Two miles south of Kintyre. Mr. Levin settled in Emmons County Sept. 7th, 1883 as a homesteader. This photograph was taken Aug. 30th, 1913, after 30 years on this place. This farm consists of 1600 acres of agriculture land which is mostly under cultivation.







SCENE ON FARM OF J. J. KALBERER, HAZELTON, N. D.

SCENE ON FARM OF GEORGE SWERLY, LIVONA, N. D.

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LIVONA STOCK FARM, James Burbage, Proprietor, GLENCOE, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF S. F. WRIGHT, HAZELTON, N. D. RIVERVIEW FARM, Wesley Baker, Sr., Proprietor, LIVONA, N. D. RESIDENCE OF B. V. VETTER, LINTON, N. D.



RESIDENCE OF E. G. PEARSON, KINTYRE, N. D. UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

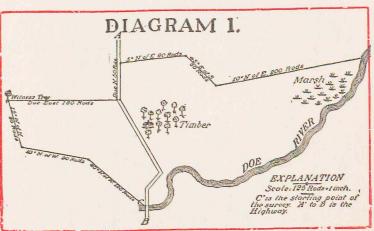
### ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

# **United States Land Surveys**

### METES AND BOUNDS

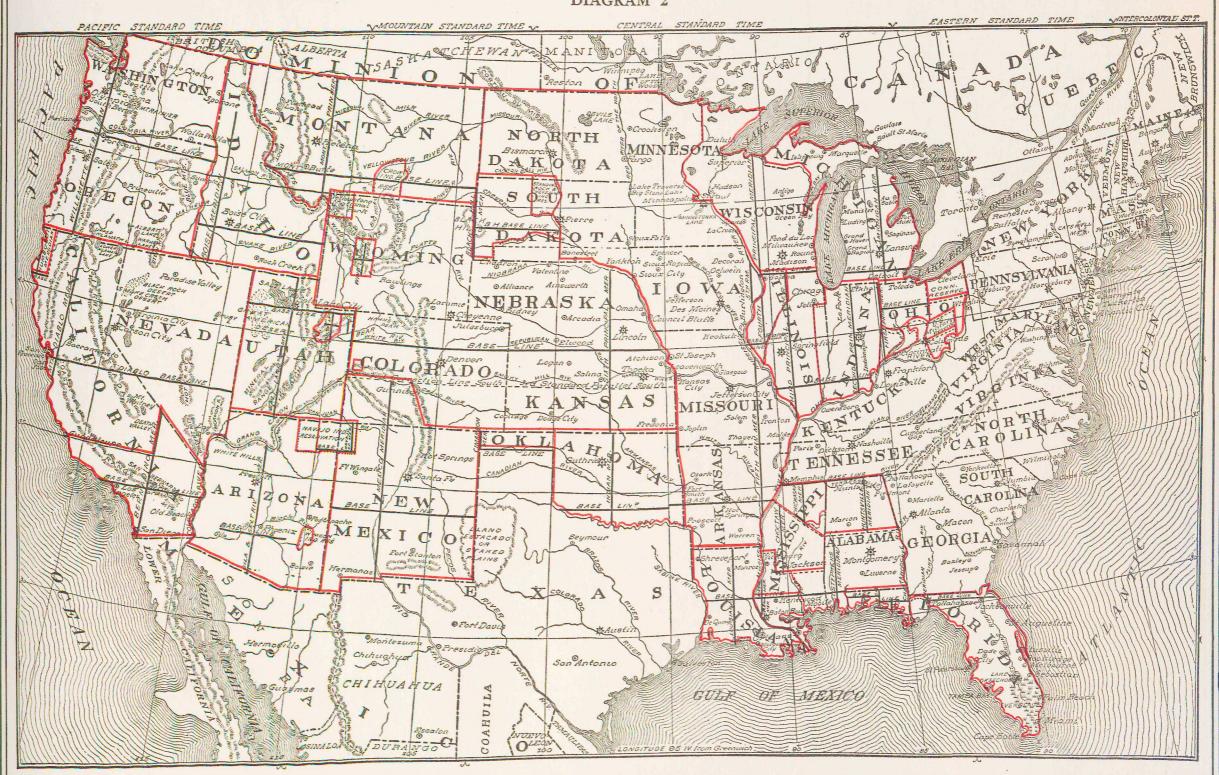
P to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

way. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and Itigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.
As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given:
"Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40°. North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



SUPPLEMENT I.

#### MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES DIAGRAM 2



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:-. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

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DIAGRAM 4.

88 8

3

10

15

27

CREEL

34

18

21

28

33

2

A/ED)

14

23

26

35

222

444

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, comm cing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being alwars used to indicate the direction from the Dringing Meridian. Soc Diagram 2 are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line at the strips of divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance : The first six mile division in orth of the Base Line is Township 1 North ; the next is Township 2 North ; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked  $\bigstar$  on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

8

17

20

29

32

#### TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

WNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township

Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is fre-quently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the govern-ment surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congres-sional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

#### SECTIONS OF LAND.

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IAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections

(except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore

contain 640 acres-a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

77 FL.

78 R. 40 A

80 R

41 A.

82 R

2336 A.

88 R.

453% A. 87 R.

45 A

90 R.

47 A.

94 R.

43 A

96 R.

49 A.

98 R.

51 A.

03.2 R

53 Ay

06.8 R.

55 A.

66 A.

113.4 R.

53 A.

115.8 R.

60 A.

119.2 R.

61½ A. 122.6 R.

63 A.

126 R.

813% A.

129.4 R. 06 A.

132.8 R.

63 A. 136.2 R. 31

70 A.

139.6 R.

143 B.

30

110 5. 19

18

6

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less.

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corseen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. 1 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 1 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will caus every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram

80

12

18

A A A TIMBER

25

19% A. 0

lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

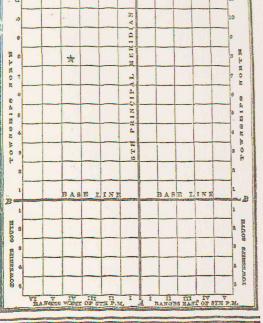


DIAGRAM 3

RANGES EAST OF STE P.S

BARGES WEST OF STUP M.

#### FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the ( )fact that Meridians converge as they

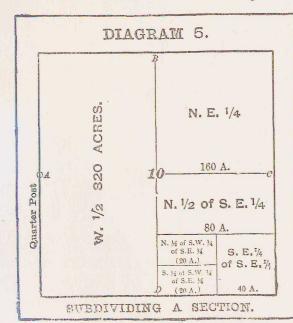
run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full-640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections. Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or

deficiency is distributed and the Sections it fiects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be

In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range

DIAGRAM 6.



ners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the dis-ance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Govern-ment division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

42 R. LOT 4.	LOT 3.	LOT 2. LOT 1.
8 23.5 AC.	ACRES.	<sup>di</sup> 42.5 <sup>di</sup> 40.5 <sup>Si</sup> ACRES. <sup>Si</sup> ACRES.
23.5 AC. 53 R.	· ACRES.	ACRES. ACRES.
LOT 5.		ul.
29 AC.	40 ਸੰ ACRES. <sup>8</sup>	80 ACRES. 20
58 R.	80 R.	3
LOT 6.		160 Rods.
<sup>24</sup> 32 AC. ≅ 64 B.	80 ACRES. 160 Roda.	
LOT 7.	A(	160 ACRES.
37 AC.	80	
74 R.	80 Rods.	160 Rods.
PLAT (	FAFRAC	TIONAL SECTION.

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SUPPLEMENT III

# DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

# DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM



Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution spe-cifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution. It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different

It has been the aim of these pages to explain out the these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department. The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has rep-resentatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National elec-tion and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and twothirds of the States form a quorum.

#### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a gen-eral supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the variant departments and these departments are intended to be managed The appoints a Cabinet of nine omcials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate appoints Ambasedore and other public Ministers and Consuls to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is re-quired from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopt-ed by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over

deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopt-ed by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress. . The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

#### VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library,

etc. The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on com-

mercial relations The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant sec-retary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secre-tary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this depart-This department was organized in 1789. The head of this depart-ment, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the Pres-ident, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the pre-vention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the govern-ment coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hos-pitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt. There are a great many important officials connected with the

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of ap-pointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscella-neous division, \$2,500; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superin-tendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureaus of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500. The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work at-tended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

be mentioned, among them being the following: The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depos-

and pays all interest of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives

from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same. The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper mone

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifica-tions, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplo-matic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued.

discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the sup-plies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Sur-geon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and depart-ments devoted to war records, publications, etc. In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Keguiar Army. The United states is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as tollows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$6,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; rist-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,000; lieutenant-foron \$2,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$2,000 to \$2,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; rist-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,000; sepond-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any offic

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well tion, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department. There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Nav-igation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc. The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; lieutenants \$2,400; mid-shipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; clonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those ap-pointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing pointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the fore-going table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

#### POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Gov-ernment. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and uncertained for the department is the control were revealed for the second for the s of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties. In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assis-tant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000. The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000. The third assistant postmaster general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each. The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following di-visions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintend-ent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750. Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

minted by the President as a member of the abinet, an salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President. The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and

is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports o vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great

Seal of the United States. Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined following bure are the

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governm

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates. The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the

building and property of the department, etc. The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War De-partment attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give tele-graphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

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life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name imples, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. Ath. All matters con-cerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Govern-ment's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the In-terior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a

salary of \$12,000 per annum. The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and

distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and diviscrement \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; carrie division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agri-culturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Soliciassistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials con-nected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; ap-pointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,-000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proced-ings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in Feb-ruary, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this depart-ment, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of cor-porations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, \$5,000; director of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geo-detic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturaliza-tion at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a sal-ary of \$7000 each per annum, district judges, \$6000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year. The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other

public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public min-isters and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and sup-port armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules con-cerning contures on land and water; to make for the government cerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the University of the Constitution in the Covernment of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a repeople peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a re-dress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds yote of both branches of Congress

It with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress. The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhybitant of the State from which he is chocen. The Sen elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirm-ation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twentyfive years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

# STATE GOVERNMENT

HE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that pre-vails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn

between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

#### GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate ex-cept in cases of a tie or equal division of the members. SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices the office of secretary of State is one of the information office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside un-til a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the offi-cial acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex officio* member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Gov-

ernor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and

has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He

may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any sub-

iect relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States

the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases

if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by ap-

pointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged

with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue war-rants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

( LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

#### STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connot alke in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Con-necticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public offi-cers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex-officio* a member of a number of State boards. He gen-erally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

#### STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,-000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Gov-ernor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond ernor is empowered to demand additional bonds if insufficient to fully protect the State.

#### INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding,

each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum. Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was crefor the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven com-missioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

#### JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the follow-ing named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to Frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Col-\$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Ne-vada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,-000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Car-olina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specificially entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants is-sued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The just which the Treasurer receives the rev-Treasurer's office. The han by which the Treasurer receives the rev-enues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all mon-eys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquen-cies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on-both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full ac-count of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

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States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an in-terest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to con-sult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in mat-ters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and course and other State officer, and when reand advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or re-fusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

#### STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The

in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Pub-lic Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools." The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he his authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals re-ports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested intendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superin-tendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school re-ports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educaports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

#### STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers un-der the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by ap-pointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elect-ive office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librar-ian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely import-ant and valuable collection. In some of the States the Sumreme ant and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Gov-ernor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp

and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

#### PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a 'department'' in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and States. plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generaking, the requirements are that he must be illed a ally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled account-ant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of cer-tain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county offi-cials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and en-force a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents re-lating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

#### COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize and present in regular reports to the Logicleture statistic systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

#### OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unneces-sary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the follow-ing named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

#### STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the exist-ence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commis-sioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

#### LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or Gen-eral Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule as in a few of the States the law provides this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special

session by issuing a proclamation. The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obli-gation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

#### SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General embly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in Assembly. each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President pro tem, is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original juris-diction in remedial cases, mandamus, habeas corpus and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court. Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different

States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

# COUNTY GOVERNMENT

O far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work

-there are a number of points in which the method of county gov-ernment in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

#### AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Mich-igan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of neces-sity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter.<sup>4</sup> The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The *general* plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniform-ity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

#### COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for reelection for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated ities his books and makes settle with him. In som of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must bal-ance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

#### COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to in-surance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to be former wars in nearly all of the States the insurance business to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and dis-tinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similiar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of In-surance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insur-ance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insur-

Fovernor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of improvement he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

#### JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give

the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground. In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judi-cial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

#### COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder,"

and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official. The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

# DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have *some* of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to *all* of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; *as a rule*, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

#### CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, 'satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

#### SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resume* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

# COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in genéral to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control. actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpœnas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

#### C PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

#### COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

#### COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpœna witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

#### OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

#### COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials. for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, ot the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain *restricted* powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "poundmasters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

# SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

HE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these

methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "indepent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings." Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "dis-trict," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general busi-ness is generally managed by a township board made up of representa-tives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the town-ship. As with independent districts the powers of this heard even all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the town-ship. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not allike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain offi-cial matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system there are official hourd. This is the accessing Inthe township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township. In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its compatible is concerned is independent of all other districts. But local own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local own attains is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

#### COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

# TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

HE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township or-

ganization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

#### CITIES AND VILLAGES

N all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is pendent of, the township in which they are located, both as to they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs indecities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages

and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

SUPPLEMENT VII

# GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

# GENERAL INFORMATION Banking and Business Methods.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS. I N business life there is no more complex or important rela-tion than that which exists between the business men gen-erally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such sigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and mak-ing exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

#### OPENING AN ACCOUNT

HE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and cus

T HE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and cus-tomer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either known to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identfy and vouch for the applicant as being hon-orable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be care-ful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer em-nis valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element, of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals. The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

#### DEPOSITS.

D EPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and have are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank. EPOSITS are made in the following manner : A "Deposit Ticket"

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as each items. The depositor, however, is held responsi-ble for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items de-posited as each until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negli-gent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very Tavely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business. the business

#### DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC. The word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is de-there words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the generatule of banks in making "short time" loans to cus there words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the generatule of banks in making "short time" loans to cus there words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the formers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. May business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring busi-ness danker, whose business it is to help him through such times interest of they are always glad to "get their money out and keep particular tis unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irrespon-ing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to be from a banker first and submit the situation, securities, there is to such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give store to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and dvisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give to him, as of all men he is by training the bast judge and the required aid, but this refused should sever be taken as a per-ponel matter, as it must be remembered that he has other inter-store to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect

parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts:

#### STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

A FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rec-tified.

#### NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

**NEGOTIABLE PAPER.** PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of to-day is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not prob-able that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and with-out which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promis-sory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of ex-change is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a com-paratively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from a lother contracts, is their *negotiability*. This consists of two en-tirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall acomsideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with two exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely utiled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a con-tract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depend-ing upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain mount dependence. ing upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of pay-ment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due imme-diately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

A CCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a per-son, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the ele-ment of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

ment of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes. It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consid-eration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of ex-change or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of con-sideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an inno-cent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee. Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice

subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee. Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a ma-jority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is prima facie evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affec-tion is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient de-mand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is suf-ficient refusal. Dargs of GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on necotiable instruments

#### CHECKS.

<text><text><text> Taisely and traudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where , checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforat-ing and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature. If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly. There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

bank is entitled to payment.

#### DRAFTS.

DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorssement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued. The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of

pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the fol-lowing being a general form:

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account. To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y. JOHN SIMS.

#### ENDORSEMENTS.

**ENDORSEMENTS.** The signature of any payee or holder on the back of any strument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he of or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the advected or sue upon it the same as if he were the dorser he instrument. In a case of this kind if any holder endorser he instrument is the advected of the result of the advected of the advected

and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon ment thereon. There are several kinds of endorsement which should be men-tioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condi-tion or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the in-strument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States. The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the di-rections, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his sig-nature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the tille to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

#### COLLECTIONS.

I N leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon re-ceipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in re-ceiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

ficient refusal. DAYS OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instru-ment the payor is entitled to three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

#### BILLS OF EXCHANCE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which im-ply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer. Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange: BILL OF EXCHANCE. Staty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hun-dred Dollars, and charge same to my account. To HENRY HOLT & Co., Boston, Mass.

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SUPPLEMENT VIII

# GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its pay-ment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up. Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it con-ditional. a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to

ditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over

over. In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument. An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law mer-chant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relat-ing to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making no-tice unceessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all particle to provide the states of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and pro-test máy be made according to the laws of the place where payable

able. The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the no-tice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

#### GUARANTY.

GUARANTY. A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the full liment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a full liment of the wratuue of frauds" it must be in writing, for the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, for the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration of the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, and the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, and the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, and the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, the second of the guarantor. All the chart of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the fability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the substruct of obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank or which declares the contract. In the case of a bank or bond on which declares the debt of the grantor is and the the original debt from the creditor all the securities holds, or of the note of bond on which declares the debt of the guarantor has notice of the original debt from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal for bond on which declares the debt or obligation be first ended and the duarantor who pays the debt or the guarantor has notice of the order of the order of the order of guarante and extended by is acceptance when the first ended to a much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal much as possible from these securities and exhausted be effered to ended and the guarantor, make himse acceptance as will afford him reporting of goads or extending credi "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the

delay

It is, in many cases, difficult to say-and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notile his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment." or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guaran-tee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability as-sumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

#### RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though ad-mitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclu-

mitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclu-sive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the re-sults of such examination—the great aim of the law being to ad-minister strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more bind-ing upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to de-termine the meaning.

#### INFANTS AND MINORS.

T HE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessa-ries. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a merp acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise. promise.

#### AGENCY.

**AGENCE:** THERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds af agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his busi-ness, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is immited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual au-thority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business. the business

thority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business. On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, be-cause the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent. A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the agent

agent. A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

#### ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF DAIMING.
I N general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about \$00,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about 36,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.
It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the governice.

change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the govern-ment. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of ex-change," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer. the principal banks of Edrope. It was the next to issue diredulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer. The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protec-tion of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depre-ciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires. In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs. It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in refer-ence to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "per-petual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusztis incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into na-tional banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Gov-ernment but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in ernment but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense propor

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organ-ized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent, tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of tax-ing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, worn which circulating notes may be issued equal to 30 per less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are re-ceivable at par in the United States in all payments except for du-ties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a cer-tain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of in-terest allowed in the various states—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more then ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

stock. The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

#### CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first in-troduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clear-ing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent. continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, danger-ous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly in-stead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the set-tlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic. The following is the manner in which the settlements are made

strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic. The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc. that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "ex-changes," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in en-velopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The mes-sengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each onsengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each op-posite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls The house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the en-velope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who im-mediately nesses on to the part desk. clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who im-mediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messen-gers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes. This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or

#### ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

A N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

#### **IDENTIFICATION.**

The mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his cus-tomer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the en-dorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless. An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without

only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes. This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the differ-ence between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank. This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

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#### SUPPLEMENT X.

# CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT \_\_\_\_OF\_\_\_\_\_

# ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under-I. Ancient History. II. Medieval History. III. Modern History. The latter is given-First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

# Ancient History

B. C. 4004 3800

2800

2750

2458

2448

2300

2280

2234

2200

2180 2160 2130

2120

2100

2042

1837

1618 1582

1571

1556 1516 1530

1500

1320

1313 1308

1296

1280 1273

1249

1240

1209 1200 1198

1180

1171 1161

1152 1150

hero. Eli, High Priest of Israel. Israel wars against Amorites. Alba Longa founded. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades

B. C. 975 Death of Solomon. Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Biblical account of the creation. Sargon I, King of Babylon. \*The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty. Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak." Tyre and Sidon founded. The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins. The Pyramid Tombs erected. Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians. The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam. Syria recovers independence. 971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem. 957 Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel of Thebes, Egypt. Assurdayan II., King of Assyria. 916 Rhodians found navigation laws. 906 Israel is afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah. 901 Syria makes war upon Israel and is de-feated. Medes or Armenians. The deluge, The Elamitic Conquest. The Hittites in Cappadocia. Rise of Assyria. Thebes, Egypt, founded. Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronom-ical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C. The Hia dynasty in China founded. Cuneiform writing probably in use. Nineveh built. First Persian dynasty founded. Amen-en-hat I. rounds 12th Egyptian dynasty. Medes or Armenians. feated. 896 895 884 878 875 Amen-em-hat I. rounds 12th Egyptian dynasty. Pyramids built north of Memphis. The Obelisk of On erected. Reign of Urich of Chaldea. Uranus arrives in Greece. Sievon, Greece founded. Birth of Abraham. Call of Abraham. Abraham arrives in Syria. Isaac born. Death of Abraham. Kingdom of Argus founded. Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers As-syria. \$60 Reight of Jacob and Esau. Birth of Jacob and Esau. Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet. Hykos in Egypt. Joseph sold into Egypt. Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony. Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony. Jacob and his family settle in Egypt. Sessettis conquers Asia and Ethiopia. Beginning of the chronology of the Arun-delian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627. Moses born. Male infants in Egypt destroyed. Athens founded. Kingdom of Sparta formed. Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt. Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty. The Kossean conquest of Babylon. Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty. 1706 Jacob Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dy-nasty. Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty. 1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia. 1498 Cadmus founds Thebes. Discovery of brass. Introduction of the alphabet into Greece. 1491 The passover instituted. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given from Mount Sinal. 1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness. 1451 Death of Moses and Aaron. Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan. 1445 Joshua divides Canaan. 1413to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage. 1413to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
1394 Ehud, second judge of Israel.
1384 Corinth built.
1380 Kurigalzu King of Babylon.
1355 Eglon, King of Moab.
1326 Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
1326 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar. 698 690 686 685calendar. Egyptian Obelisks erected. Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz. Kingdom of Myacena created. Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis. Borak and Deborah in Israel. Borak and Deform in State. Pelops settles in South Greece. Rise of the Assyrian Empire. Babylon conquered by the Assyrians. Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel. Israel. Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt. Abimelech King of Israel. Proetus in Egypt. Helen carried off by Paris. Trojan war begins. Troy destroyed by Greeks. Ramsese III. the last Egyptian native hero.

# 900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nim-Erection of the northwest palace of Nim-rod. Elijah translated to heaven. Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites. Death of Ahab, King of Israel. Miracles of Elisha the Prophet. Samaria besicged by the Syrians. Lacedemon settled. Legislation of Lyeurgus at Sparta. Assur-natsir-pal King or Assyria. The Assyrians again invade Babylonia. Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian. Sardanapalus I. of Assyria. The Assyrians conquer Phenicia. Assyrian conquer Phenicia. Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser. Hazael attacks Israel. Lycurgus flourishes. Treaty between Media and Lydia. Copper money coined at Rome. Stock and a structure of the structur S60 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser. Hazael attacks Israel. S46 Lycurgus flourishes. Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece. S43 Assyria conquers Tarsus. S20 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria. S00 The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea. Eolian colonies established. 744 Ionian colonies established. 760 Che Etruscans in Campania. 753 Rome founded by Remulus. 753 Athens established determinal instead of perpetual Archons. 750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sahine women. 751 Etruscans in Campania. 753 Rome founded by Remulus. 753 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons. 750 Sabine ware follows the abduction of the Sahine women. 751 Etruscates the Assyrian Independent. 752 Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire. 753 Assyria invades Palestine. 741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jeru-salem. 740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria. 554 Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus by Cyrus. 549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. 546 Fall of Lydian Empire. 540 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia. 540 -510 Era of Pythagoras. 539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Phenicians. 538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall. Cyrus conquers Babylon. 536 741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem. 740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria. Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah. 750 Shalmaneser subject to Assyria. 730 Shalmaneser subdues Israel. 733 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia. 731 Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivily. The Kingdom of Israel destroyed. 717 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites. 718 Senmacherib, the Assyrian, invades Legypt. 710 Sennacherib invades Judah. 713 Sennacherib invades Judah. 714 Sennacherib invades Judah. 715 Suma destroyed in one night by an angel. -534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter. Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome. 532 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522). 531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian. 529 Death of Cyrus. Accession of Cambyses. 525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456). The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed. Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522. 522 Death of Cambyses. So,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel. Sargon of Assyria conquiers Babylon. Manasseh, King of Judah. Gross idolatry in Judah. Grogs founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty. Egypt divided between 12 Kings. -668 Second Messenian War, under Aris-tomenee. crease consider the Intractant Consistence ese. Lestos founded. 521—485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia. 520 Sibylline books brought from Cume. Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem. 518 Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439). 515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated. 514 Insurrection in Athens. 510 Croton destroys Sybaris. 510 Croton destroys Sybaris. 510 Enulss nutles in Athens. 510 Croton destroys Sybaris. 510 Enulss nutles and Tarquins from Rome. Foundation of the Republic. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls. -668 Second Messellan war, under Aris-tomenes. Archonship at Athens made annual. Esar-haddon King of Assyria. Babylon becomes the second capital. Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens Barbadon Ang or May of Market and Capital. Babylon becomes the second capital. 653 Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens. 678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians. 672 Assyria conquers Egypt. 671 Pasameticus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks. 670 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curiatil. 876 Reign of Assurbani-pal, King of Assyria. 667 Sea fight between Corinth and Coreyra. 711 Tultus Hostillius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa. 660 Messany, Italv founded. 619 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Bysas. 635 Bacchiadae expelled from Greece. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls. The Pisistride expelled from Athens. Athens a republic. 509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome. 508 First treaty between Rome and Car-thage. First Valerian Laws. The Scythian Expedition of Darius. 507 Capitol at Rome completed and dedi-cated. 504 Sardis burned by the Greeks. 501 Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras. Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome. Ionian revolt in Asia Minor. 500 Burning of Cardis by the Ionians and Athenians. 499 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).

- Bysas. 655 Bacchiadae expelled from Greece. 650 Median Monarchy founded. 645 Egypt independent of Assyria. 642 Kajanite dynasty, Media, founded by
- Cvaxzares. 641 Cyrene founded. 640 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome. nded.

- B. C. 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnez-598 Capture of Jerusatem by Nebuchadnez-zar.
  Second captivity.
  597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.
  598 Persians invade Syria, and Syria con-tinues a subject of Persia for three centuries.
  594 Code of Solon at Athens published.
  590 The seven wise men of Greece flourish, Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias.
  588 The Pythian games begin to be cele-brated every five years.
  Jerusalem, having rebelled against Baby-lon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.
  587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia.
  Golden image set up.

- Neotonantezar invades Phenicia, Golden image set up, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace, Prophecies of Obadiah, Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Ne-buchadnezzar. End of the Kingdom of Judah
- buchadnezzar. End of the Kingdom of Judah. Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens forty years. Treaty between Media and Lydia.

- wall. Cyrus conquers Babylon. Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain. Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews. Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
- 253 Cyrus also subdues Phenicia. 535 Rebuilding of the Temple commenced. Thespis first exhibits tragedy. -534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daugh-

- 522 Death of Cambyses. Greeks colonize the Thracian Cherson-

- 499 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).

- B. C.
  480 Battle of Salamis—victory of Themistocles. Xerxes destroys Athens.
  First invasion of Sicily by Carthage.
  Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera.
  Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406).
  479—450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens.
  470 Occupation of Athens by Mardonius.
  Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale and retreat from Greece.
  Siege of Sestos.
  477 Beginning of the supremacy of Athens. The Fabil perish in battle with the Veientes.
  475—478 Heiro I—at Syracuse.
  474 Esther and Mordecai.
  471 Banishment of Themistocles.
  471 Birth of Thueydides (died after B. C. 403). First Publilian Laws.
  Election of plebelan magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.
  470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.
  Antium (Rome) taken.
  Suicide of Applus Claudius.
  469 Pericles begins to take part in the public affairs of Athens.
  Birth of Themistocles to Persia.
  Siege of Naxos.
  Battles at the Eurymedon.
  Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
  465 Xerxes I, assasinated.
  Reign of Antaxerxees I. in Persia. 480 Battle of Salamis-victory of Themisto-

- Prenicians atomp Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
  465 Xerxes I. assassinated. Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia. Revolt of Thasos.
  464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta. Third Messenian War.
  464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.
  460 Egypt revolts against Persia. (The revolt is suppressed in 455.) Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357). The Athenian in Egypt.
  450 Gorgias flourished.
  455 Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem. Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378). Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome. Defeats the Equi.
  456 The Long Walls of Athens completed.
  451 The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
  459 Charles defeat the Persians at Sala-

- at Rome.
  Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
  449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Sala-mus in Cyprus.
  Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appins Claudius.
  First Decenvirate abolished.
  Appius Claudius, Rome.
  448 Valerian and Horatian Laws.
  Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.
  Secession of the Plebs from Rome.
  Abdication of the Decemvirs.
  Second Sacred War in Greece.
  447 Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
  446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and de-feats the Etruscans.
  445 Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
  Decline of the Athenian Empire.
  Revolt of Eubea and Megara.
  Canuleian Laws, Rome.
  Nehemiah governor of Judea.
  444 Athenian Colony to Thurii.
  Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
  Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359).
  Commission of Nehemiah.
  The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
  Roman Consular Tribunes established.
  443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
  444 Herdotus flourishes in Greece.
  443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
  440 Rome visited by a terrible famine.
  440 Rome visited by a terrible famine.

- consuls.
  440 Rome visited by a terrible famine.
  440-439 The Samian war.
  Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
  Death of Spurlus Melius-Rome.
  437 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.
  Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
  436 Birth of Isocrates (died 338).
  434 Rome declares war against the Etruscans.

- cans.
- Treaty between Athens and Corcyra. 433
- 433 Treaty between Athens and Corcyra. Meton, astronomer, flourished.
  431 Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens.
  Potidea besieged by the Athenians (tak-en in 429).
  Death of Pericles.
  Rise of Cleon.
  Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
- Kingdom of Pontus founded. Beginning of the Social War in Greece. Siege of Chios and Byzantium. Amphipolis taken by Philip II. -352-347 Roman laws of debt. Phocian (or Sacred) War begins. Expedition of Dion to Sicily. Second Sacred War, the Phocians hav-ing seized the Temple of Delphi. Birth of Alexander the Great. Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned. Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse. Caius Marcius Ratilus first Plebeian Dio-tator at Rome. tator at Rome.

358

357-

356

tator at rome. 355 End of the Social War in Greece. Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and

- B. C. 409 Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians. 407 The Volscians defeat the Romans.

- 407 The Volscians defeat the Romans. Rhodes founded.
  406 Battle of Arginuse. Condemnation of the ten generals.
  Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years.
  405 The siege of Veii, Rome. Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I. reigns in Syracuse.
  404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War. Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens. Spartan supremacy.
- Athens. Spartan supremacy. Death of Alcibiades. 403 Thrasybulus restores democratic govern-ment at Athens. 402 Birth of Phocion (died \$17). 401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon beerins. ten the begins.
- brgins.
  brgins.
  brgins.
  ctesias flourished.
  400 Malachi.
  399 Death of Socrates.
  398 Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas.
  396 First Campaign of Agesilaus in Asia. The Roman dictator Camillos captures Veii.
  395 Greecian coalition against Sparta: Lysan-
- 395 Greecian coalition against Sparta; Lysander slain. 394 Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.

S03 The Long Walls of Athens restored by Corion.
S02 Veii stormed by Hamillus.
S01 Camillus impeached and exiled.
S09 Battle of Allia. The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt.
Siege of the Capitol.
S09 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus. Birth of Eschines. The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.

Birth of Eschines.
Birth of Eschines.
The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
S87 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia.
Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia.
End of the Corinthian War.
Capitoline games established in Rome.
S85 Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras.
S84 Birth of Aristotle.
Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for having aimed at sovereignty.
S83 Battle of Lecheum.
The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379.
S82 Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Phedibas.
Birth of Demosthenes (died 322).
S80 Death of Aristophanes.
Height of Spartan power.
S79 Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas.
S78 The Athenians allied with Thebes.
S76 Roman civil war between patriciaus and plebeian.
Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian.
S75 Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
S72 Peace between Athens and Sparta.
S11 Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartan at Leuctra.
Foundation of Megapolis.
S70 Jason of Phere assassinated.
Alexander of Phere in Thessaly.
S61 Enbassy of Pelopidas, the Greek to Persia.
Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.

387 Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek to Persia.
Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.
Licinian laws passed at Rome.
366 Joshna slain by the High Priest.
Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264).
Institution of pretorship and curule edileship at Rome.
First Plebeian consul elected.
365 Great Plague at Rome.
Legend of M. Curtins.
362-346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etrus-cans and Hernicans.
Battle of Mantinea (circa).
Victory and death of Epaminondas.
360 The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim.
Kingdom of Pontus founded.
368 Beginning of the Social War in Greece.

The Corinthian War begins. The second battle of Coronea. 393 The Long Walls of Athens restored by

Syria.	Invasion of Seythians who subjugate	498 Persia recovers Cyprus.	Volsci defeated.	Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
1143 Jepthah judge over Israel.	Persia.	497 Battle of Lake Regillus.	430 The plague at Athens.	354 Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian.
1136 Samson defeats the Philistines.	Oction Italy founded.	Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by	429 Plato born (died 347).	353 Siege of Methone, Greece.
1130 Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.	Religious reformation under Josiah,	Romans.		352 Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
1123 Samuel, judge and nrst prophet in	King of Judah.	First authentic date in Roman history.	Siege of Platea.	Phenicia revolts from the Persian mon-
lisrael.	632 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians.	496 Histieus, the Persian, sent to the coast	Naval victories of Phormio.	archy.
1112 Death of Samson.	625 Babylon independent under Nabopolas-	by Darius.	428 Revolt and fall of Mytilene.	
1110 Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon	625 Babylon independent under Mabopolas-	495 Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406).	427 Reduction of Mytilene.	351 C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian censor,
overcome.	Sar. In the Moder	Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens,	First Athenian expedition to Sicily.	Rome.
1102 Foliane sottle in Asia Minor.	Nineveh taken by the Medes.		First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.	Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China	Assyrian Empire ends.	suppressed.	Corcyrean massacre.	350 The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls.
founded.	Periander at Corinth.	494 Tribunes at Rom , appointed.	426 Demosthenes in Etolia.	348 Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
1095 Saul made first King of Israel.	624 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens.	Patricians secede.	Destruction in Fidene.	Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.	In manairing the temple at Jerusalem,	493 Independence of the Latins recognized.	425 Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Log-	346 Surrender of Phocis to Philip.
1081 Birth of David.	Hilligh discovers the Book of the law,	Corioli taken by Caius Martius (Cori-	dianus.	End of the Sacred War.
	and Josiah keeps a solemn passover.	olanus). The Latin League.	Sphaeteria taken.	. Philip admitted to the Amphyctionic
1075 Death of Samuel. 1056 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and acces-	Jeremiah prophet.	492 First Persian expedition, under Mar-	424 Darius II. reigns in Persia.	Council.
1000 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and acted	623 Passover.	donius against Greece, is deteated and	Congress of Sicilians at Gela.	Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
sion of David.	The Arl restored.	fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos.	423 Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian af-	343 First Sample war begins.
1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.	616 Tarquinius Priscus begins to reign in	491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is		Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.	Rome.	received by the Volscians.	fairs.	
1048 David takes Jerusalem.	615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of	490 Second Persian expedition, under Datis	The Samanites (Rome) capture Valter-	Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
1048 David takes of Tyre, aids the Israelites.	Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.	and Artaphernes.	nium.	Expulsion of Dionysius.
1 1014 Toniene cottla in AS19 MIHOL.	Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavi-		423 Capua taken by the Samanites.	Embassy of Demosthenes and others to
1040 David defeats the Philistines and recov-	Pharaon seeno in Deproy choumant	Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at	419 Birth of Diogones the Cynic, (died 324).	Philip.
ore the Ark.	gates Africa.	the battle of Marathon.	418 Battle of Mantinea.	342 Roman Genucian laws.
The Ark removed to Jerusalem.	610 Battle of Megiddo.	489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome.	Spartans defeated by Athens.	Mutiny at Lantule, Rome
David of Israel, subdues the byrians.	Death of Josian.	488 Coriolanus withdraws from siege of	415 The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies.	342-341 Philip of Macedon's expedition to
1023 The revolt and death of Absalom.	Necho II. Egypt, attempts to cut a canal	Rome at his mother's entreaty and is	Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians un-	Thrace,
1015 Death of David.	across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure	slain by the Volscians.	der Nicias.	Birth of Epicurus (died 270).
Solomon becomes King.	after a loss of 100,000 men.	486 Egyptian revolt.	414 Siege of Syracuse.	340 Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by
I south C. Learning house	605 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected.	First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed.	413 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelip-	Philip.
1011 Solomon's Temple begun of Solomon's	Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebu-	485 Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia.	pus.	Victory of Timoleon over the Cartha-
	chadnezzar.	Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.	412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia.	giniona at the Coincide
990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.	Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy	485 Recovery of Egypt by the Persians.	Constitution of the Four Hundred at	ginians at the Crimisus.
and the ducer of parts in the	derennan's prophecy of the sevency	Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409).	Athens.	Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome.
	vears' captivity. Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.			339 Second Roman Pubilian laws.
and the second to the second of almost		483 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the Athenians.	Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persi-	Third Sacred War begins between Philip
*Egyptian History is in a state of almost	Jehojakim, his vassal.		ans.	and the Athenians.
hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great	603 Daniel prophesies at Babylon.	481 Athenian fleet built.	410 Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and	338 Philip general of the Amphyctionic
Egyptologers differing more than 3,000 years.	602 Jeholakim revolts from Babylon.	Third and greatest invasion of Greece by	Carthage. They continue seventy	League.
The dates here given are generally accepted	600 The Cloace Maxime (great sewers) of	the Persians, led by Xerxes.	years.	Battle of Cheronea.
by the greater part of Chronologists.	Rome are built.	480 Battle of Thermopyle-fall of Leonidas.	409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected.	Philip subjugates Greece.

#### SUPPLEMENT XI.

#### ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

TANA DOUGLA		ANCIENT,	MEDIEVAL AND MODERN	HISTORY.	
	<ul> <li>B. C.</li> <li>337 First Roman Plebeian pretor.</li> <li>337-335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.</li> <li>336 Murker of Philip.</li> <li>Accession of Alexander III. the Great. Accession of Darius Codomanus.</li> <li>335 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.</li> <li>334 Battle of the Granicus. Macedonian Empire formed. Alexander invades Persia.</li> <li>333 Battle of Issus. Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.</li> <li>332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.</li> <li>332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Heaxander.</li> <li>333 Partia, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>B. C.</li> <li>240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.</li> <li>238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.</li> <li>237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.</li> <li>235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.</li> <li>234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato-died 149.</li> <li>233 Antigonus Doson in Macedon.</li> <li>229 Athens joins the Achean League begins.</li> <li>226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.</li> <li>225 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.</li> <li>240 Birth of V. reigns in Egypt.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>B. C.</li> <li>B. C.</li> <li>B. C.</li> <li>Birth of Antonins, Roman orator (died 70).</li> <li>Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.</li> <li>Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).</li> <li>Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.</li> <li>Death of Viriathus—Rome.</li> <li>Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.</li> <li>Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).</li> <li>Hycanus Governor of Judea.</li> <li>Hycanus Governor of Judea.</li> <li>Bidin slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.</li> <li>Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.</li> <li>Gracchus murdered.</li> <li>Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>C.</li> <li>Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.</li> <li>Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns aloue. Battle of Mutina. Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. An- tony, M. Lepdus. Ciero put to death. Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18). End of the Ragida.</li> <li>Battle of Philippi.</li> <li>Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius. The Triumviri masters of the Roman world.</li> <li>Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tar- sus.</li> <li>Herod the Great made king of the Jews. Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.</li> <li>Jenusalem taken by Herod and the Romans. Agrippa crosses the Rhine.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>A. D.</li> <li>104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).</li> <li>114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.</li> <li>117 Hadrian emperor. He abandons the conquests of Trajan. The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.</li> <li>120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain. Statues of Antonous (Hadrian's page). Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200.</li> <li>121 Hadrian's walls built-Newcastle to Car- Hisle-Rhine to the Danube. Birth of Lucian; died 200.</li> <li>125 First apology for the Christians present- ed at Athens by Quadratus and Aris- tides.</li> <li>130 Birth of Appleius. Birth of Galen; died 200.</li> <li>141 Hadrian's value built.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Alexander visits Jerusalem and vonci, ips at the Temple.</li> <li>331 Phenicia subdued by Alexander. Battle of Arbela. Subjugation of Persia. Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.</li> <li>330 Darius III. assassinated. Demosthenes' oration for the crown. Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.</li> <li>327-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.</li> <li>326 Roman servitude for debt abolished.</li> <li>324 Exile of Demosthenes.</li> <li>323 Death of Alexander at Eabylon. Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent. Antipater in Macedonia. Lysimachus in Thrace.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>222 Foreinty Fr. Fegus III, of Syria at Raphia.</li> <li>Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.</li> <li>221 Battle of Sellasia.</li> <li>Aratus and Antigenus take Sparta.</li> <li>Philip V. of Macedon.</li> <li>Alliance between Philip and Acheans against Etolians.</li> <li>220 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.</li> <li>219 Antiochus overruns Palestine.</li> <li>Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.</li> <li>Second Illyrian war.</li> <li>218 Second Punic War begins.</li> <li>Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.</li> <li>Battles of the Ticinius and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.</li> <li>217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.</li> <li>Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>130 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.</li> <li>129 Hycranus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.</li> <li>125 Rise of the Essenes. Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.</li> <li>L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flour- ished.</li> <li>123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia. Roman Colony sent to Carthage.</li> <li>121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caius Gracchus is murdered. Metullius leader of Roman Senate.</li> <li>120 Parthians subdue Bactria.</li> <li>117 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.</li> <li>116 Birth of Varro (died 28).</li> <li>113 The Teutones and Cimbra invade Gaul.</li> <li>111—106 The Jugurthine War—peace conclud- ed. War renewed two years later.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35). Lepidus deprived of power. Defeat of Antony in Parthia.</li> <li>34 Antony invades Arménia.</li> <li>32 War between Octavius and Antony.</li> <li>31 Battle of Actium. Establishment of the Roman Empire.</li> <li>30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful. Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra. Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.</li> <li>29 The Gates of Janus shut.</li> <li>27 Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar. Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.</li> <li>25 Tiridates seeks Roman court.</li> <li>24 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.</li> <li>23 Death of Marcellus.</li> <li>21 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>132 Second Jewish War. Barchochebas, leader of the Jews. Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.</li> <li>135 Dispersion of the Jews.</li> <li>138 Antonius Pius, eng.evor. The empire at peace. Faustina I. flourishes. Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.</li> <li>139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.</li> <li>140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.</li> <li>145-175 Fustiana II. flourishes.</li> <li>147 Development of Roman civil laws.</li> <li>150 Establishment of schools in Roman prov- inces.</li> <li>161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.</li> <li>161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.</li> <li>162 Rome wars with Parthia.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Cassander in Greece. Antigonus in Syria. Eumenes in Cappadocia. Seleucus at Babylon. Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.</li> <li>Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.</li> <li>322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom. Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.</li> <li>321 First war among the "successors of Alexander." Battle of the Caudine Forks. Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.</li> <li>320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem. Revolt of Phenicia. Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>defeated.</li> <li>217 The two Sciplos sent to Spain.</li> <li>216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss. Revolt of Capua.</li> <li>Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.</li> <li>214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.</li> <li>214 First Commercial War. Byzantium and Rhodes.</li> <li>212 Battle of Anitorgis. Greek works of art brought to Rome.</li> <li>211 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.</li> <li>Defeat and death of the two Sciplos in Spain by Haschubal. Capua recovered by Rome. Conquest of Judea by Antiochus. Hannibal before Rome.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.</li> <li>109—101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and Teutones.</li> <li>109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim. Atricus born (died B. C. 32).</li> <li>106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.</li> <li>102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix).</li> <li>Second Servile war breaks ont in Sicily.</li> <li>101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war. Battle of Campus Raudius.</li> <li>100 Birth of Julius Cesar.</li> <li>C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.</li> <li>L. App. Saturnius Tribune (Rome).</li> <li>96 Picherny Anion Leaves Currene</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Raconian cities.</li> <li>20 Roman standards restored by Parthia. India embasy to Rome.</li> <li>18 Death of Dionysns of Halicarnassus.</li> <li>17-7 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod. Agrippa invades Asia. Cappadocia created a province of Rome.</li> <li>16 German war; Roman defeat under Lol- livs.</li> <li>15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.</li> <li>12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.</li> <li>11-9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.</li> <li>9 Death of Drusus.</li> <li>8 Tiberius defeats the Germans. Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.</li> <li>4 Burth of Jesus Christ, according to Ush- er's system. Death of Herod, king of Judea.</li> <li>4. D.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>163 Persecution of Christians.</li> <li>166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.</li> <li>167-180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.</li> <li>Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.</li> <li>169 Death of L. Yerus.</li> <li>Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.</li> <li>175 Rome quells rebellion in Syria.</li> <li>177 Christians in Gaul persecuted.</li> <li>Advance of the Goths.</li> <li>178 Goths attack Dacia.</li> <li>180 Commodus emperor of Rome.</li> <li>Statue of Aurelius erected.</li> <li>Perennis prefect of Pretorians.</li> <li>183 Duccesses of Upius Marcellas in Britain.</li> <li>184 Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.</li> <li>185 Dirth of Origen (died 253).</li> <li>186 Oleander prefect of Pretorians.</li> <li>190 Birth of Tertullian (died 240).</li> <li>192 Britanicus, as gladiator, killed.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>317 Agatheeles at Syracuse.</li> <li>315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander. Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.</li> <li>314 Palestine under Antigonus of Phrygia.</li> <li>314 Palestine under Antigonus of Phrygia.</li> <li>315 Sammite victory at Lantule.</li> <li>312 Battle of Gaza.</li> <li>Yietory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Polioreetes.</li> <li>Pyrrhus King of Epirus.</li> <li>Appian Claudius censor.</li> <li>Appian Way and aqueduct.</li> <li>The great Roman military road completed.</li> <li>312—160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.</li> <li>311—309 The Etruscan War.</li> <li>310 L. Papirus Cursor, Roman Dictator. Agathoeles defeated at Himera.</li> <li>318 Eabus crosses Ciminian Hills; defeats</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>208 Battle of Metaurus. Battle of Elinga.</li> <li>207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal de- feated and slain by the Romans. Gold money first coined in Rome.</li> <li>205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.</li> <li>204 P. Cornetius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.</li> <li>203 Hannibal leaves Italy. Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.</li> <li>202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.</li> <li>201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Car- thage; end of the Secord Punic War.</li> <li>200—197 First Macedonian War. Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.</li> <li>198 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).</li> <li>92 Sulla on the Euphrates.</li> <li>90—88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy. The Marsians, at first successful, are fin- ally defeated.</li> <li>88—84 First Mithridatic War. Mithridates seizes Athens. Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expul- sion of Marius.</li> <li>Sulla occupies Rome.</li> <li>87 Marius retakes Rome. Proscription.</li> <li>86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebas. Death of Marius (died 34).</li> <li>85 Tigranes at war with Rome.</li> <li>84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, King of the Mithridates.</li> <li>83 War with Marian party in Italy.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Tiberius commands on the Rhine.</li> <li>Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).</li> <li>Judea a Roman province under Syria.</li> <li>Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.</li> <li>Romans defeated by Charusei under Ar- minius.</li> <li>Banishment of Ovid.</li> <li>Death of Augustus Cesar. Accession of Tiberius Cesar. Accession of Artatanus in Parthia.</li> <li>Germanicus in Germanicus. War between Artabarus and the East.</li> <li>Death of Germanicus. War between Artabarus and Marbad.</li> <li>Valerius Maximus. M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome.</li> <li>Pretorian camp at Rome.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>103 Pertnax, emperor of Rome, is murdered. Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.</li> <li>194 Septimius Severus sole emperor. Defeat and death of Niger.</li> <li>196 Severus captures Byzantium after a slege of three years.</li> <li>197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbee. Battle of Lyons.</li> <li>198 Caracalla named Augustus. Defeat of Parthians by Romans.</li> <li>202 Persecution of the Christians.</li> <li>204 Bjrth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).</li> <li>209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.</li> <li>211 Death of Severus at York. Caracalla and Geta emperors.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.</li> <li>307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.</li> <li>304 Battle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter and Antizonus.</li> <li>Final division of Alexander's dominions.</li> <li>300 Athenian democracy restored.</li> <li>Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus. Foundation of Anticoth by Seleucus.</li> <li>Light-house on island of Pharos Erected.</li> <li>299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.</li> <li>298 Third Sannite War. (Samites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls).</li> <li>Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samites.</li> <li>295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.</li> <li>292 Execution of C. Pontius.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Syria becomes independent of Egypt.</li> <li>197 Battle of Cynocephale. Philip defeated by Flaminius. Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome. The Rosetta Stone written.</li> <li>196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded. Hannibal joins Antiochus.</li> <li>195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic as- tronome.</li> <li>192—188 War between the Romans and Antio- chus the Great. Philogemen pretor of the Achean League. Greece declared free from Macedon by Flaminius. Philopemen defeats Nabis, of Sparta. Sparta joins the Achean League.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tigranes I. of Armenia annex-s Phyygia.</li> <li>83 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).</li> <li>84 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>82 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>82 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>84 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>84 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>85 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>86 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>86 Thebes destroyed.</li> <li>87 Abdication of Rome.</li> <li>89 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.</li> <li>98 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.</li> <li>99 Alexandra Queen of Judea.</li> <li>90 Marcus Bithnia to Rome.</li> <li>74-65 Third Mithridatie War.</li> <li>74-66 Victories of Lucellus in Asia.</li> <li>73-71 Servile war in Italy. Jed by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.</li> <li>70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.</li> <li>71 Birth of Virgil (died 19).</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.</li> <li>Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.</li> <li>The Crucitixion, according to Euseblus. Lactantius, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.</li> <li>Marco, Prefect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.</li> <li>Accession of Caligula, Rome. Birth of Josephus (died 97).</li> <li>Philo Senior ambassador to Rome. Birth of Putarch-died 120.</li> <li>Claudius Emperor of Rome.</li> <li>Claudius Conquers Mauretania. Birth of Quintilian-died 118.</li> <li>Expedition of Claudius to Britain. Successes of Anlus Plautius. Birth of Martial-died 104.</li> </ol>	Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire. 212 Geta murdered. Caracalla, sole emperor. 213 Death of Clement of Alexandria. 214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine. 217 Macrinus emperor. 218 Heliogabalus emperor. 222 Alexander Severus emperor. 223 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flour- ishes. 226 Dissolution of the Partblan Empire and end of Arecide. Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Arta- xerxes). 228 Ulpian (lawer) died. 231 Persian War begins.
Non-	<ul> <li>292 Bretchich of Grandite War ends in subjugation to Rome.</li> <li>287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).</li> <li>286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the people.</li> <li>285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.</li> <li>284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.</li> <li>285 The Etolian League formed.</li> <li>283 Kingdom of Pergamus founded. Renewed Gallic and Etrussen War. Second battle of Lake Vadimon.</li> <li>281 Rome war with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Rome at war with Tarentum. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Second Scienter and stain by Second Scienter and S</li></ul>	<ul> <li>190 Battle of Magnesia.</li> <li>188 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopemen.</li> <li>184 Death of Plautus.</li> <li>183 Death of Plautus.</li> <li>183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio. Lycortas, general of the Achean League.</li> <li>182—174 Encroachments of Massinissa.</li> <li>181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt. The Villian Law, Rome.</li> <li>179 Perseus King of Macedonia. Embasy of Callicrates to Greece. Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.</li> <li>176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.</li> <li>171—168 Second Macedonian War.</li> <li>170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem. 40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged. Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scythians expelled from India.</li> <li>69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.</li> <li>67 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.</li> <li>Pompey subdues the pirates.</li> <li>66 Lucullus recalled.</li> <li>Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.</li> <li>Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).</li> <li>65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).</li> <li>Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.</li> <li>64 Birth of Messalla (died 4).</li> <li>Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.</li> <li>63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.</li> <li>Birth of Augustus.</li> <li>Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lycia becomes a Roman province.</li> <li>44 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.</li> <li>47 London founded by the Romans. Birth of Jurenal—died 130 (?). Thrace directly Roman.</li> <li>48 The Frisians subdued by Rome.</li> <li>50 Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome. Claudius marries Agrippiana II., and adopts Nero.</li> <li>51 South Britain a Roman province.</li> <li>54 Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.</li> <li>55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).</li> <li>\$56 Corbulo in Parthia.</li> <li>59 Britamicus poisoned by Agrippiana. Agrippiana murdered by Nero. Parthia and Armenia at war.</li> <li>60 St. Paul at Malta.</li> <li>61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boa-</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>233 Triumph of Severus.</li> <li>235 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.</li> <li>236 Persecution of the Christians.</li> <li>238 The Gordianit, Pupienus and Balbinu (jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.</li> <li>242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.</li> <li>244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.</li> <li>249 Decius emperor of Rome.</li> <li>250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.</li> <li>First invasion of the empire by the Goths.</li> <li>251 Death of Decius and his son.</li> <li>Gallus emperor.</li> <li>252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.</li> <li>253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Lysimachus deteated and sham by the lacus at Corupedion.</li> <li>280 Acbean League between twelve cities of Achea established.</li> <li>Battle of Pandosia.</li> <li>Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.</li> <li>Birth of Chryssippus (died 207).</li> <li>279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.</li> <li>First Plebeian censor at Rome.</li> <li>Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.</li> <li>Rome and Carthage allied.</li> <li>277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.</li> <li>The Septuagint written.</li> <li>The Septuagint written.</li> <li>The Gauls settle in Galatia.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>168 7.00 at the of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.</li> <li>Eumenes II. visits Rome.</li> <li>Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.</li> <li>Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.</li> <li>Athenians attack Oropus.</li> <li>167 Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.</li> <li>Romans ravage Epirus and Achea.</li> <li>166 Rededication of the Temple.</li> <li>One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome.</li> <li>A Texproce performed at the second second</li></ul>	<ul> <li>by Chero.</li> <li>Orations of Cicero.</li> <li>Lucullus founds Library at Rome.</li> <li>Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.</li> <li>60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.</li> <li>Birth of Seneca (died 30).</li> <li>59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).</li> <li>58 The Gallic War begins.</li> <li>Cicero banished.</li> <li>Cesar invades Gaul.</li> <li>Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.</li> <li>57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.</li> <li>End of the Seleucide.</li> <li>Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>61 Insurrection of the Britons under Dot- dicea.</li> <li>Victory of Snetonius Paullinus.</li> <li>Birth of Paninius Statius, poet; died 96.</li> <li>Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.</li> <li>64 Rome on fire six days.</li> <li>Persecution of the Christians.</li> <li>65 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).</li> <li>Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.</li> <li>Conspiracy of Piso.</li> <li>Revolt of the Jews.</li> <li>66 Josephus governor of Gallilee.</li> <li>67 Nero at the Olympic games.</li> <li>68 Death of Nero.</li> <li>Galba brecomes emperor.</li> <li>69 Civil war at Rome.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>253 Infujition of the contra the contract of the franks in Gaulabout this time.</li> <li>254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.</li> <li>255 Trapezus taken by the Goths.</li> <li>259 Sapor ravages Syria.</li> <li>260 Gallienus sole emperor.</li> <li>261 The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.</li> <li>262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.</li> <li>263 The Franks invade Gaul.</li> <li>263 The Franks invade Gaul.</li> </ul>

Rome and Carthage allied.
277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.
The Septuagint written.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—dicd 196.
The great wall of China built (?).
274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
273 Egyptia embassy to Rome.
274 Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon.
269 Silver money first poined at Rome.
274 Hiero II. of Syracuse.
268 Berosus flourished.
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.
Rome supreme over all Italy.
First Punic War begins.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.
260 First Roman fleet launched.
Victory of Duillus off Myle.
Rise of Parthia.
265 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
Evacuation of Africa.
274 The Kingdom of Dactia.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses, 525 B. C.
Birth of Hamibal—dide 183.
245 Aratus of Sieyon, general of the Achean Leagues.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates insule.
End of the First Pune War.
Sicily made a Roman Province.
Aratus. King of Pergamus.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta. Romans labele information of the Temple.
One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome.
First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
Rome.
First comedy of Acheans fourishes.
Rome.
Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).
Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.
Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.
Death of Judas.
Alliance between Rome and Judea.
Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas.
Bactrians in India.
Death of Terence.
Xar in Spain.
Bodentians fined by Rome.
Scipio invades Africa.
Andriscus in Maccdonia.
Birth of Lucilius-died 103.
Romis.
Rome of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummins.
Province of Africa constituted. Corinth taken and destroyed of Annuality, mins, Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman province.
145 Ptolemy VI. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
Polybins legislates for the Achean cities. Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews, Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.

Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
Crynts becomes a Roman province.
End of the Seleucide.
Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.
55-54 Cesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.
Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibulus (died 10) thians at Carrne, 53.
54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibullus (died 18).
52-51 Cesar conquers Vereingetorix and Alesia.
Murder of Claudius by Milo.
51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and be-comes a Roman province.
50 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.
49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey. Pompey driven from Italy.
The Pompeians defeated in Spain. Cesar dictator.
48 Battle of Pharsalia.
Cesar again dictator.
47 Cesar again dictator.
War in Egypt. Partial destruction of the library of Alex-andria during the siege of Alexandria. Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.
46 The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Suicide of Cato. Reformation of the calendar by Cesar. His triumphs.
45 War in Spain. Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pom-peians. Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Battle of Munda; defeat of the Poli-peians. Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator. First year of Julian calendar. 44 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cas-sins and others. Flight of the assas-sins. Antony becomes master of Rome.

	Galba becomes emperor.		Antioch taken by Sapor.
69	Civil war at Rome.	263	The Franks invade Gaul.
	Otho kills himself.	267	The Heruli invade Greece, and are re-
	Vitellius killed.		pulsed by Dexippus.
70	Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.	268	Claudius emperor.
	Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.	269	Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
	Vespasian emperor at Rome.	270	
70	-80 Colosseum at Rome built.	-10	Victories over the Goths and the Ala-
	The Gates of Janus closed.		manni.
11	Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.	1	Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
	Philosophers expelled from Rome.	272	Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
	Patrone Repeted from from	273	Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Ze-
H-1	Reform of Treasury, Rome.	210	nobia.
11-	-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from	274	Birth of Constantine (died 337).
	Rome by Vespasian.	275	
78	Agricola commands in Britain.	276	
79	Titus becomes Roman emperor.	277	
19	Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by		Carus emperor.
79	an eruption of Vesuvius.	204	Expedition to the East.
10	Death of Pliny, the Elder.	284	
80	The Laocoon group sculptured.	286	Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
ou	Advance of Agricola to the Tay,	200	Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
01	Amphitheatre of Verona built.	289	Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
81 82	Domitian emperor of Rome.	289	
	Rome wars with Chatti.	292	sars.
83 84	Paris (Pantomime) killed. Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and		Division of the empire.
01	sails around and subdues Britain.	200	Britain recovered by Constantius.
85	Agnicele meetled to Rome	290	Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
86	Agricola recalled to Rome. Rome wages an unsuccessful war against	201	Persian War.
60		298	
	Gate or Dalia.	200	Langres.
91	Quadi and Marcomanni. Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.	10.00	Defeat of Narses.
95	Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.	303	Persecution of the Christians by Diocle-
	St. John banished to Patmos.	000	tian.
96	Domitian killed.	305	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
50	Nerva becomes emperor.	000	Constantius and Galerius emperors.
	Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died		Beginning of monasticism in Egypt un-
	166).		der St. Anthony.
06	-98 Relief of taxes and distribution of	206	Death of Constantius at York.
00-	lands.	000	Constantine (the Great) proclaimed em-
98	Trajan emperor of Rome.		peror by the troops.
	Plutarch flourishes.	307	Revolt of Maxentius.
103	Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).	001	Six emperors.
	-107 Subjugation of Dacia.	1.100	Elevation of Licinius.
	and outofugation of pusta		

SUPPLEMENT XII.

#### ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

laws.

- 2					1 D	
	A. D. 311	Rome proclaims Christianity. Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecu-	A. D. 493	Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and	A. D. 799 800	The Avars subdued by Charlemagne. Charlemagne crowned at Rome; be- comes Emperor of the West by Pope
	312	tion of the Christians. Defeat and death of Maxentius.	495	Hungary, capital at Ravenna. Third Saxon invasion of Britain.		Leo III.
		Defeat and death of Maximian.		Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex.	802	Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first
1	8.2	Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Li-	496	Clovis of France embraces Christianity. Laws of Burgundy published.		regular government in Russia at Nov- gorod, and becomes grand duke.
	1.5.5	cinius, for general religious toleration. Britain subdued.	502	Charbades, the Persian, ravages the	807	War between Slavs and Polyponnesian
	314	War between the two emperors.	508	Greek Empire. Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.	814	Greeks. Louis I., Emperor, dethroned, but re-
1		Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Constantine sole emperor.	506-	-'42 The famous King Arthur said to		stored to his dominions.
	324	Constantinople founded; dedicated as the	507	reign in England. Clovis, having conquered the country	817	Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.
	325	capital of the empire, 330 (or 334). First General Council of the Church	007	from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds	820	Michael II., of the Byzantine Empire,
		meets at Nicea.	570	the Kingdom of all Franks. Clovis makes Paris the capital of the	823	founds the Armorian dynasty. In Lugland, Essex (and, two years later,
	326	Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Arius.		Franks.		Nent and Northumbria) are annexed to
1		Death of Arius.	511	Salic Law established by Clovis in France.	825	Wessex. The Servians occupy Dalmatia.
	331	Constantine II., Constans and Constan- tius II. joint emperors.	64	Division of the monarchy between Clovis'	827	The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert,
	000	Nephilas Meso-Gothic gospels.	514	four sons. Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constanti-		king of Wessex, becomes king of all England.
	338 340	Death of Eusebius. Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.		nople.	\$30	Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.
	347	Synod of Sardica.	519	Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.	839-	-'40 Louis separates Germany from France.
		Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388). -'52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by	527	Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome.	840	Charles the Bald King of France.
	"25d	Constantius. Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).		Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.		German princes assert their independ- ence.
	357	Victory of Julian over the Alamanni	529	Justinian Code published. Belisarius conquers Africa.	844	Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis di- vide the empire.
	361	at Argentoratum (Strasburg). Julian emperor.	534 538	The Franks appear in Italy.		Spain ravaged by the Northmen.
		Julian recalls the banished bishops, and	539	Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.	846 848	The Saracens sack Rome. Brittany becomes independent.
	363	proclaims general religious toleration. Persian War.	544	Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).	850	Russian monarchy established by Ruric.
		Julian killed.	545 547	The Turks enter Asia. Northumbria founded in Britain.		?) Scots and Picts united under Kenneth. Northmen pillage France.
	364	Jovian emperor. Valentinian and Valens joint emperors.	550	The Angles form the Heptarchy-Anglia,	865	Russians attack Constantinople.
		Final division of the empire.	552	Deira, Mercia, etc. Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy	867	Bassillian Dynasty founded at Constanti- nople.
	301-	-'69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots.	00-	by the imperial generals Narses and	869	Ecumenical Council of Constantinopie,
		The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.	554	Belisarius. Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.	871	(Latin Church.) The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Mer-
		Death of Athanasius. War with the Quadi.	558	Clotaire sole ruler in France.		ton.
		Gratian emperor of the West with Val- entinian II.	560	Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?). Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide	010	Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iuigo.
		Invasion of the Huns.		the kingdom between them. St. Colomba lands in Scotland.	875	Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is
	376	Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.	562 563	Constantinople destroyed by fire.		poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physi- cian.
	377	Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?).	564	History of Gildas (?). Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes	875-	-1154 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Louis II. King of France.
	378 379	Constantinople threatened by the Goths. Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the		King of Kent.	878	Alfred the Great driven from England.
		East.	568	Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of	879	Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Greek Church.)
	381	Second General Council held at Con- stantinople.		Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.		Danes ravage Scotland.
	000	Pagan rites prohibited.	570	Birth of Mohammed (died 632). Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the		Paris attacked by Northmen. Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire.
		Alaric King of the Goths. Revolt of Maximus in Britain.	011	Britons.	000	Alfred of England founds Oxford, and
	390	Final suppression of Paganism.	581	Paris mostly destroyed by fire. Selavonians ravage Thrace.	10.00	establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the
		Massacre at Thessalonica. Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.	584	Franks invade Italy and are repelled.	9.2F*	country and causes surveys of the King-
	393 394	Honorius Emperor of the West. Theodosius master of the whole Roman		The Mayors of the palace the real rul- ers in France.	- 895	dom. Alfred's translations.
		world.	586	Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.	896	The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome.
	395	Death of Theodosius. Arcadius emperor of the East.	590	Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I. Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope. The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun	901	Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes. Death of Alfred the Great.
Contract of the local division of the local		The Huns invade the eastern provinces.	595	The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun	904	Russia invades Greek Empire under
	395	Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).	597	Italy. St. Augustine arrives in England.	907	Oleg. The Russians receive tribute, from Con-
		Alarie in Greece	598	Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Chris-		stantinople. Asser's life of Alfred written.
		Stilicho attains chief power under Hono- rius.	600	tianity. Italy ravaged by Sclavonians.		Death of Louis the Child, last of the
	396	The Britons ask aid of Honorius against	603	Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back. The Persians make conquests in Syria,	912	German Carolingians. Rollo the Northman becomes Robert,
	397	the Picts and Scots. Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose	ULL.	Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege		Duke of Normandy.
-	398	of Milan. Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople	612	Jews persecuted in Spain.	918-	-'34 Henry I., the Fowler, reigns in Ger- many; conquers the Huns, Danes, Van-
		(died 407).	613	Clotaire II. King of France. Jerusalem captured by Persians.	0.21	dals and Bohemians.
		Alaric ravages Italy. Battle of Pollentia.	614 622	Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and en-	928	Italy invaded by the Burgundians. Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Em-
		Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.	1. 1995 20	ters Medina. The Hegira or Arab emigration-not		pire. Athelstan ravages Scotland.
	406	The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.		flight as commonly translated.	934	Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.
and the second	409	The Roman legions recalled from Britam;	628	Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.	936	Otho the Great, in Germany. Athelstan wins a great victory over the
-	410	final withdrawal about 418. Sack of Rome by Alaric.		Revises and publishes the Salic and Ri-		Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first
		Death of Alarie	620	Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as	939	King of England. Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Ca-
	412	Pelagius begins to preach about this time. Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485).		prince and prophet.		pet, Count of Paris.
-	414	Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placida, daughter of Theo-	632	Death of Mohammed. His religion spreads through Persia.	944 951	Malcolm I. in Scotland.
		docine the Great	634	The Koran published.		Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the
		Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.	638	Syria occupied by Saracens. Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of	978	West; Italy and Germany united. Otho II. invades France.
and the second second	420	Death of St. Jerome.	000	France. Omar institutes the new Moslem Calen-	979	Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.
and the		Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and his-		den		
Predition of	423	torian, flourished.		dar.	982	Battle of Basientello; Otho III. of Ger-
Contract of		torian, flourished. Death of Honorius at Ravenna.	640 642	Alexandrian Library burnt.		many defeated by Greeks and Saracens.
	425	torian, flourished. Death of Honorius at Ravenna. Administration of Etius begins, lasting	642	Alexandrian Library burnt. In Britain the Mercians defeat the Berni- cians.	987	many defeated by Greeks and Saracens. Hugh Capet becomes King of France. Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil
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1	1104	Crusaders capture Acre.	1260	Ottocar wars with H
	1106	Milan becomes a free republic. Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and	1262- 1263 1265	Ottocar wars with H -'68 Barons' War in Ottocar inherits Cori The first regular Pan
	1107 1108	gains Normandy. Alexander I., Scotland. Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of		meets. Birth of Dante; died
	1110	France. Henry V. of Germany invades Italy. Henry V. marries Matilda of England.	1266 1268	Naples and Sicily co of Anjou. Ninth Crusade, by 1
	1116	University of Bologna founded. Euclid translated into English.	1270	ward, Prince of V Louis IX, dies at Car
	$\frac{1119}{1120}$	Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable. Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.	1271 1272	Philip III. (the Hard The English quit Palo Reign of Edward
	1122	Shipwreck of Prince William. Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.	1414	Crowned Nov. 20. Ottocar declines the
	$\frac{1124}{1125}$	David I. King of Scotland. Era of the glory of Venice. Victories	1273	Germany. Randolph, Count of
	$1132 \\ 1135$	over the Eastern Empire. Arnold of Brescia. Stephen becomes King of England.	1274	Emperor of Germa to acknowledge him Navarre passes to the
	1100	Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daugher, Maud, disputes the crown: civil war ensues. Louis VI, grants letters of franchise to		France. Rudolph makes war
0.00	1138	cities and towns. Empress Maud's partisans defeated at	1275	gains Austria, Cori Wars of Robert Brue for the crown of Sc
	1139	the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22. Portugal becomes a kingdom.	1276 1277 1278	House of Hapsburg, Rule of the Visconti, Ottocar slain at the
		Maud lands in England, and defeats Ste- phen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141,	1282	Sicilian Vespers, ma by the French.
	$\frac{1143}{1144}$	Moors rebel in Spain. Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors.	1000	Crusade against Arag pelled.
	1146	Wars of the Lombard cities. Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France	1283 1285 1286	Wales subjected to 1 Philip IV. (the Fair Kenigsberg made the
		and Conrad III. of Germany are de- feated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148. Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.	1287	Jews banished from
	1147	Mand is defeated by Scephen, and fettres	1288 1289	Nicholas IV. Pope. Second invasion of t
	1150	to France. Arthurian Legends published.	1291	Mamelukes take Acre Christian power in S Scotland subdued by
	1152	Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.	1296 1297	Scotland subdued by Sir William Wallace pendence of Scotlar
	1153	Maud concludes a peace with Stephen. Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.	1000	Revolt of Scotland.
	1154	Frederick Barbarossa invades Italy. Henry II., King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.	1299	Battle of Falkirk; defeated by Edward Osman I. establishes
		Adrian IV. Pope. Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in	1300 1301	Moscow becomes the
7.2	1156	England, Margraviate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I. War of Guelphs and Ghibellines.	1301	Philip IV. quarrels w Charles of Valois in First convocation of
	$\frac{1161}{1162}$	War of Guelphs and Ghibellines. Barbarossa destroys Milan.	1303	France. Edward I. invades S
	1163	Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.	1305 1306	William Wallace exec Robert Bruce crowned
	1165	William the Lion, King of Scotland. Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.	1307	land. Edward II. crowned, England.
	1167	Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome. The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.	1307-	-'14 Philip suppresses lar, and burns th
	1169 1170	University of Paris founded. Thomas a Becket murdered in England December 29.	1308	Paris. Pope Clement V. rem France.
	1172	The Sultan Saladin makes great con-		Albert I., of Austria due the Swiss, wh
	1176	Ireland conquered by the English. Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.	1309 1310	der William Tell. ( The Swiss revolt succe Henry VII subdues
		Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.	1313	Henry VII, subdues Louis V, and Freder tend for the Germa
	1180	Glanvil Chief Justice of England. Philip II. (Augustus) King of France. Glanvil makes a digest of English law.	1314	Birth of Boccaccio; Battle of Bannockbu der Robert Bruce,
	1181 1183	Peace of Constance establishes the free		under Edward. Louis IV. King of (
	1185	cities of Italy. Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.	1315-	Union of France and -'25 Insurrection of E
	1187 1189	Saladin seizes Jerusalem. Third Crusade by England, France and	1010	The Swiss totally def Morgarten.
		Germany. Siege of Acre begun. Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.	1316	John I., a posthumou King, dies at the a Philip II. (the Long)
	1190	Terrible massacre of Jews in London. Frederick I. (Barbarossa), drowned.	1321 1322	Battle of Muchldorf
		Order of Teutonic Knights established. Henry V. invades Italy.	1324	Frederick. Charles IV. King of I Birth of John Wickli
3	1191	University of Oxford founded. Richard I. joins the Crusades.	1324 1326 1327	Germany invaded by Edward III. crowned,
		Acre captured. Jerusalem opened to pilgrim. Kingdom of Cyprus founded.		England. Independence of Scotl
	1192	Kingdom of Cyprus founded. 2 Artois annexed to France. Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner	1328	200,000 Moors brought King of Grenada. Charles the Fair, of
		Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000. Richard defeats Saladin.	1020	VI., of the House Ivan I. rules Russia.
	1198	Innocent III. Pope.	1329 1333	David II, King of S The Scots defeated h
	$\frac{1199}{1200}$	John becomes King of England, May 27. University of Salamanca founded.		don Hill.
	1202	Fourth Crusade: capture of Zora.	1337	War between France Birth of Froissart; d
	1203	Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.	1339 1340	First Doge of Genoa
	1204	Normandy lost to England. Latins possess and divide Greece.	1040	Birth of Gerhard Gro Battle of Tarifa in bly defeated by Al
	1207 1208	Albigensian Crusade. Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.	1346	tile. Battle of Crecy; Fr
	1209	England interdicted by the Pope. French Crusade against the Albegeoise.		routed by the Eng III., and the Black
	1210	Inquisition established. War between Venice and Genoa,		Battle of Durban, in Battle of Neville's C

- A. D.
  1086 Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077. Burno founds Carthusians.
  1087 William II. crowned King of England.
  1088 Urban II. Pope.
  1090 Mantua taken by Henry IV.
  1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
  The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.
  1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.
  William of Malmesbury.
  1096 First Crusade begun.
  Verse Edda compiled (?).
  1098 War between France and England.
  1090 Death of the Cid. Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouil-lon.
  1100 Henry I. crowned King of England. Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws.
  1104 Crusaders capture Aere.
- A. D.
  1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.
  1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.
  1241 Prose Edda.
  1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptschak.
  1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Alexander Newski.
  1245 The Hanseatic League formed.
  1246 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hurgarians.
  1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England. Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years. Mamelukes rule Egypt.
  1253 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.
  1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Aus-trian Provinces.
  1259 Kubla Kahn builds Pekin.
  1260 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.
  1262—'68 Barons' War in England.
  1263 The first regular Parliament of England meets. Birth of Dante; died 1321.

  - l 1321. onquered by Charles

  - Louis IX. and Ed-Wales. rrthage. dy) King of France. lestine. I. of England;
  - Imperial Crown of
  - Hapsburg, chosen any; Ottocar refuses he royal family of

  - upon Ottocar, and inthia and Styria. ce and John Baliol cotland.

  - cotland. of Austria, founded. , Milan. battle of Marshfeld. assacre of Sicilians on; the French ex-

  - England. r) King of France. e capital of Prussia. England.

  - he Morgols.

  - e. Syria destroyed. England. fights for the inde-nd.
  - Bruce and Douglas the Turkish Em-

  - eapital of Russia. vith the Pope. Italy. States-General in
  - Seotland.
  - uted. d as King of Scot-
  - July 8, King of
  - the Knights Temp-e Grand Master at
  - loves to Avignon, in
  - a, attempts to sub-to have revolted un-(?) ressful.
  - ressful. the Lombards. rick of Austria con-an Empire. died 1375. un; the Scots, un-defeat the English

  - Germany. d Navarre. English Barons. Teat the Austrians at

  - us son of Louis X., age of four days. ) King of France.
  - ; Louis V. defeats

  - France. liffe; died 1384. 'Turks. I, Jan. 25, King of
  - land. t from Africa by the France, dies; Philip of Valois, reigns.

  - . Scotland. by Edward at Hali-
- and Flanders. died 1401. a appointed. oot; died 1380. Spain; Moors terri-lphonso XI., of Cas
  - ench, under Philip, glish, under Edward k Prince.

- Establishment of the Saracen kingdom er Cordova.
  714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.
  716 Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.
  718 Leon and Asturias formed into a King-dom by Pelays, who checks the con-muests of the Saracens in Spain.
- Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of

454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.	dom by Pelays, who checks the con-		beth.	1200	England interdicted by the Pope. French Crusade against the Albegeoise.	de la	III., and the Black Prince.
455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.	quests of the Saracens in Spain. 720 The Saracens are defeated at Constanti-	1040	Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.		Inquisition established.		Battle of Durban, in Scotland. Battle of Neville's Cross,
Intercession of Leo. 457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.	nople.		The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain.		War between Venice and Genoa. Battle of Muret: defeat of Albigenses.	1347	The English take Calais.
460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?).	Charles Martel created Duke of France.		Danes driven from Scotland.	1210	Interdict of England removed.		Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes
461-°67 Rule of Ricimer.	The Saracens invade France. 730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Em-	1042	The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward the Confessor, King of England.	1214	Alexander II. of Scotland.	1949	a democracy in Rome. University of Prague founded.
Severus nominal emperor. 462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain	peror Leo.		Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.		French defeat Germans at Bouvines.		Dauphiny annexed to France.
and Gaul.	732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing de-		Russians defeated before Constantinople.	1210	Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30		The black death in England.
465 Great fire at Constantinople.	feat of the Saracens by the Franks.		Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.		times.	1350	Order of the Garter instituted by Ed-
I ten Disti of Doothing (died 020).	739 Charles Martel conquers Provence. 746 Slavic settlements in Grecian Pelopon-	1052	War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.		Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).	1852	ward and John II., King of France. Marino Faliero at Venice.
475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).	nesus.	1058	Moors expelled from Italy.	1216	Henry III. becomes King of England, October 28,	1353	Turks enter Greece.
476 Odoacer captures and sacks nome and	747 Carloman of France abdicates.		Macbeth defeated and slain.	1217	Fifth crusade by Germans and Hun-	1354	Rienzi slain at Rome.
headman hind of Halv.	752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.	1060	Malcolm III, of Scotland, Philip I., the Fair, King of France,		garians.	1390	Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000 English defeat 60,000 French; the
Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.	754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.	1000	Lambert of Herzfeld.		Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.		Black Prince takes John II. captive to
Close of the period of Land	755 Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.		Jerusalem captured by the Turks.	1222	Matthew Paris born. The Teutonic Knights undertake the con-		London, where he dies.
	Abderahman I, becomes King of Cordova, 756 Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of	1066	William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.		quest of Poland.		Charles IV., of Germany, signs the
	Rome.	1.00	Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is	1223	Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.		Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806.
	760 Insurrection of Toledo.	1.1	crowned King of England, January 6.	1001	Louis VIII. King of France. Louis frees his serfs.	1358	Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France.
	768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman,	12.20	Death of Harold. William I., the Norman, crowned King,		St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of	1360	Peace of Bretigny, between English and French.
	who rule in France and Germany.	13.8	December 25.		France.	1361	Italy overrun by the Free Lances.
	771 Charlemagne reles alone.	1070	The feudal system introduced in Eng-	1227	Gregory IX. Pope. Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.		Turks enter Greece.
	772-'85 Charlemagne, after a severe strug- gle, conquers the Saxons; they em-	1 70-7	land. Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.		The Inquisition begun.	1362	The English language ordered to be used
Madianal History	brace Christianity.	10.1	Hereward in the Isle of Ely.	1229	Ten years' truce with the Sultan.	1363	in legal proceedings, England. Austria acquires the Tyrol.
Medieval History	774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after con-	1073	Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.		Jerusalem restored to the Christians. Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem.	1364	Charles V. (the Wise) King of France,
	quering the Lombards.	the state of	Gregory VII. establishes universal sov- ereignty of the papacy, and reforms		Albigenses defeated in France.		Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the	778 Battle of Roncesvalles. Beginning of the age of chivalry.	1.1	abuses in the Church.		University of Cambridge founded.	1366	Treaty between Austria and Bohemia. H. Van Eyck, painter, born.
Franks. 477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.	Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades	1111	Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title.		Fall of Hubert de Burgh.	1367	The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.
480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).	Spain.		Odericus Vitalis. Justice of the Peace appointed.	1233	Wars between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and	1369	Empire of Tamerlane founded.
481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgie	785 Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, be- come Christians.		Henry IV, submits and does penance.		other cities by Ferdinand III.	1370	Langland's "Piers Plowman." Pope Gregory XI, goes to Avignon,
Gaul. 485 Proclus, philosopher, died.	787 The Danes land in England.	1081	Italy invaded by the Germans.		The Mongolians invade Russia.	1371	Stuart line begins with Robert II. of
486 Battle of Soissons.	791-'96 Charlemagne establishes the Margra-	1084	Henry IV. takes Rome. The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there,	1236	War between the Emperor and the Lom- bard League.		Scotland.
Clovis I. defeats the Gauls.	viate of Austria. Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain:	12.5	in 1085.	1237	The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in	1374	Death of Petrarch. Rebellion against the Pope.
489 Ostrogoths invade Italy. 491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.	· independence of Christians established.	1.	Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.		battle.	1375	Death of Boccaccio.
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#### SUPPLEMENT XIII.

A. D. 1377 Richard H. King of England, June 22. Papacy restored to Rome.	A. D. 1475 Birth of Sir John Fortescue. 1476 Battle of Murten.	A. D 1522	First Scotch invasion of England, The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	A. D. 1553	Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.	A. D. 1595 Shakespeare's poems first issued. 1596 Capture of Cadiz by Essex.
1380 Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Rus- sia, defeats the Tartars. Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible pub-	1477 Russian war with Tartars. Artons and Burgundy united to France by Maximillian's marriage.	1523			Trade between England and Russia be- gun by the "Russian Company." Servetus burnt by Calvin.	University of Barcellona founded. Birth of Descartes; died 1850. 1597 Bacon's essays published.
lished. Thomas A. Kempis born. Russia wars with the Tartars.	Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576. 1478 Duke of Clarence murdered. 1479 Union of Aragon and Castile, under		Honduras conquered by the Spaniards. Verazzani's discoveries in North Amer- ica.	1554	Birth of Hooker; died 1600. Birth of Spenser; died 1599. Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dud-	1598 Death of Philip II., of Spain. Philip III. King; he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.
Charles VL, King of France. 1881 Watt Tyler's insurrection in London crushed.	Ferdinand and Isabella. Great invasion of Russía by Tartars. 1480 Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.	$1524 \\ 1525$	Birth of Rousard; died 1586. Settlement of New France (Canada). Battle of Pavia.		ley beheaded. Mary marries Philip of Spain,	The Netherlands ceded to Austria. Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455. 1382 "Legend of Good Women," England. 1383 The Tartars burn Moscow.	Mohammed II. takes Otranto. 1481 Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.		Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V. Peasants' War in Germany.		Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586. Persecution of Protestants in England. Siberia discovered. Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in Eng-	Irish rebellion of O'Niel, or Tyrone; de- feat of the English at Blackwater. Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to
1385 Death of John Wyckliffe, 1386 John of Ghaunt in Spain, Battle of Lempach; defeat of the Aus-	<ul> <li>1482 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.</li> <li>Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.</li> <li>1483 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.</li> </ul>		Albert of Brandenburg, embraces Luth- eranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Fief of Poland.	1555	land. The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Cranmer burned at the	conquer Canada, in which he fails. The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
trians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold. 1387 German Empire divided.	Edward V. made King of England; April 8 murdered in the Tower.	1526	Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hun- gary to Austria. Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.		stake. Philip II. rules in Holland. Religious peace of Augsburg.	Bodleian founded. 1599 Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons. Birth of Vandyck, painter: died 1641.
Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1448. 1388 Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburne, between Scots and English.	Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25. Charles VIII. King of France. Birth of Luther; died 1546.		Selim I. defeats the Hungarians. Mongol dynasty founded in India. Tyndale's new Testament published.	1556	Bale's "King John" issued. Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.	Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660.
1389 Margaret of Norway. 1390 The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia. Robert III. King of Scotland.	<ul> <li>1484 Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville.</li> <li>1485 Bosworth Field.</li> </ul>	1527	Germans capture Rome. Papal war. Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in		Philip II. King of Spain. Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Ger- many.	
The Canterbury Tales published. J. Van Eyck, painter, born. 1392 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.	August 22, death of Richard I. Henry VII. crowned. 1486 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of		Spain. Death of Machiavelli. Birth of Camoens; died 1579.	1557	Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindoostan. Spain at war with France.	
1395 Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades Russia. The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries. 1396 Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Ba-	Edward IV. B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope. 1487 The Court of the Star Chamber insti-	1528	Sackville, earliest dramatist, born. Narvaez's expedition to Florida coast. Constable Bourbon at Rome.		Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory. Alva takes Rome.	Modern History.
jazet I., defeat the Hungarian Chris- tians. 1397 Persecution of the Wycklifites or Lol-	tuted in England. Province joined to France. 1488 War between Russia and Sweden. The Your of the Quard experied in	1529	James V., of Scotland, reigns. Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588. Diet at Spiers, Germany.	1992	Calais retaken by the French. Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphine.	1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders. The Dutch East India Company char- tered with a capital of \$360,000.
lards, Union of Calmar, 1399 Henry IV, crowned King of England,	The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England. 1490 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.		Turks invade Austria. France and Spain sign treaty of peace at Cambria.	1550	Elizabeth accedes to English throne, No- vember 17. Re-establishes the Church of England.	Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussae, Canada. Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died
Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded. 1400 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.	1491 Charles VIII, marries Anne of Brittany, Alexander VI, Pope, Sevnigorod defeats and annihilates the Tartars.	1530	Sir Thomas More, Chancellor. The Augsburg Confession published. Persecution of Protestants begun in France.		Francis II. King of France. Treaty of Cateau-Cambreris signed. William Cecil Secretary in England. Charles IX. King of France; regency of	1669. Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died 1682.
Death of Chaucer and Froissart. 1401 Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.	1492 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, De-		Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey. Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.	1000	Catherine de Medici. The Geneva Bible issued. Birth of Southwell; died 1596.	Portuguese introduce tobacco into In- dia. 1801 Execution of the Earl of Essex, Febru-
1402 Battle of Angora; Timour Le Tartar de- feats the Turks and captures Bajazet I. Masaccio, painter, born.	eember 6. Ferdinand conquers Grenada and de- stroys the Moorish power in Spain.	1531	Italy conquered by Charles V. Russia makes peace with the Tartars. League of Smalkald formed by Protes-		Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain. Birth of Bacon; died 1626.	ary 25. Alleged discovery of Australia by Portu- guese.
1405 Prince James of Ecotland captured. 1406 Albany, regent, in Scotland. 1407 France interdicted by the Pone	Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII. Henry sells the sovereignty of France.		tant princes. First European Colony in South Amer- ica.		Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland. Religious wars in France. Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.	1602 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated. Champlain's first expedition to the St.
Pope by council of Pisa. Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa. 1410 Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor	Warbeck's insurrection: quelled in 1498. Spanish persecution of the Jews. 1493 Treaty of Barcelona, between France		San Vincente founded. Royal printing press established in France.		Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise. Russia and Sweden unite against Poland. Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Hu-	Lawrence. 1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English
of Germany. 1411 University of St. Andrews founded. Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat	and Spain. League between Russia and Denmark. Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.	1532	Elliot's "Governor" issued. Death of Zwingle; born 1484. France annexes Brittany.	1563	guenots. Guise killed at the siege of Orleans. Temporary peace with the Huguenots.	Crown, as James I. Union of England and Scotland, March 4. 1604 First settlements in Nova Scotla by
1412 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter. 1413 Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of	1494 Charles VII, invades Italy and conquers Naples. Lollards persecuted in England.		Conquest of Peru begins. Calvin at Geneva. Ivan I., Czar, noted for his cruelty.		The Escurial Palace of Spain founded. Tusser's Bucolics issued. Birth of Drayton; died 1631. Maximillian II. King of Germany.	Acadians. Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded. Hampton Court Conference.
England. 1414 Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII. deposed.	<ul> <li>1495 Poynings' Act in Ireland.</li> <li>1496 Naples lost to Charles.</li> <li>Spain accrues to Austria by the marriage</li> </ul>		Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn. Birth of Montague; died 1592.	1564	Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.	<ul> <li>1605 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.</li> <li>1606 Great fire in Constantinople. Matins at Moscow.</li> </ul>
Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany. 1415 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, un-	of Philip I. with the heiress of Ara- gon and Castile. 1497 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and	<mark>1</mark> 534	The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded. The Anabaptist war; they capture Mun- ster.	1565	Birth of Galileo; died 1640. The Tuileries, Paris, begun. Philip establishes the Inquisition in Hol-	Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred. Liberty of worship given to Protestants,
der Henry V., defeat 50,000 French. John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund. 1416 The partisans of Huss take up arms;	surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3. 1498 Louis XII. King of France. 1499 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.		Henry VIII. is styled "Head of the Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom.		land. Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darn- ley.	in Australia observed by the Dutch. Silk and other manufactures introduced
a severe war ensues. 1417 Cobham burnt. 1419 The Hussites take Prague.	Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain.		Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland.		St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Mel- endez. Confederacy of "Guenx" (beggars) against Philip's cruelty.	into France. Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria. Birth of Corneille; died 1684.
1420 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French	Swiss Confederacy independent. Perkin Warbeck executed. 1500 Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26. Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil,		Foundation of Jesuit order. Comeggio died; born 1493. Execution of Sir Thomas More, in Eng-	1567	Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9. Religious wars resumed in France;	1607 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Warr. 1608 Quebec founded by Champlain.
erown; birth of John Wessel. 1422 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England. Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.	May 3. 1501 Brasle and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation.		land. Cartier's second voyage, enters and names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal.		Huguenots defeated at St. Denis. Alva enters the Netherlands. Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of conjvance.	John Sigismund created Elector of Bran- denburg and Duke of Prussia. Ulster settlements made by the English.
1423 James I. reigns in Scotland. 1425 War between Milan and Venice. The Paston Letters.	Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola. 1502 Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Chris- tianity.		Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and con- quers adjacent country. California supposed to have been discov-		Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdi- cates in favor of her son. James VI., Earl of Murray, regent.	Birth of John Milton; died 1674. 1609 Truce of Antwerp; independence of united provinces of Holland.
1429 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, de- feats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in	Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of		ered by an expedition fitted out by Cortez under Grijalva. Cromwell, vicar-general in England.	1568	Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 13, and seeks shelter in England.	Moriscoes expelled from Spain by Philip III. The Douay Bible first issued.
France except Calais. Charles VIII. King of France. 1430 Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in Decem-	the islands; discovers and names Por- to Bello, November 2. 1503 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.		Suppression of monasteries in England. Coverdale's Bible issued. Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.	1569	Bishop's Bible issued. Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Mou- contour.	Peace between Spain and the Dutch, Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River, Champlain's discoveries in Canada,
Amurath II. conquers Macedonia. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.	Louis XII., of France, invades Spain. Portuguese in India. Birth of Wyatt; died 1542.	1536	Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden. Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries.		Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put down. Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgo-	Virginia obtains a new charter. Hawkins at Mogul Court. King James drives the Irish from UI-
The Medici at Florence. 1431 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen. 1433 Lisbon the capital of Portugal.	Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575. 1504 Death of Queen Isabella of Spain. Brazil explored by Americus Vespucius.		Jane Seymour. The Portuguese granted Macao, China. The Boulevards, Paris, commenced.		rod, Russia. Hungary definitely annexed to Austria. Murray murdered; Lennox becomes	ster and divides the land between Eng- land and Scotland. 1610 "King James' Version" of the Bible
Council of Basle. Birth of Thomas Malory. 1435 Treaty of Arras, between France and	Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, No- vember 7. 1505 Birth of John Knox; died 1572.		English suppression of the monasteries. Death of Jane Seymour. Pilgrimage of Grace.		regent. Birth of Kepler; died 1630. Spain allied with Venice and the Pope	completed. Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici Regent.
Burgundy. Sicily and Naples united. End of Hussite wars.	1506 Death of Columbus, May 20; he was treated with the basest ingratitude by	1539	Adoption of the six articles, England. First edition of Cromwell's Bible pub- lished.	•	Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crip- pled.	Louis XIII. King of France. The Palais-Royal, Paris, built. 1611 The title of Baronet created by James I.
War of Turks with Venice. 1436 Invention of Printing by Guttenberg. 1437 James I., of Scotland, murdered.	the Spanish Government. Buchanan born; died 1582. Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Hol-	1540	Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy. Execution of Cromwell. Greece subjected to the Ottoman Em-		Moseow, Russia, burned by the lartars, Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent, Rebellion of William of Orange against	Champlain returns to America, founds Montreal, and is in supreme command in Canada.
James II. becomes King. Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bo- hemia and Hungary, and is made Em-	land. Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552. Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon.		pire. Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves, January 6; divorced July 9; marries		Philip's tyranny. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24.	Issue of the English Bible, "King James" Version." Carr, afterwards Somerset, favorite in England.
peror of Germany. 1438 University of Florence founded. The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, because	<ul> <li>1508 League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximillian, against Venice.</li> <li>1509 Henry VIII. King of England; he mar- rice Catherine of Amery</li> </ul>		Catherine Howard, August S. James V., of Scotland, dies. Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; re- gency of Cardinal Beaton.		Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite, of Valois. Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.	1612 Mathias becomes Emperor of Germany. English factories established in India. Virginia receives a third charter.
Austria, becomes Emperor of Ger- many. 1439 Council of Florence. Title of Emperor limited to the Aus-	ries Catherine of Aragon. Venice stripped of its Italian possessions. 1510 Russia again invaded by Tartars. Execution of Dudley and Empson.		gency of Cardinal Beaton. Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577. Birth of Gilbert (magnetism); died 1603. Orellana sails down the Amazon to the		Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois. Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637. Elizabeth, of England, declines the sov-	Death of Prince Henry. 1613 Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia.
1442 Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hun- garians.	Ojedo founds San Sebastian. 1511 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.	1541	sea. Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled, De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.		ereignty of Holland. Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642. Ghent pacified.	Michael Fedorvoitz Czar. Champlain explores the Ottawa River, Canada.
1443 Battle of Nissa; Turks again defeated. 1445 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci. The Arabian Knights issued (?).	Velasquez subdues Cuba. 1512 Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janis- saries.	1542	Catherine Howard executed. Henry VIII, takes the title of King of Ireland.		Provinces in Holland unite against Spain. Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.	The Overbury murder, England. Louis XIII, assumes the exercise of the Government.
1447 Nicholas V. Pope. Duke of Gloucester murdered. 1449 The Cforzas at Milan.	Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast. Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.	1543	Roberval's expedition to the St. Law- rence. Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age	1576	Frobisher enters San Francisco Bay, The Holy Catholic League organized. Birth of Burton; died 1640.	Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries Frederic, Elector of Palatine. 1614 English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.
Alphonso V, at Aragon, Peacock's "Repressor." 1450 Jack Cade's insurrection.	Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594. Navarre annexed to Spain. 1513 England invades France.		of fourteen. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr. Death of Copernicus; born 1473.	1577	Birth of Fletcher; died 1625. Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626. League of Utrecht.	New Amsterdam, now New York, built by the Dutch. Smith explores the New England coast.
Early English Ballads. Birth of Dunoar: died 1530. 1451 University of Glasgow ?ounded.	Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat. Scotland invades England.	1544	Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy. France at war with England and Spain. English invasion of France under Henry		Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence. Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed.	Dutch settlements in New Jersey, Napier's Logarithms. 1615 Villier's Duke of Buckingham, favorite.
1452 Earl Douglas murdered by James II. The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.	Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated. Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.		VIII. Birth of Tasso; died 1595. University of Konigsberg founded by	1580	Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas. Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their alle-	1616 The present Tsing Dynasty in China es- tablished by Mantchou Tartars. Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare. Harrar discourse sizulation of blood
1453 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; end of the Eastern Empire. End of the French and English wars. The Margyin Bible issued	Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts. 1514 Wolsey's power begins in England. 1515 Battle of Marigmano	1545	Duke Albert. Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch. Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Pla- conting into a Ducky		giance. English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners	Harvey discovers circulation of blood. 1617 Ladislans, of Poland, marches on Mos- cow. Finland ceded to Sweden.
The Mazarin Bible issued. 1455-71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Ed- ward IV.	1515 Battle of Marignano. Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans. Maximillian I secures the Hungarian	1542	centia into a Duchy. Ascham "Toxophilus." Council of Trent. Death of Martin Luther.		prisoners. Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died 1640. Campian's Leguit commiracy suppressed.	<ul> <li>Finland ceded to Sweden.</li> <li>1618 The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Ba-</li> </ul>
ward 1V. Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.	Maximillian I, secures the Hungarian succession. Francis I, becomes King of France. First English prose history.	1946	Death of Martin Luther. France concludes peace with England. Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scot- land.	1582	Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed, Sante Fe, New Mexico, founded by Es- pejo. Birth of Hugo Grotins; died 1645.	Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Ba- varian League. Sir Walter Raleigh executed. Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; ac-
1457 Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives. 1458 Pius II. Pope at Rome.	Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582. 1516 Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain. Rule of Cardinal Ximenes.		-'52 Charles V., of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted	1584	William of Orange assassinated. Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre,	Australias II., of Fungary, abdicates; ac- cession of Ferdinand II. Australian coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.
1458 Fills H. Fope at Kolle, 1460 Birth of Skelton; died 1528. The Turks conquer Greece. 1461 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of Eng-	Charles I. King of Spain. Accession of the House of Austria, Turks gain Egypt.	1547	Earl of Surrey, England, executed. Death of Henry VIII. Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.		first of Bourbon line. Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to America.	Kepler's Laws published. 1619 Execution of Barneveldt, Holland. The Dutch visit India and establish a
land. Louis XI. King of France. 1462 Ivan, the Great, of Russia, founds the	1517 Europeans first obtain a footing in China, Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.		of the Duke of Somerset. Henry II. King of France. Battle of Pinkey.	1585	Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma. Treaty of Peace between Holland and	united East India Company. 1620 Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
modern Russian Empire. 1463 Turkish war with Venice. Close, of Austria's war with Frederick	Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mex-		Death of Victoria Colonna; born 14 The Smalcadic war. Birth of Cervantes; died 1616		England. Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island set- tlements.	Puritans arrive at Plymouth, "Great Patent" to Virginia company is- sued.
III. 1464 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis.	ican coast. Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.	1540 1549	Hall's Chronicle issued.	1586	Davis Strait discovered by Davis. Battle of Zutphen.	Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River. Navarre annexed to France.
1467 Birth of Erasmus; died 1536. 1468 The Coventary mysteries. 1470'92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished.	Birth of Surrey; died 1547. 1518 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain.	1550	erset. John Knox's Scotch reformation. Udal, earliest English comedy.	1587	Sir Philip Sydney killed. Birth of Beaumont; died 1616. Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.	1621 Spain and Holland at War. Philip IV. King of Spain. The Dutch West India Company formed.
1471 League of Italian cities against the Turks. William Caxton establishes first English	1519 Cortez lands in Mexico. Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.	1551 1552	Birth of Coke; died 1634. Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published. The Book of Common Prayer published	1588	Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Frotheringay Castle. Assassination of the Duke of Guise and	1622 Seldom and Pym imprisoned. Birth of Moliere: died 1673.
printing-press. Battle of Tewkesbury. Warwick, king-maker.	1520 "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII. Balboa passes through Magellen's		in England. Duke of Somerset beheaded. Metz successfully defended by the Duke		his brother, by order of the King. Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.	<ul> <li>1623 New Hampshire first settled.</li> <li>First edition of Shakespeare's works.</li> <li>1624 Richelieu's reforms, begins with the</li> </ul>
Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528. 1473 Birth of Copernicus. Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and	Straits. 1521 Battle of Razau; Russia defeats Poland. Martin Luther excommunicated at the Dist of Wiener		of Guise. Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passan. Massacre of Cazan, Russia.	1590	Battle of Ivry. Henry IV. defeats the League. Barnevaldt, grand Pensionary of Hol-	finances. England declares war with Spain. 1625 Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Hol-
sculptor; died 1556. 1474 Birth of Ariosto; died 1538. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isa-	Diet of Worms. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Henry VIII., styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.	1553	Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618. Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of	$     \begin{array}{r}       1591 \\       1592     \end{array} $	land. Birth of Herrick; died 1674. Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.	land. Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary. Accession of King Charles I., of Eng-
, bella, of Leon and Castile. 1475 Edward IV. invades France. Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.	France and Spain at war. 1522 Cortez made governor of Mexico by		Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6. Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title	1593	Birth of Quarles; died 1644. Birth of Gassendi; died 1655. Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith. Burth of Shirley; died 1666.	land; he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France. Huguenot uprising.
	Charles V.		title.	1994	Birth of Shirley; died 1666.	1626 Death of Lord Bacon.

#### SUPPLEMENT XIV.

		ANCIEN	<b>Г</b> , <b>М</b>	EDIEVAL' AND MODERN	HIS	STORY.		
1627 War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy.	165	6 Jamaica conquered.		French and Indians rayage New England	1718	3 Treaty of Utrecht between the great	1746	Total defeat of the Pretender, at Cullo-
Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns. Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for coloniz- ing Canada.	165	7 Convention gives Cromwell power to ap- point his successor. Death of Admiral Blake.		frontier. Canadian expedition fails. The Toleration Act passes Parliament.		powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne.		den, April 16. Victories of Marshal Saxe.
The company of one hundred associates formed.	165	8 Accession of Leopold I. in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard		Iroquois lay waste the Island of Mon- treal.		Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England, Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of	14	Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia. French and English struggle for pos- session of India.
War between England and France. Birth of Brossnet; died 1704.	165	Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.		Frontenac again made Governor of Can- ada.		Milan given to the Emperor of Austria. Barcelona, Spain, besieged.	1747	Capture of Madras by the French. The French invade Flanders.
1628 The Duke of Buckingham assassinated. Rochelle surrenders after a memorable siege.		Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector, Peace of the Pyrenees,	1690	France at war with England. Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.		Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia.		Statdholdership revived in Holland. Execution of Lord Lovat in England, Klopstock's Messiah issued.
Petition of Right, England. Massachusetts Bay settled.	1660	0 The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the mon-	1050	French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York. Massacre of Salmon Falls.		Peter takes the title of Emperor of Rus- sia. Birth of Sterne; died 1768.	1748	Birth of David, painter; died 1825. The Peace of Aix la Chapelle.
Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.		archy re-established. Birth of Stahl; died 1734.	1.8	British colonies in America resolve to	1714	Death of Queen Anne. George I. becomes King of England,	1110	The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan.
1629 English seize French possessions in Can- ada, Champlain made prisoner and sent to		1 Death of Mazarin. Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in		invade Canada. Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the. British fleet,		Aug. 1. Hanovarian succession begins.	1749	France takes a part of Flanders. De La Jouquille becomes governor of
England. Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay	1.1	Birth of De Foe: died 1781.		Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.		Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the Netherlands. Birth of Whitefield; died 1770.		Canada. French encroach upon Nova Scotia. Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
Company. Edict of Restitution.		The Royal Palace at Versailles com- menced; court opened there in 1672.		William III. lands in Ircland, June 10. Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James de-	1715	Birth of Gluck; died 1787. 5 Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of		Birth of Laplace; died 1827. Birth of Playfair; died ——.
1650 The city of Boston founded. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in- vades Germany.	166:	2 Terrible carthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.	1691	French invasion of Spain.		Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and	1750	Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Sa-		Act of Uniformity, May 19, The Church of England restored. Charles marries Catherine of Braganza,		Aragon and Catalonia ravaged. Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty		defeat of the rebels. Landing of the Chevilier at Peterhead,		The first theater in New York opened. Discovery of Pompeli. Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819.
voy. Birth of Dryden; died 1700.	160	May 20. 3 Canada becomes a royal government un-	1692	to rebels. Beginning of the English national debt.		December 22. Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.	1751	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclo-
1632 Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Cath- olics.		der Louis XIV. Earthquake in Canada.		Insurrection in the City of Mexico. Massacre of Glencoe.		Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc. Russia adds Esthonia, Levonia, and a		pedie. Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.	166	Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728. 4 France begins war with Holland. New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; set-	1693	Battles in Steinkirk and Landen. Birth of Bradley; died 1762. Battle of Marsaglia; the Duke of Savoy		large part of Finland to the Empire. Peter visits Germany, Holland and	1752	Birth of James Madison; died 1836. The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Can- ada: he prepares for war with Great
The Cavalier Poets. Birth of Lock; died 1704.		tled at Elizabethtown. The English take New Amsterdam and		defeated by the French under Cafinat. Bank of England established.		France. Occupation of the Morea by Turkey. Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain.		ada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies. The French dispute the claim of Virginia
1633 Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers. Battle of Lutzen ; victory and death of		name it New York. North Carolina settled.		Mary, Queen of England, dies. Dictionary of French Academy issued.		Prussia and Sweden at war. Death of Louis the Great; accession of		to the valley of the Ohio. New style of year introduced into Eng-
Gustavus Adolphus. 1634 French Academy established by Riche-		De Courcelles governor in Canada, War with the Mohawks. 5 Second Dutch war with England.	11	University of Halle founded. Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752. Birth of Voltaire; died 1778.	1716	Louis XV., his grandson. 3 Great era of speculation.		land; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14. The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.
lieu. Spain at war with France, which is in-		Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne. The Great Plague in London.	1695	Birth of Chesterfield; died 1773. Turks again invade Hungary.		George Law's financial schemes. The village charter of Brooklyn first issued. The Septennial Bill passed in England. Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.	1753	Hostilities begin in the American colo- nies; French seize Hudson Bay Com-
vaded. Assassination of Wallenstein.		Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.		Bayle's Dictionary published. Abolition of censorship of the English	1717	New Orleans founded.		pany's trading posts; George Washing- ton sent to St. Pierre.
Ship money levied in England. 1635 Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield.		Canada granted to French West India Company. 3 De Ruyter defeated by Monk.	1000	press. Namur falls. Tripic Church New York and the		Belgrade abandoned by Turkey. The Duke of Savoy becomes King of	1754	Charles III. King of Spain. Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
Rogers Williams driven from Massachu- setts, settles in Rhode Island.	1000	Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.	1697	Trinity Church, New York, founded. Peace of Ryswick. Treaty between England, France, Spain		Sardinia. Peace of Passavowitz. Austria gains additional territory.		Peace between France and England in India. Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows:
"Peath of Champlain. The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.		Great fire in London. The French Academy of Sciences found-		and Holland. Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and		Russia expels the Jesuits. Turkey re-establishes supremacy in		Washington surrenders it to De Vil- liere with honors of war.
1636 University of Urrecht founded. Claius' play of Creation. 1637 Pequod Indian war in Connecticut.	1667	ed. Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadt- holder in Holland.		England, and learns useful trades. Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the		Greece. Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.		Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.
Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada. The Island of Montreal settled.	1.15	First Russian vessel built, Birth of Swift; died 1745,		Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty. End of King William's war.	1719	Battle of Glenshiel. Ostend East India Company founded.	1755	Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians. Defeat of Dieskau at Lake George.
Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money." Prynne fined by Star Chamber.	1665	New York City: 384 houses. Triple Alliance: England, Holland and	1698	Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774. Death of Frontenac.		Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of India. Robinson Crusoe published.		French Acadians taken from their homes. Frontier settlements in New York and
Prynne fined by Star Chamber. Harvard College founded. First settlement at Brooklyn, Long		Sweden united against France. Treaty of Lisbon.		First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to	1720	Sardinia is made a kingdom. Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and		Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians.
Island. 1638 New Haven colony founded.		Spain recognizes Portugal's independ- ence. Russian ambassador sent to France and		France. The Darien expedition sails. Second East India Company formed.	1704	other schemes, collapse. Widespread financial distress. Birth of Smollet; died 1771.	1.5	Niagara expedition fails. Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake. Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.
First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.	1670	Spain. France and Sweden break the triple	l'-ia	Birth of Savage; died 1743. Birth of Warburton; died 1779.		Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777. The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Im-	1756	Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831. War declared between France and Eng-
Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad. Solemn Lengue and Covenant between England and Scotland.		Alliance, and declare war against Hol- land. First settlements of English in South	1699	Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies. The Morea ceded to Venice.		perial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.		land. Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
1639 Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.		Carolina. Champs Elysees, Paris, planted,	i pa	Further explorations of the Mississippi. Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued.	1723	Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The Jesuits expelled from China. Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.		Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia. Frederick invades Saxony and captures
Pacification of Dunse. Withdrawal of English army from Scot-	1671     1672	Birth of Steele: died 1729. Coude and Turenne overrun Holland.	. 1700	The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.		Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790. Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.		Saxon army. Monicalm sent to Canada and seizes Os-
land. First printing press in America. Birth of Racine; died 1699.	1 - 8 -	Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked. William of Orange, stadtholder. The De Witts assassinated in Holland.		Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in suc- cession.	1724	Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but re- sumes power upon the death of Louis,		wego, New York. The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.
1640 John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.		The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.	1.1	Charles II., of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is suc-		his son. "Wood's half-pence." Great excitement in Ireland.		Admiral Byng executed, March 14. Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Cal-
Portugal wins its independence. Beginning of the Long Parliament. First American book issued.		The French acquire Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Can-		ceeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon		Modern History at Oxford University. Guy's Hospital founded.		cutta after a heroic defense by Holwell. The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.
1641 Earl of Stafford beheaded. Judgment against Hampden annulled.		ada. Paris Academy of Music founded. Birth of Addison; died 1719.	1701	War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1718. Death of James II., in exile, at St. Ger-	1725	Death of Peter the Great. Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.	1757	Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm. Lord Clive's victories in India; takes
Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.	1673	Virginia granted to Arlington and Cul- pepper.		main, Sept. 16. Spain allied with France and Mantua.		The New York Gazette founded. Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, es- tablished.		Calcutta, January 2; Chanderuagore, March 23.
Fort St. George built at Madras. 1642 Death of Galileo and Richelieu. Charles I. attempts to seize members in		Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.		The French found Detroit. The Prussian monarchy established by	1726	Prussia concludes a league with Ger- many.		Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.
the House. Civil war in England.		Death of the poet John Milton. Discovery of the Mississippi.		Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany. Russia at war with Sweden.	1727	Birth of Hutton; died 1797. Death of George I., and accession of George II., in England, June 11.		Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick. Frederick defeated in the battle of Ko-
Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23. Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van		King Philip's war in New England, Birth of Clarke; died 1729, William of Orange marries Mary,	1.1.1	Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.	1728	Death of Sir Isaac Newton. Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.		lin, May 18. Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau.
Diemans Land explored. Hobb's Leviathan published. Birth of Newton; died 1727.		"Paradise Lost" first published. Russia begins war with the Turks.	1709	Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabit- ants. Death of William III. of England.	1729	A city library founded in New York, Birth of Lessing; died 1781.		Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.
First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.		Peace of Nimeguen, France, England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories	1104	Anne succeeds to the English throne, March 8.	1750	Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, de- posed. Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter		Victory of Frederick in the battles of Rosbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5. Attempted assassination of King Louis of
1643 Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France, Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascend-		of a false "Popish plot." Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found mur- dered.		Beginning of "Queen Anne's War." Prussia takes Guelders from the Dutch.		of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Rus- sia.		France by Damiens. Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.
ency of Mazarin. Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and New-		Expedition of La Salle. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published.		Holland, Austria and England declare war with France and Spain. Treaty of French with the Five Nations.	1731	Birth of J. Watt; died 1819. Birth of Cavendish; died 1810. Birth of Cavencer, died 1800.		Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804. Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor; died 1823. Birth of Canova, sculptor; died 1822.
bury, Sept. 20. Covenant approved by Parliament.	1679	Birth of Bolinbroke; died 1751. Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament. Archbishop Sharpe murdered by cove-		Massachusetts frontier ravaged by In- dians.	1732 1733	Birth of Cowper; died 1800. Birth of George Washington, Feby. 22. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.	1758	Louisburg captured by the English, un- der Wolfe.
Turrene on the Rhine. Torricelli's Barometer. 1644 Battle of Marston Moor; victory of		nanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Both-	1703	Peter founds St. Petersburgh, and makes it the capital of the empire.		Birth of Wieland; died 1813. "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the		Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured.
Cromwell. Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.	1680	well Bridge. East India Company begins trading in		Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France. Irish parliament petitions for union.	1785	hangman. Birth of Priestly; died 1804. Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers		Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga. Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet;
Charter granted to Rhode Island. Indian massacre in Virginia. Self-denying ordinance, England.		China. Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29. Mississippi river explored by Hennepin.		Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1758. Birth of John Wesley; died 1794.	2100	Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies.		Fort George built. General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne
Birth of William Penn; died 1718. 1645 Archbishop Land beheaded, Jan. 10.		Charleston, South Carolina, founded. The Exclusion Bill, England.	1704	Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.	1736	Birth of John Adams; died 1826. Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis I.,		from the French. Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hock-
Battle of Naseby, June 14; decisive de-		Origin of the Whig and Tory. Mahratta power begins in India.		The English capture Gibraltar. Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal		Duke of Lorraine. War between Spain and Portugal. Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1792.		kerchau. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.
Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeat- ed by Cromwell. Alexis, called the Father of his country,	1681	La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana. De Frontenac recalled from Canada.		body guard. England passes the Irish "Popery Act."	1.1.1	Hungary again at war with the Turks. Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.	1759	Fort Niagara captured by the British, July 23.
Czar of Russia. Royal Society of England founded.		Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.	1705	Battle of Donanwerth. Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona.	1738	Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820.		The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
1646 Charles I. seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.	-	Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana. The Cossacks subdued by Russia.	1706	Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany. Defeat of the French at Ramilles.	1739	Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822. England again declares war with Spain. Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Aus-		Death of the French and English com- manders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.
Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716. 164" Conversion of Indians in Canada to Chris- tianity.	1082	William Penn settles in Pennsylvania. Delaware granted to Penn. Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of		Battle of Turin. The French raise the siege and surrender Naples and Lombardy.		tria and Turkey. Russia renounces her rights on the Black		Quebec surrenders to the English. Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, becomes King of Spain.
1648 Treaty of Westphalia. Switzerland's independence acknowl-		Vienna. Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure	1707	Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790. Union of England and Scotland as the		Sea. Invasion of India by Persia.		The Prussians defeated in the battles of Minders, Cunersdorf and Maxen.
edged. Holland given up by Spain, becomes a republic.		succession for Duke of Monmouth. Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.		Kingdom of Great Britain. Nuenburg seized and Lecklenburg pur-		Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah. Methodism begins in England. Prohibition of the publication of De-	1.50	The French driven back in India, England obtains much territory from
End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.		Canada renews war with the Iroquois. Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails.		chased by Frederick I. Holland, Germany and England at war	1740	bates in England. Death of the Emperor Charles VI., of		Subadhar, of Deccan. Birth of Robert Burns; died 1796. Birth of Schiller; died 1805.
Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia.	i and	Greece invaded by the Venetians. Birth of Berkeley; died 1753.		against France. First expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, fails.		Germany, last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg.	1760	Quebec attacked by the French under De Levi.
Civil wars of the Froude. 1648 Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquire Hal-	1085	Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow.		Defeat of the allies, at Almauze. Death of Aurungzebe.		Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Ger- many.		Montreal captured by the English. Surrender of Canada to Great Britain.
berstadt and Minden. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 in-		Accession of James II. of England. Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his		Birth of Fielding; died 1754. Birth of Buffon; died 1788.		Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. Prussia advanced to the rank of a first-		Death of George II., of England, and suc- cession of George III., Oct. 25. Berlin captured by the Austrians and
habitants. 1649 Trial and execution of Charles I. Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ire-		execution. Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles H., lands at Lyme, June 11:	1708	Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria. The French squadron routed by the English, under Admiral Byng.		class power. Ivan VI., an infant, emperor of Russia.		Russians. Battle of Torgan; defeat of the Austrians.
land, by Cromwell. Confession of Faith.	1685	proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20. Battle of Segenoor, July 6: defeat and	1709	Discovery of Herculaneum. England determines upon the conquest	1741	New York Society Library founded. Swedenborg flourishes. Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and France	1501	Thurot's invasion of Ireland. Coote retakes Arcot, India. George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of
1650 Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scot- land.		execution of Monmouth. Texas colonized by Spaniards.		of Canada. Battle of Pultowa: Peter totally defeats		make war upon Maria Theresa, who re- ceives support from Great Britain,	1101	Mecklenburg, Strelitz. The French surrender Pondicherry, in
1651 Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan 1.	1898	Birth of Handel; died 1759. Birth of Bach; died 1750. William Dampier lands in Australia.		Charles XII., of Sweden, who flies to Turkey. 14,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to		Prussian victory at Molwitz. Breslau ceded to Prussia. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great,	1762	India. Revolution at St. Petersburg.
Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of Royalists.	.000	Louis marries Madame de Maintenon, Alliance between Russia and Poland		colonize Siberia. Battle of Malplaquet: Marlborough again		in his stead.		Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II., called the Great, becomes Empress of Russia.
of Royalists. Charles II. flees to France. "Barebones" Parliament. Birth of Fenelon; died 1715.		against the Turks. Birth of Allan Ramsay: died 1757.		defeats the French. Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.	1742	Russia at war with Sweden. The Elector of Bavaria elected Emperor		Spain again declares war against Eng- land and Portugal and invades the
1652 England at war with Holland.	1687	Birth of Young; died 1765. Athens captured by the Venetians. Hungarian crown declared to be in the	1710	Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to An- napolis.	1743	of Germany as Charles VII. The French defeated at Dettingn by the English.		latter country. Battles of Freiburg and Burkersdorf:
The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel."		Austrian male line. Accession of Joseph I.		Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almenava.	1744	Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826. Hostilities renewed in America between		Austrians defeated in Silesia, by Fred- erick. Jesuits banished from France.
De Ruyter defeated by Blake. 1653 Negro insurrection suppressed in Mex- ico.	1850	Madame Guyon, and the "Quietists," per- secuted. Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops.		Sacheverell's riots in Great Britain; dis- senting meeting houses destroyed.		France and England, known as King George's War.		Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England. Peace of Paris.
Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp.	1008	June 30. Abdication and flight of James II., Dec.	1711	The "Tattler" first published. Attack and repulse of English fleet on Quebec.	1745	Friesland annexed to Prussia. Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia, under Pepperell.		Canada ceded to Great Britain.
Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 20. He becomes Lord Protector,		28. Landing of the Prince of Orange on		Russia at war with Turkey. Accession of Charles VI., of Germany,		Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Ger-		Pondicherry restored to France. Governor Murray appointed governor of Canada, and first introduces English laws.
Dec. 16. 1654 Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Iroquois.		English soil. Bonsset's Variations issued. Birth of Pope; died 1744.		A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York. Birth of Hume: died 1776.		many. The young pretender lands at Moidart,	1763	Close of the Seven Years' War. Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to
Russian victories in Poland. 1655 Spain and England at war, which lasts	1689	William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.	1712	The principality of Meurs acquired by Prussia.		Scotland. Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans, Jan. 17, and invasion of England.		Treaty of Madrid restores peace be-
1656 Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilma, with Poland,		James II. lands in Ireland. Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia.		Peace of Aargan; end of the religious war in Switzerland.		Birth of Hannah More; died ——. Birth of John Jay; died 1829.		tween Spain, Portugal and England. John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Willis and Carteret in
With Poland, Prussia declared independent of Poland, Frederic William, the Great Elector.		Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland sup- pressed. King William's war.		Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria Birth of Rosseau; died 1779.	1746	Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813. Royalists again defeated at Falkirk, Jan.		Great defeat of native princes, at battle
2								of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.

#### SUPPLEMENT XV.

	ANCIENT	F, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN	HISTORY.	
1763 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants	1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of	1858 An Act for the better government of	1853 Army sent to Turkish frontier.	1880 Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
forts and massacre inhabitants. The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted. G. Granville, English Prime Minister.	Bengal. 1774 Office of Governor General created. Rohilla army defeated.	India received royal assent, Aug. 2. Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.	Conference of the great powers. War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5. English and French fleets enter the Bos-	Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris. Feb. 20. Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb.
Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825. 1764 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Em- press.	1775 Benares ceded to the East Indian Com- pany; charges of bribery against War- ren Hastings.	Lord Canning made first Vicerov of In-	phorus, Nov. 2. 1854 Allies enter the Black Sea. Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians de-	24. France refuses extradition of Hartmann. Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg
Indians sue for peace. End of Pontiac's war.	1778 Pondicherry captured by the British. 1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.	stored. The Punjaub is made a presidency,	feated. Ultimatum of France and England un-	and Keiff. 1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs
British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports. The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris,	Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.	Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25. 1862 Lord Elgin appointed Vicerov of India.	answered by Russia. Treaty between England, France and Tur- key, March 12.	thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.
founded.	1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali. Battle of Noro Porto, July 1.	1866 Bengal visited by a severe famine.	Bombardment of Odessa, April 22. Siege of Silistria, May 17. Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.	Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
	Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh. 1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures	1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.	Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16. Russia evacuates the principalities.	Trial of Nihilists, April 8. Russakoff, Sophie Picoffsky, Jelaboff and
	the assistance of the French against the English.	1872 Assassing of Lord Mayo, Feb. S. Lord Northbrook becomes Vicerov.	Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies. Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.	others, condemned to death. Treaty of peace with China. Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
Modon History	Trincomlee lost by the British. Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib. 1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.	1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal. 1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.	1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.	Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23. Counter manifesto of Nihilists,
Modern History.	Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore. 1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.	1876 Prince of Wales sails for home March 13	Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2. Alexander II. Emperor. 1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.	New Nihilist plot discovered, November. 1882 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff, Anti-Jewish riots.
From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.	Pitt's India bill passes Parliament. 1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.	A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.	Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5. Kars invested, July 15.	Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skebeleff, at Paris.
	Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson. 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor Gen- eral of India.	Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1. Great famine in India, continuing nearly	Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8. Death of Lord Raglan.	Death of Gen. Skobeleff. July 6. 1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.
CHINA.	Reform of the Company's Civil Service. 1788 Declaratory Act passes Parliament.	a year. 1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of	The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and re- tire to their works on the north side	Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assas- sinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28. Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all
1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Pekin.	Trial of Warren Hastings begins in West- minster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation	Jan. 1. 1879 Massacres at Cabul.	of the harbor; destruction of the Rus- sian fleet, Sept. Russian assault on Kars fails.	the Russias, Aug. 27. 1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death
1812 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits. 1818 Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	to the Begums, June 3-13. 1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24,	1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India,	Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6. Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.	of many persons, June 19. Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 20. Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess
1832 Kingdom of Korea established. 1834 Opium trade prohibited. 1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with	and is defeated. 1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.	1883 International exhibition at Calcutta	1856 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11. Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.	Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15. 1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen.
British. Chinese outrages in Canton.	Treaty with Mahrattas concluded. 1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore. Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera,	opened, Dec. 4. Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.	political offenders, Sept. 7. Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.	Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat. 1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic prov-
Hong Kong captured. Naval battles. 1840 Trade with England forbidden by the	May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.	the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.	Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30. Close of the war.	inces. Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman,
Emperor. Canton and coast blockaded.	<ul> <li>1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.</li> <li>1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.</li> </ul>	Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon. The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10.	Crimea evacuated, July 9. Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.	died, April 28. 1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
War ends in a truce. 1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith. Victory of the British.	Pondicherry taken by the British. 1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.	Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30,	1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.	1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and se- cures considerable advantages on the
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.	<ul> <li>1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.</li> <li>1799 British take Seringapatam.</li> </ul>	Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Vice-	1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt and Weimar. 1859 Russia censures the warlike movements	Pacific coast. 1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed
1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with Eng- land, August 29. Hong Kong ceded to England.	Tippoo Saib killed, May 4. Restoration of the Mysore to the right- ful Hindoo sovereign.	rovalty of India, Sept. 10.	of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war. Treaty with Great Britain.	Jan. 22. Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochooloo, Ningpo and Shanghae opened to British.	Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to the English.	1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated, July 7. Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for	1860 Commercial treaty with China. 1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.	1905 Russia-Japan war begun, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
China pays \$21,000,000. 1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the	<ul> <li>1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.</li> <li>Nizam cedes Mysore to the British.</li> <li>1802 Pondicherry given to France at the</li> </ul>	Rangoon, Nov. 1. Hostilities against Burmese begun by	The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.	1907—1909 Peace Conferences held at The Hague. 1910 Epidemic of cholera rages over many
Emperor Taou-Kwang. Hong Kong charter issued, April 5. 1950 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.	treaty of Amiens. The British receive further concessions.	king of Burmah unconditionally surren- ders, Nov. 30.	Students' riots throughout the empire.	provinces; \$3,613 deaths reported. 1911 Premier Stolypin was assassinated. 1912 Fire holocaust near Tamboy; 59 lives
1853 Nankin and Shanghae taken by rebels. 1856 Renewal of war owing to Chinese out-	Treaty of Bassein, between the East In- dia Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.	ing Afghan war. India tenders assistance to England dur-	1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes gen- eral; it is quelled with great severity. Trial by jury granted.	1914 Army mobilized, July 29.
commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.	1803. The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.	ing Russian controversy. 1888 Marcuis of Lansdowne appointed Gov-	Increased privileges granted to the Jews. Serfdom in the empire ended. War with Asiatic nations.	1915 Capture of Przemysł.
1857 Blockade of Canton. 1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.	Manrattas at the bathe of bein, point at Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives,	1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manifur, March 27,	1864 The war in the Caucasus ended. 1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at	
Treaty of Lord Elgin. Chinese pirates destroyed.	Sept. 23. General Lake takes Agra. Oct. 17. Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.	Defeat of the Manifurans by the Eng- lish, May 5. 1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of	Nice, April 24. New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.	TURKEY.
1859 Commercial treaty with United States. English Envoy attacked by Chinese. 1860 England and France at war with China.	1804 Holkar lays siege to Deini. Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of	the Indian Council. 1899 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor Gen-	1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.	<ul> <li>1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.</li> <li>1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan,</li> </ul>
European allies victorious. Treaty of peace signed October 24.	Deeg, No. 13. 1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who. cedes Bundelcund and other territory.	eral, Jan. 9. 1905 Great earthquake, April 4. 1912 King George visited India, and received	Diplomatic quarrel with Rome. Marriage of Prince Alexander. 1867 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the	1784 Crimea ceded to Russia. 1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12. Ratification of treaty with Russia. China forced to pay indemnity, and to	1806 Mutiny among Sepoys. 1807 Lord Minto, Governor General. 1808 War with Travancore.	royal ovation.	United States for \$7,000,000. Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.	the Turks. 1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey. 1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade
apologize. Former treaty ratified. 1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.	1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringa- natam.		1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses. Poland disappears from map of empire.	Egypt. 1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious. 1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon
Rebels defeated by French and English aid.	1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed. India trade thrown open to any British subject.	RUSSIA.	1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students. 1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war de-	forced to retreat. 1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor. 1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.	1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General. 1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.	1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.	elared. Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.	1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt. 1807 War with England and Russia. British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty. 1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received	Ahmednuggur ceded to English. Defeat of Holkar at Mchudpore. Pindarrie war.	1769-'84 Conquest of the Crimea. 1772 Catherine I. commences the dismember-	1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abro-	British fleet passes the Dardanelles. Mustapha IV., Sultan. 1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan. 1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet be-
at Paris. 1870 French consul and many priests mas-	1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Hol- kar. The Peiswa surrenders and cedes the	1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.	Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire. 1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surren-	1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made fron-
sacred at Tien-tsin. 1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities. Marriage of Emperor.	Deccan. 1818 Oudb becomes independent.	1778 Prince Potenkin becomes prime minister. 1780 Army neutrality. Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that	ders June 10. Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Rus- sia.	tier of Turkey and Russia. 1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt. 1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia;
1873 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22. 1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan.	1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General. 1824 Burnesse war begins; British take Ran- goon, May 5.	"free ships make free goods." 1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.	Visit of the Shah of Persia. New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.	independence of Greece secured. 1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan.	1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1. Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome. 1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese		1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh. Visit of the Emperor to Germany and	<ul> <li>1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet de- stroyed.</li> <li>1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa,</li> </ul>
First Chinese railway from Shanghae to Woosung opened. 1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.	. war. Pouce declared Feb 24: Burmah pays	1100 becond particular of 1 brand.	England. 1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia	June 23. Bajazet taken, Sept. 9. Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
Edict forbidding opium smoking. 1880 Serious troubles with Russia.	\$1,000,000 and ced/s large territory. English take Bhurtpore. 1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.	sia, Prussia and Austria. The partition of Poland completed.	by Japan. Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia. War with Kholand.	1829 Battle of Shumla. Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adri-
1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia. 1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton. 1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.	<ul> <li>1823 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.</li> <li>1835 Steam communication introduced into</li> </ul>		Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.	anople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14. 1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali. Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat
The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 20. The Chinese Government declares war	India.	1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the	1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bul- garia,	Turks. Egypt invades Syria. 1832 Battle of Konich; disastrous defeat of
against France, Aug. 15. French destroy Kinpai Forts at Foo-	1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7. 1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor General.		Capture of Khokan. Conquest of Khiva completed. 1877 Russia declares war against Turkey,	Turks. 1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive
chow, Aug. 28. Repulse of the French at Tamsui. French admiral declares all the For-	the British, Aug. 7. 1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor General. 1843 Ameers of Scind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17. 1844 Lord Hardiurg Covernor General.	peace with England.	April 24. 7 Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bay-	and defensive treaty with Russia. Treaty of Kutayah. Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
morsan ports to be blockaded. Insurrection in Korea. Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.	1844 Lord Hardinge Governor General. 1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.	1805 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.	azid, April 30. Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4. Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17.	1839 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan. A second revolt of Mehemet Ali. Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's
Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.	England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6. 1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon,	1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.	Transforment of Trans Tuno 9	son, defeats the Turks. 1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia
1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.	Treaty of Lasore.	tria. 1812 War with France.	Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27. Capture of Timova, July S. Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Rus-	aid Turkey. Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated. 1841 Treaty with Egypt.
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9. 1885 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.	1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor General. Second Sikh war begun: Ramnuggur taken by General Gough; again de-	Napoleon invades Russia.	1877 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians,	Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria. 1847 New system of education introduced.
1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25. 1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo	feated at Vyseerabad. 1849 The Sikh war ended with battle of Goo-	Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.	July 15. The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.	1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish ref- ugees' refusal sustained by England.
wrecked, Feb. 6. 1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.	Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-		Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19. Dec. 31	1851 Rebellion of Croatia. 1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies. 1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China pay-	Annexation of the Rajah to British do- minions. 1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.	<ul> <li>1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Na- poleon.</li> <li>1814 Downfall of Napoleon.</li> </ul>	Russian attack on Plevna partly success- ful Sept. 7-11. Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.	1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth. Turkey declares war; approved by the
ing a large indemnity and relinquish- ing her claims on Corea.	1851 Beginning of the Second Burnlese war. 1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.	The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.	Capture of Kars by the Russians, with	great powers, England, France, Aus- tria and Prussia. 1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the
Massacre of missionaries in the interior. 1900 "Boxer" uprising in China. 1901 Chinese government agrees to terms de-	Burmah deprived of its seasoard prov	1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Aus-	Capture of Etropol by the Russians. Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.	Black Sea, Jan. 4. Russia refuses intervention, March 19, Treaty with England and France.
manded by the powers. 1908 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tsu-	First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah. Renewal, for the last time, of East India	Alexander proclaimed King of Poland. 1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces	Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.	The allied powers guarantee Turkish in- tegrity.
Hsi, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15. Edict issued appointing Prince Chum to regency and his son, Pu-Vi, heir	Company's charter. Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor. Indian Civil Service thrown open to com-	1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander. Insurrection of troops at Moscow.	Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.	Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and block- ade the Danube. Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero.
presumptive. 1909 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.	petition. 1854 Ganges Canal opened.	cow. Way with Paysia	1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4. Servians defeated, Jan. 7. Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Rus-	Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia. 1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks.
1911 Revolution, and general uprising. Republic of China proclaimed,	1855 Calcutta Railway opened. Annexation of Oudh.	1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England. 1828 Peace with Persia.	sians, Jan 8, 9. Batoum attacked without success by the	under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.
1912 Manchu dynasty abdicates.	eral. 1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Bar-	torious, begins April 26.	Russians. Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan.	1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting nego- tiations for peace, Feb. 29. Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6. The great Sepoy rebellion com- menced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King	1830 Polish war of independence begins. 1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the	20. British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25.	29. The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
TATATA	proclaimed Emperor; mutimes at	henceforth form an intergral part of the	Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.	Independence of Turkey guaranteed. 1858 Conflict with Montenegrins.
INDIA.	Cawnpore and Allahabad. Cawnpore surrenderd by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.	Russian Empire	Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano. Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.	Christians massacred at Jedda. Montenegrin boundaries determined. Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps. 1859. Graet fire at Constituente
1675 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British. East India Company made receiver of	Siege of Lucknow begins July 1; Gen- eral Havelock enters Cawnpore, July	1841 War with Circassians.	Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13. Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.	1859 Great fire at Constantinople. Conspiracy against the Sultan. 1860 Druse and Maronite War.
Bengal, Bahar and Orissa. 1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan. 1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who at-	17: victory over Nana Sahib, at Bit- hoor, July 19. Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept.	Hungarian Revolution. 1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hun- garian exiles be expelled from Turkey.	1879 Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8. Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.	Massacre of Christians at Damascus. Convention of Great Powers. 1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
tack the British and are defeated at Vellore.	20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25. Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore,	1850 Conspiracy against the life of the em-	Attempt on the Czar's life by mining	Insurrection in Herzegovina and Mon- tenegro.
1769 Hyder Ali, a Musselman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels Eng- lish to form alliance,	Dec. 6. 1858 Battle of Futteghur, Jan 2. Sir Colin	Exiles sent to Kouish, Asia Minor. 1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.	railway, Dec. 1. Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.	<ul> <li>1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.</li> <li>Servians demand their independence.</li> <li>1863 Death of Said Pasha: Ismail Pasha be-</li> </ul>
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.	Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21. Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at	1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Tur-	1880 Explosion under diningroom of Winter Palace.	comes Viceroy of Egypt. 1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.
1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.	other points subdues the rebels.			

SUPPLEMENT XVI.

#### ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1865 Suez Canal opened in part.
  1866 Revolt in Candia. Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
  1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.
  1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
  1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.

- trade. 1872 Baker returns, after considerable suc-

- 1872 Baker retains, and construction of the solution of the solution is firmed to the solution of the
- 1878 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of Gatschko. Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition. British government purchases Suez Canal stock.
  1878 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated. Battle of Trebinge, indecisive. Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries. Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule. Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey. Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II. Defeat of the Servians at Meximatz. Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.
  1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon. Turkey rejects proposals of the Great
- kish affairs.
  1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.
  Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
  Midhat Pasha banished.
  War with Russia declared.
  Hostillites with Montenegro.
  Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-23; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja. Dagh. Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
  1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3.
  Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.
  Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.
  Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.
  1878 Index with Russia signed. Feb. 8.
  Russians evacuate Turkey.
  England demands reforms in Turkey. Nubar Pasha resigns.
  The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.
  His son Tewiki succeeds him.

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- Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 20.
  Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
  Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.
  Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.
  The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.
  Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
  Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
  Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt.
  Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt.
  Sarabi Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
  Sarabi Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
  Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt.
  Sarabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3.
  Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13.
  Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
  Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.
  English and French fleets appear at
- 1882

  - complications. English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May. On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alex-andria, the natives killing 340 Eu-

  - andria, the natives kinning ropeans. The powers called upon to aid the Khedive. Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal. Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.

  - 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.
    Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.
    The Khedive declares him a rebel.
    Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.
    Ramleh fortified.
    Skirnish between Egyptians and the English.
    The loint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailla.
    The English occupy the Sucz Canal.
    Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.
    Beitle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 18.

- 1885 Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed,

  - 1850 Territo Igniting Leaf Statistic, Auferd L., Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 29.
    Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
    Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Bept. 18.
    Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantino-ple, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
    1858 First through train from Paris to Con-stantinople, Aug. 3.
    1859 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3. Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
    1800 Turkish man-of-war Ertogrouf founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
    1894 Insurrection in Armenia, and great mas-sacre of Christians at Sassoun.
    1895 Rict in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. Great powers of Europe demand re-forms from the Sultan and protection ior his Christian subjects.
    Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
    1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.
    1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.
    1908 Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed and Meh-med V. proclaimed Sultan, April 27.
    1914 War declared against Russia, Oct. 29.
    1914 Holy war declared, Nov. 29.

  - 1914 Holy war declared, Nov. 29.

#### GREECE.

- CREECE. 1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia, They are defeated by the Turks. Rebellion of Sulid suppressed. 1803 Turks put down second Sulidor rebellion, which was incited by the French. 1812 Revolt of Insylanti's Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks. 1822 National Congress at Argos. 1823 National Congress at Argos. 1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. 1826 Siege of Missolonghi ; capitulates to the Turks. 1827 Turkisk army takes Athens. 1828 National Congress of foreign powers rejected by Turkis. 1829 Turkisk and Experiment. 1820 Turkisk and Experiment. 1820 Turkisk and Experiment. 1820 Turkisk and Experiment. 1821 Turkis and Experiment. 1822 Turkisk and Experiment. 1823 The Turkis evacuate the Morea. 1829 Streak and French adopted. 1829 Streak and Hennity for forea. 1820 Evacit of Athanians. 1821 Revolt of Athanians. 1825 Greece forced to yield. 1836 Revolt of Athanians. 1837 Greece evacuated by the French and Engen-1848 March of Langand declares Alfred elect-1849 Antored. Athenand Regulation adopted. 1840 Antored. Athenand Regulation adopted. 1841 Autored. Athenand Regulation adopted. 1843 March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2. 1863; new Constitu-1843 Course I. married to Princess Olgan. 1843 Course I. married to Princess Olgan. 1845 Athene. I. Herzegovinian in-1845 Prince Artheris Prisoners. 1845 Prince Mithans, aleded by Greeks against the 1845 Course I. married to Princess Olgan. 1845 Course I. married to Princess Olgan. 1845 Prince Mithan, of Demmark, electer 1845 Athene. 1845 Athene. 1845 Athene. 1845 Athe

- 1876 Thessalians added by Greeks against the Turks.
  1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
  1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece.
  1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
  1880 Fricess Sophle of Russia and the Crown Princes Sophle of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
  1890 Greek Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new cabinet, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.
  1897 Greco-Turkish war began April 16; ended May 17, 1897; peace treaty signed Sept. 18, 1897.
  1910 King George called National Assembly for purpose of introducing reforms.
  1912 Revival of interest in old Olympian games.
  1915 A arts.
- 1915 Army mobilized, Sept. 25.
  - ITALY.
- 1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI.
  1796--97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
  1797 Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian States. The Cis-Alpine republic founded.

INSURFECTION IN LOUBDARDY and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is sup-ported by the King of Sardinia.
 The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.
 War between Sardinia and Austria.
 Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.
 Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.

Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. Death of Mazzini. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Se-rious inundations throughout the pe-ninsula.

Great cruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious innudations throughout the perimsula.
1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome. Explusion of Jesuits from Italy.
1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.
1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.
(Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.
1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.
1850 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.
The monster includi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.
1851 Cairoli Amsed.
Death of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.
1852 Electoral Law passed.
Death of Garibaldi as Deputy.
Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy.
Resignation and the senate.
Statue of Burno unveiled at Rome, June 9.
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sent. 20.

Statue of Brino diversed at Rome, Sube
 9.
 1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20.
 1891 Crispi resigns the Premiership and Ru-dini appointed, Feb. 9. Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30.
 1893 Pope Leo XIII, celebrates his 83d birth-day.

1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates ins Sod Birth-day. King Humbert and Queen Margaret cele-brate their silver wedding.
1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 20. Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III. Aug. 11.
1902 Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11.
1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII. Plus X. elected Pope.
1910 Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 23; nearly 200 lives lost.
1912 Italian parliament votes annexation of Tripoli. Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel

Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel III. 1915 War declared against Austria-Hungary, May.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.
17.67 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
17.77 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
17.77 War with England renewed.
17.77 War with England renewed.
17.78 England cedes Balsarie Isles to Spain at peace of Versaille.
17.88 England cedes Balsarie Isles to Spain at peace of Versaille.
17.99 War again with England.
17.90 War again with England.
18.00 Spain cedes Parma to France.
18.01 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
17.91 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
17.92 War with England.
18.03 Treaty with England.
18.04 Renewed war with England.
18.05 Battle of Tratalagar, Oct. 21, total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English.
18.07 Treaty of Fountaineblean.
18.08 Battle of Tratalagar, Oct. 21, total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English.
18.09 Treaty of Fountaineblean.
18.09 Enritory demanded by France.
18.09 Foundaineblean.
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19.00 Fountaineblean.
19.00 Foundaineblean.
19.

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen as-

1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
Don Carlos claims the throne.
1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.

Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
Beginning of the Carlist war.
1836 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1837 Dissolution of monasteries.
1838 Success of the government forces.
Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain. The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
1841 Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.
1842 Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona' against Espartero is he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points. Bombardment of Seville, July 21. Defeat of Espartero.
1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son. Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age. Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz. Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France. Protest of England against these marriages.
1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the

riages. 1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.

1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
Bespartero restored to power.
1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid Within 48 hours.
1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempt to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
1854 Espartero organizes and succeds in making himself prime minister.
The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.
1855 Death of Don Carlos.
1856 Insurrection at Valencia.
Espartero resigns.
A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donell.
Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.
Disbandment of the national guard.

Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.
Disbandment of the national guard.
Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.
O'Donnell forced to resign.
Natvacz made prime minister.
1857 Birth of the prince royal.
1859 War with Morocco.
O'Donmell commands the army in Africa.
Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras.
Treaty of peace signed, March 26.
Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.
Ortega shot, April 19.
The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.
The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain

Tecognize Spain as a first-class power. The project abandoned, owing to the re-fusal of England.
1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.
1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.
O'Donnell resigns the premiership. Insurrection in St. Domingo.
1864 Spanish quarrels with Peru. General Prim exiled for conspiracy.
1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses. Christina returns to Spain.
1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity. Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.
Spain relinquishes St. Domingo. Quarrel with Chili, followed by war. Ringdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.
1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen. Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republies of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon sup-

Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
1868 The Queen grants general amnesty. Death of Narvaez.
Murrillo becomes prime minister. Revolution led by Prim and Serrano. Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.
Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga, Oct. 8.
Religious freedom. Bueto for the second secon

- Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.
  1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
  Close of the war, and recovery of Lom-bardy by Austria.
  Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
  The Roman republic formed.
  Rome captured by the French army, un-der Marshal Coulinot.
  The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
  1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
  Arrest of the Archibishop of Turin.
  1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
  1856 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
  1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
  1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria,

Austria. Austria. 1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria. caused by former power refusing to dis-

1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.
France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genea, May 3. Battles of Montchello, May 20; Palestro, May 80, 81; Magenta, June 4; Malegmann, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians. Revolution in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villefranca, July 11. 4
Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
New constitution for Sardinia.
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10. Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and denounces him, Jan. 8. A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia.

new ministry formed by Cavour, San. 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sar-dinia.
The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.
Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatifinni and Melazzo, July 20.
He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States in Sep-tember, Sardinian army enters them.

tember. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29. The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; de-feats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct. 17.

17. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1. Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy." Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21. Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.

Nov. 7. Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and re-

Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cavour, June 6.
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.
1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi winistry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.

Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
1868 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
1865 Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Brigands cause much trouble.
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.

	The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under	TT TTT T .		Brigands cause much trouble.	2015	Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July		and is deposed.
	sealed orders; then proceeds to Port		1866	The Austro-Italian war begins.	and growing	28.		Provisional government organized at
	Caid: manahad Tempilia.	1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and eleva-	1000	Alliance with Prussia.	1.0	Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.		Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga,
	The English occupy the Sucz Canal.	tion of Pio VI.		Italy declares war against Austria, June		Severe battle of Molinos del Ray, Dec. 21.		Oct. 8.
	Arabs attack the British at Massassin,	1796-'97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.		20.	1810	Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by		Religious freedom, liberty of the press,
	and are contilsed with neavy loss.	1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.			1.00	the French.	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	and universal mercy of the press,
	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the	France and Austria divide the Venetian		Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.	ALC: N	Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal		and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26.
	whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept.	States.		Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of		Ney, July 10.		Bowelin at Marcule 1
	18.	The Cis-Alpine republic founded.		the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.	1811	Wellington defeats the French at Fuen-		Revolts at different points suppressed.
	Zagazig occupied.	1798 Second invasion of the French.		Battle of Lissa.		tes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera,		The United States government recog-
	Kafre-el-Dwar surrenders.	Pope Pius VI. depesed by Bonaparte.		Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.		May 16.	1020	nizes the provisional government.
	Claira anone ite gates.	1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the		Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lom-	361 8 4	Tarragora taken by Suchet.	1809	Efforts to find a king for Spain.
	Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender	Russians, under Suwarrow.		bardy and Venetia added to the King-		King Joseph returns to Madrid.		Serrano elected Regent, June 15.
	unconditionally.	1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.		dom.	241,241,27	Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorea.		Prim becomes prime minister.
	The d of the war Sent. 15.	Bonaparte crosses the Alps.		Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of	1812	Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo,		Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans
1999	matal destruction of Hicks Pasna and	Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat		the war.		Jan. 19.		suppressed.
		of Austrians.		Cession of Venetia to the Italian king-	16.6	Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.	1870	Espartero declines the Spanish crown.
1991	Resignation of Egyptian ministry of	1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the		dom.		Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July		Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Al-
1001		Italian republic; Bonaparte President.		King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice,		22.		fonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold,
	and a Condon leaves England IOF	1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.		Nov. 7.	1813	English, under Wellington, occupy		of Germany, who refuses it
		Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of	1867	Insurrection in the Papal States.		Madrid.	100 A. O. S.	Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elect-
	Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar,		100.	Garibaldi placed under arrest.		English successful at Castella, April 13;	1.00	ed king by the Cortes, Nov. 76
		1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria		The French enter Rome.		Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July	10.0	Amadeus lands at Carthagena, Dec. 30.
	Can Candon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.	of her Italian possessions.		Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.		28.		Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.
1.2.1	Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under.	of ner itanan possessions.	1988	Railway over Mont Cenis opened.		The French driven out of Spain, Wel-	1871	Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2.
		1814 Downfall of Napoleon. Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.	1000	Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess		lington crossing the Bidasoa and fol-		Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.
	Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Gra-	1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Vene-		Margherita.		lows them into France.		The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.
		tian Kingdom for Austria.	1980	Ecumenical Council held at Rome.	1814	Ferdinand VII. restored.		Insurrection in Cuba.
	Talan reliand by Gen. Graham, March 2.	Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.	1000	Severe earthquake at Florence.	1817	The slave trade abolished for a compen-	1872	Resignation of the ministry.
	Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham	1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. be-	1870	Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the		sation.		Carlist war begins.
1	Tampari March 13	1823 Death of Pope 110 (11., 100 All, 00-	1010	Council.	1820	Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins		Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Car-
	Egyptian troops meet with reverse at	comes Pope. 1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes		Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.		in January.		lists at Oroquita.
		1819 Death of Leo All., 110 vill. Decomes		The Papal States entered by the Italian		Ferdinand swears to the constitution of		Attempt to assassinate the King and
	Third conference of the Great Powers	Pope. 1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of		army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.		the Cortes.	A COLUMN	Queen, July 19.
	Trention tingnees, Aug. 2.	1831 Death of Pope 110 vint, and elevation of		Papal States a part of the Kingdom of	1823	The Cortes remove the king to Seville,		Suppression of Carlist and republican up-
1007	General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul,	Gregorio XVI. Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment		Italy, Oct. 9.		and thence to Cadiz, March.		risings.
1990		of the direct male line of the House		Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommuni-		Intervention of France in behalf of the	1873	Abdication of King Amadeus.
	Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British			cation against the government, Nov. 1.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	king.		Republic proclaimed.
		of Savoy. The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.		Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.		French army enters Spain, April 7.		Defeat of the Carlists at various points.
1	British victory near Metammeh.	The "Young State Party" formed by		Revolution in Rome imminent.		Cadiz invested, June 25.	1000	Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
	Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.	Mazzini.		The Pope takes refuge in the castle of		Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.		Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.
1.1	13 11 of Vantauro 1970 20	Insurrection in Central Italy,	1016	St. Angelo.		Rebels defeated and the revolution		Castelar President of the Cortes.
1000	Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces	Insurrection in Central Haly.	1.0	Rome annexed to Italy, and made the		crushed.		The "Virginius" affair.
1221		1837 King Charles Albert of Sardinia promul-		Capital of the kingdom by royal decree,		The king again restored.	1874	Coup d'Etat.
Contract of	The Italian flag hoisted with that of	gates a new Code. 1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX.		Oct. 9.		Execution of Riego and the patriot lead-	4	Marshal Serrano President and Com-
		1840 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Plus IX.		. The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King		ers.		mander of the army.
	British victory near Dulka Island; death	becomes Pope. 1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitu-		of Spain.	1828	The French evacuate Cadiz.		Overthrow of the republic.
	of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10.	tion and openly espouses the cause of	1871	The government transferred from Flor-		Cadiz proclaimed a free port.		Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops,
	The muder of Dongola decorated by		1011	ance lo Rome, July.		The Salique law abolished.		Dec. 30.
	The milder of Dongoia decorated at	Italian regeneration against Austria.		cure to money only.	1000	and builded and accounter		200 000
1	Lord Wolseley.					and a second		

#### SUPPLEMENT XVII.

	ANCIENI,	MEDIEVAL AND MODERN	HISTORY.
1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9. 1794	4 Danton and others guillotined, April 5.	1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 25;	1859 The Empress declared Regent. 1870 The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9. 1876 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.	Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June.	is guillotined, July 11. Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.	The Emperor takes command of the ar- my in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12. Sept. 7.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and sur- render at Pamplona, Feb. 26.	Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an in- surrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is	Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19. May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Maleg- Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27.
Don Carlos flees to France. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.	guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror.	banished to America, Nov. 13. The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty	nano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each. Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27.
States.	5 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison, Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists	and sent out of France. Meunier attempts to kill the King.	Armistice arranged, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. 1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.
General amnesty to Carlists. Queen Isabella visits Spain.	Oct. 5. The Directory established Nov. 1.	1838 Death of Tallyrand, May 14. War with Mexico.	Preliminary peace effected, July 12. Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
daughter of the Duc de Montpensier,	6 Bonaparte wins the victories of Monte- notte, April 12; Mondivi, April 22, and	<ul><li>1839 Insurrections in Paris.</li><li>1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.</li></ul>	The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17. Traich for France, July 17. Traich for France, July 17. Traich for France, State Comparison of Prussian processing for the formation of the form
Jan. 23. Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.	Lodi, May 10. Attehkirchen, June 1, Radstadt, July 5, in Italy.	Prince Louis Napoleon, General Monthol- on, and others, attempt an insurrection	Peace conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France 18.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25. 1797	The conspiracy of Baboeuf suppressed. 7 Pichegru's conspiracy fails.	at Boulogne, Aug. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to im-	and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12. The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27. France agrees to give up Alsace, a fith
1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and else- where.	Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition em-	prisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.	1860 France adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23. Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.	barks. Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21.	Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.	Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Formation of a provisional government.
Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30. 1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in 1798	Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.	Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris,	Meeting of the Emperor with the Ger- man sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
Cuba, Feb. 18. Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.	19 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Por- tugal and Naples coalesce against Na- polace Luna 1920	Dec. 15. 1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall,	Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of Peter's pence for- March 28.
1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.	poleon, June 22. Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10,	July 13. 1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the	bidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Thiers elected President of the Third Re- public.
1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty ap- proved by the Cortes, April 23.	and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.	royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England.	Napoleon makes concessions to the Cham- bers in favor of freedom of speech. France.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery 1800 in Cuba, June 10.	00 Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Aus-	1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.	The Pope advised by the Emperor to give A large part of the war indemnity paid.
Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10. 1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince	trians. Attempt to kill the Council by means of	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.	up his temporal possessions. 1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 frances by France. Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12. Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.
Louis, of Bavaria, April 2.	an infernal machine, Dec. 24. 1 Treaty with Germany.	Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.	Troubles with the chuich about the 1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, Roman question.
German military maneuvers, Sept. 20. King Alfonso appointed commander of	The Rhine made the French boundary. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Tur-	1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years.	Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7. The government issues a circular for- Germany, March 15.
the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment	key, Oct. 9. Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March	Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise. Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.	bidding priests to meddle in politics, L M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24. April 11. Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2. Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.	8. Peace with England, Spain and Holland	1848 "Reform banquet" prohibited. Revolution of February 22, and barricade	Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American con- War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.
Hervera becomes Prime Minister. 1884 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000	signed at Amiens, March 27. Legion of Honor instituted.	of the streets of Paris. Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21.	flict. France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15. Presidential term fixed at seven years.
lives lost, Dec. 25-28. 1885 Resignation of the ministry, in conse-	Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.	The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26. The provisional government succeeded by	June 24. Meeting of the Emperor and King of Bazaine sentenced to twenty years im- prisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec.
to visit cholera-stricken districts, June	8 Bank of France established. War with England declared, May 22.	an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.	Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6. Convention between France, Great 1874 Execution of communists.
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia	4 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.	Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three	Britain and Spain concerning interven- tion in Mexico. Encape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11. Payment of the German debt, September.
and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.	Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. The empire formed and Napoleon pro-	other departments, June 13. Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.	Embarrassment in the Government 1875 The legislative body reorganized, and two finances. Achille Fould made minister of finance. Passage of a bill for the construction of
Announcement that of 223,546 persons at- tacked by cholera \$2,619 had died, Aug.	claimed Emperor, May 18. Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.	1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the	1862 The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of 1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
31. 1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina	15 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21,	Archbishop of Paris. Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.	Bienhoa, in Annam. Six provinces in Cochin China conquered Amnesty for communists. New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
as Regent, May 17. 1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United	by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Battle of Austerlitz.	Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the gov- ernment, June 28.	and ceded to France. The British and Spanish forces withdraw IS77 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8. MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies.
States, May. 1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans	Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.	Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.	from the Mexican expedition. June 25. War declared against Mexico. Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santan-	06 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.	The Constitution of the republic solemn- ly proclaimed, Nov. 12.	Peace effected with Annam. New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2010 Device a provident May 1.
der, killing and wounding several hun-	Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war,	Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.	Aug. 2. Great distress in the manufacturing dis- tricts in consequence of the civil war
1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos cost with a lucra army to suppose the	Oct. 8. Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.	He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20. 1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in Evolution Aug. 26	triots in consequence of the civil war in the United States. 1863 Commercial treaty with Italy. M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30. Gambetta becomes President of the
sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection. 1898 War with United States; Spanish fleet	Capture of Erturt by the French, Oct. 15. 17 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. S.	England, Aug. 26. Freedom of the press curtailed. 1851 Electric telegraph between England and	Convention with Spain for the rectinca- tion of the frontier Widdlington a new minister
destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commodore Dewey's fleet.	Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.	France opened. The Coup d'Etat.	Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country. Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced
Cevera's Spanish fleet destroyed off San- tiago de Cuba, July 3.	Treaty of peace signed, July 7. The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.	Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and pro- claims universal suffrage.	The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand,
1899 Peace treaty with U. S. ratified, Feb. 6. 1808 1906 King Alphonso married.	New nobility of France created. The beginning of the Peninsular war.	Calls for an election of President for ten years.	Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others. Napoleon proposes a European Confer- M. De Frevenet forms new ministry to
1907 Heir to throne born.	Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain. 99 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.	Declares Paris in a state of siege. Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and	ence for the settlement of the ques- tions of the day, Nov. 9.
perial decree of ecclesiastical reform placing all religions on practically	Victorious at Wagram. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.	180 members of the Assembly.	England declines to join the proposed March 9.
equal footing.	Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14. Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec.	The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4. The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people	army conquer Mexico and occupy the tional decree. capital. General amnesty bill passed, July 3.
1810	15. 10 Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Aus-	at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re- elected President for ten years, Dec. 21,	1864 Treaty between France and Japan. Commercial treaty with Switzerland. Sept. 20.
	tria, April 1. Union of Holland with France.	22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; nega- tive, 644,351.	Convention with Italy respecting the 1881 Elections favorable to the government.
FDANCE	11 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.	1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.	Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Em-
	2 War declared with Russia. Napoleon invades Russia. Great victory of the French at Borodino,	The new constitution published, Jan. 14. Banishment of 83 members of the As- sembly, and transportation of nearly	peror. Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Bey signed, May 12, by which the re- public gains virtual suzerainty. Batification by Senate May 23
1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry. 1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette,	Sept. 7. Disastrous retreat of the French from	600 persons for resisting coup d'etat. The property of the Orleans family con-	1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Great excitement produced in Italy.
of Anotria	Monager: October	fiscated. The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15,	Treaty with Sweden signed. hors, May 25.
XVI. 1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.	.3 The Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.	declared the only national holiday. Organization of the Legislative Cham-	sory education, rejected by the Assem- bly.
1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance. 1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.	Battle of Leipzig. Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.	bers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29.	Death of the Duke de Morny. Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.
The torture abolished in legal proceed-	The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Welling-	The President visits Strasbourg. M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to	The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July Brest.
1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with Eng- land and Spain. 1814	ton, Oct. 7. 4 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March	return to France, Aug. 8. The Senate petitions the President for	The French fleet visits Portsmouth. The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor Rejection of vote of credit to protect
1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions in- tense excitement.	30. Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his	"the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte fam-	at Biarritz. Students' riot in Paris. Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6. Duclerc succeeds in forming a new min-
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.	son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May	ily," Sept. 13. The President visits the Southern and	ireaties of 1815, May 6. Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables. Reappointment of Necker.	3. Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.	Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace."	Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between 1883 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with
1789 Meeting of the States General, May 5. The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly,	The Bourbon dynasty restored. The Constitutional Charter established,	The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16.	Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria re- fuses to join in it
	June 4-10. 5 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris,	Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and No-	France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" M. Signation of the Buchte ministry. as to the German-Italian war. N. Faillieres Prime Minister, 20.
The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled by a mob	where he is joined by all the army. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration	vember. The empire re-established by the popu-	Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces. Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6. The National Assembly meets at Paris,	of the empire. The Allies form a league for his destruc-	lar vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,839,552; navs 254,501; the President declared	His demand is refused. Austria cedes Venetia to France, who
Oct. 9. The National Assembly change the royal 181/	tion, March 25. 15 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade,	Emperor, and assumes the title of Na- poleon III., Dec. 2.	transfers it to Italy. The French occupation of Rome termin- 16: bombardment of Majunga, May
Clerical property confiscated.	March 29. Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.	1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montigo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29. The Emperor releases 4,312 political of-	Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs. Softformer of the Inversion by Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet,
The division of France into 83 depart- ments, Dec. 22. 1790 King Louis accepts the work of the rev-	He invades Belgium, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of	The Emperor releases 4,312 political of- fenders, Feb. 2. Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.	The conder conference. The conder intermediate and experiment of the partial september. Apology offered by President Grevy to
olution, Feb. 4. Titles of honor and hereditary nobility	Waterloo, June 18. Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20. Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.	1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.	opened April 1. Visit of many crowned Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister
abolished. Confederation of the Champs de Mars;	Abdicates in favor of his son, Julie 22. He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.	Attempt to assassinate the Emperor. 1854 Beginning of the Crimean war.	Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6. 1884 Treaty between France and China signed,
the king takes the oath to the consti- tution, July 14.	Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3. Napoleon goes on board the "Bellero-	Treaty of Constantinople, March 12. War declared with Russia, March 27.	1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June. France commences hostilities by bom-
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.	phon" and claims the "hospitality" of	1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April.	1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklen- burg signed.
Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at	Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland" and sent a	Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.	1869 Serious election riots in Paris. Great radical successes in the elections. 1885 Langson, China, captured by the French,
Varennes, June 21. Louis sanctions the National constitution	prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15.	Pianori attempts to assassinate the Em- peror, April 28.	favor of the constitutional government. Coldmaria of the constitutional government. Coldmaria of the constitutional government. Coldmaria of the constitutional government. Coldmaria of the constitutional government.
Sept. 15. Dissolution of the National Assembly, 181.	Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7. 16 The family of Napoleon forever excluded	Bellemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit	of Napoleon the Great. 1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22. 1887 Burning of the Theatre Comique 100
Sept. 29.	from the throne of France. 20 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb.	France, August.	Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27. 1850 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bona. 1850 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bona.
Was with Austria declared April 90	13. 21 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena,	Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.	parte, Jan. 10
and France saved from invasion Sent	May 5. 24 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.	Terrible inundations in the Southern De- partments.	Discovery of plots against the Emperor's ISSO Centennial of Franch removed to Farmsborough.
Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the 182	Charles X. becomes king. 27 National Guard disbanded.	1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sibour) as- sassinated by a priest named Merger,	Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bona- Paris Exposition opened, May 6.
Temple, Aug. 10.	War with Algiers. Serious riots in Paris.	June 3. Conference on Neuchatel difficulty,	The Plebiscitum on change of Constitu- tion; affirmative vote secured for Ple-
2-5. Opening of the National Convention, 182	Seventy-six new peers created. 29 The Polignac administration organized.	March 15. Consultant to assassinate the Emperor	Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish 1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many
Sept. 17. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept.	30 Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and barricade of streets in	detected, July 11. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to	Prince Leopold withdraws.
21. Meeting of the Legislative Assembly,	Paris, July 27. Flight and abdication of Charles X., July	England. Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.	France. Retusal of Prussia to give guarantees to released from jail, except Chas. de Les-
Oct. 1. France declared a republic, Sept. 22. Trial and condennation of King Louis	31.	The Emperor Napoleon meets the Em- peror of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.	
Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13.	Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press,	1855 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several	Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the army. Severa and underline grazement at Saar. Oct. 17.
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. War against England, Spain and Hol- land, declared Feb. 1.	July 26. Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Phillipe I.	Passage of the Public Safety Bill.	
Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March. Proscription of the Girondists.	Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.	Trial of the Count de Montalembert. The Empire divided into five military de-	bach, Aug. 6. Strashurg invested Aug. 10. Strashurg invested Aug. 10.
Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25. 183 Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31.	31 Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished.	partments. Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.	Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14. Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18. 1895 French army succeeds in capturing Mada-
Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, 183 July 10.	32 Insurrection in Paris suppressed. Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reich-	Orsini and Pietri executed for attempt- ing to assassinate the Emperor.	Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24. Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25. 1899 Dreyfus case creates great excitement.
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bona-	stadt, July 22. Attempted assassination of the King,	Visit of the Queen of England to Cher- bourg.	Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.
parte. The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite, 185 hebedded Nor 6	Dec. 27. Beath of Lafayette, May 20. 25 Finality and informal man	Conference, at Paris, respecting the con- dition of the Danubian principalities.	army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2. 1901 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable
beheaded, Nov. 6. 183 Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8. Vandee revolt suppressed Day 12	35 Fieschi attempts, with an infernal ma- chine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed. Ech. 6, 1836	1850 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, Max	pire, Flight of the Empress Eugenie, 1906 C. A. Falliers elected President of
Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.	executed, Feb. 6, 1836.	May.	Sept. 7.

# ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1910	French steamer "General Chanzy" wrecked, 156 persons drowned.	1862	The principle ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.	1520	Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future	1863	The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.		War declared against Russia, Aug 1. War declared against France, Aug.
	The Seine river flood at Paris; damage estimated at over \$200,000,000.		Great reduction of the army. A personal liberty (a kind of habeas cor-		king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.		German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfort, and approve a plan of fed- eral reform.	1914	8.
	French senate adopted military aviation program to cost \$5,000,000 a year.	7000	pus) bill passed. Serious inudations throughout the empire.		Lutheran religion established in Den- mark.	1864	The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.		PRUSSIA.
	War declared against Germany, Aug. 4.	1805	Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland. Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.	1611	Catholocism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown. Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion King of the		The Danes are defeated and forced to sur- render the duchies.	1780	Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
1914	War declared against Austria-Hun- gary, Aug. 12.		German sovereigns meet at Frankfort. Federal Constitution reformed.	1011	North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden.	1865	Peace restored, Oct. 30. The Gastein convention.	1792	War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
A	USTRIA-HUNGARY.	1864	Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.		He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at		It gives great offence to the German Diet.		Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20. Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of
			War with Denmark, about Schleswig- Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with	1664	the battle of Lutzen in 1632. Charles XII. became king of Sweden.	1000	Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.	1793	invasion. Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Po-
	Austria acquires Galicia, and other prov- inces, from Poland.		King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30. Austria supports the German Confedera-		After engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the	1800	War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies. Austria defeated.	1795	warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition
1792	Vassalage abolished in Hungary. War with France begins. The Austrians victorious at the battles		tion in the dispute respecting the	1709	Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive. Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded		Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prus- sia.	1797	of Poland. Frederick William III., of Prussia, bo-
	of Neerwinden and Quesnoy. The Austrians defeated at the battle of	1865	duchies. Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.	1102	by Gustavus IV. The latter being in- sane, was dethroned.		Prussia makes peace with the several German states.		comes Emperor of Germany. Prussians seize Hanover. Treaty of Vienna.
	Loano. Disastrous defeats sustained against		Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the	1.1	Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.		North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.		Downfall of the German Empire. Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.
	Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Bad- stadt, Roseredo, and elsewhere.		empire introduced. Convention of Gastein with Prussia for	1810	For want of a legitimate heir, Berna- dotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of	1867	Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Badeu, Hesse,		Prussia joins the alliance against 'France, Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
1797	Treaty of Campo Formio. The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to		the disposal of the Danish duchies. Austria receives the temporary govern-		Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.	1868	Darmstadt, and Prussia. South German military commission ap- pointed.		Prussia succumbs to Napoleon. Napoleon issues the Berlin decree.
1799	Napoleon, and obtains Venice. Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen. Defeat of Austrians by the French at		men <sup>*</sup> of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia. Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the	1814	Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Lauren-	1870	France declares war against Germany. Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, de-	1807	Peace of Tilsit. Napoleon restores one-half of his do- minions to the King of Prussia.
	the battles of Engen, May 3; Monte- bello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hoch-		Constitution for the purpose of grant- ing independence to Hungary.		berg was given to Denmark in ex-		elare for union with North Germany. Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Darmstadt	1808	Convention of Berlin. Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
	stadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio, Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Aus-		The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary. Dissatistaction in the rest of the empire.	1818	Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are		and Baden support Prussia. Invasion of France by the Germans. Un-	1812	Prussia concludes an alliance with Rus- sia and Austria.
	trian territory.	1866	Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse- Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtenburg,	1863	still seated. Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and		paralleled success of the German troops. The Emperor Napoleon III. and two	1813	The French evacuate Berlin, March 4. The War of Liberation begun.
1	Francis II, of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria, War with France declared by Francis.		and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question. Nassau and Frankfort allied with Aus-	2	Laurenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.		French armies made prisoners by the Germans.		Uprising of the people. The "Landwehr" formed.
1003	General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchin- gen and Ulm,		tria. The German-Italian war between Austria	1872	Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden	12	North German Parliament opens at Ber- lin, Nov. 24.	1814	Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16. The allies invade France. Complete defeat of Napoleon.
	Capture of Vienna by Napoleon. Battle of Austerlitz.		enters Silesia. The Italians defeated by the Archduke	1893	and Norway.		The German empire formed. The Imperial Crown offered to the King		The Prussians occupy the French capital. Treaty of Paris.
	Complete defeat of Austrians and Rus- sians.		Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova. The Prussians occupy Saxony and in-		and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arc-	1871	of Prussia, Dec. 10. King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed	1815	Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confedera- tion formed.
1805	Treaty of Presburg. Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice.		vade Bohemia. Defeat of the Austrians at battle of	7000	tic explorer, sailed from Christiana, June 24.		Emperor of Germany at Versailles. Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor. Successful close of the French war.	1817	Prussia enters the Holy Alliance. Establishment of the Ministry of Educa.
	The French evacuate Vienna. The Germanic Confederation dissolved. The Austrian King abdicates.		Nachos, June 27. Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sa-	1906	Frederick VIII succeeded to the throne of Denmark, Jan. 29. Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald		The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	1818	tion. Formation of the Prussian Zollverein. Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal
1809	Battle of Ahensherg; defeat of Austrians. Second capture of Vienna, by the French;		dowa, July 3. Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and in-		Amundsen. Frederick VIII. died; and Christian X.		May 16.	1 1	Blucher, Sept. 12. Accession of Frederick William IV., of
1810	the city restored Oct. 24. Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise,	6.1	Great victory by the Austrian fleet over		proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, at Copenhagen.		Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.		Prussia. Attempt to assassinate the King of Prus-
1.1	daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.	6.2.2	the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20. An armistice agreed upon between Aus-			1070	German Parliament opened by the Em- peror, Oct. 16. The Jesuits expelled from the empire,		sia. Revolution of 1848.
	Downfall of Napoleon. Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.		tria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30. Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and			1012	July 5. Meeting of the Emperors of Germany,		Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov. 12.
1815	Treaty of Vienna. Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.		Frankfort gained by Prussia. Austria retires from the German Con-		GERMANY.		Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6. Bismarck resigns the premiership of		The Constituent Assembly meets in Bran- denburgh Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a
	The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom estab- lished.		federation. Boron Von Boust made prime minister.	1765	Joseph II, becomes Emperor.	1873	Prussia. National Liberals succeed in the elections.	1849	new Constitution, Dec. 5. The German National Assembly offer the
1825 1835	Hungarian Diet assembles. Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. suc-	2	The Emperor makes great concessions to	1766 1769	Lorraine ceded to France.		Troubles with the Roman Catholic church. Monetary reform law passed, June 23.		Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He de-
1838	ceeds him. Treaty of commerce with England.	1867	A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent	1772	land.		Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.		clines it, April 29. Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
1848	Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan. Insurrection at Vienna. Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.		kingdom. Andrassy elected President of Hungarian	1790	War with Turkey. Leopold II. becomes Emperor. Conference between the Emperor and	1874	Civil marriage bill passed.		Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.
	Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed. Another insurrection at Vienna.		The Emperor and Empress of Austria		Frederick of Prussia. Accession of Francis II. of Austria.		Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bis- marck, July 13.		The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
6.3.3	The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 15- 17.		crowned King and Queen of Hungary,	1793			Bismarck resigns chancellorship, Dec. 16. Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.	1850	The King takes the oath to the new Con-, stitution, Feb. 6.
	The Archduke John appointed Vicar-Gen- eral of the Empire, May 29. A Constitutional Assembly meets at	1868	The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law. Civil marriage authorized.	1795	Posen. Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division	1875	The Imperial Bank bill adopted. Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.		Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22. Treaty of peace with Denmark. Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet
1.4	Vienna, July 22. Third insurrection in Vienna.		The State assumes the control of secular	1707	of Poland. War with France. Accession of Frederick William III., of		Government aid withdrawn from Catholic elergy.		of Frankfort. Prussia warns Austria of her intention
Maria -	Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6. War with Sardinia.		Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against		Prussian seize Hanover.	1876	Germany takes part in the Eastern ques- tion. Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.		to uphold the Constitution in Hesse- Cassel, Sept. 21.
	Revolution in Hungary. Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat	1870	The Concordat repealed. Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian		Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and ter-		Trouble with Roman Catholic Church. Inundations in Prussia.		The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
	Hungarlans, at Szikiszo and Mohr. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in fa- vor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.		war. Bitter contest between national and fed- eral parties.	1804	ritories west of the Rhine. Francis II. renounces the title of Em-	1877	The Czar of Russia visits Germany. Code of laws enacted March 21.		The Prussian troops withdraw from Ba- den, Nov. 14. The Convention of Olmutz removes the
1849	Sardinja forced to make peace. Constitution granted.	1871	Further reforms in the government in-	1905	peror of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria. Treaty of Vienna.	1	Second resignation of Bismarck; resigna-		cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.
	Hungary declares independence, April 14. Kossuth proclaimed Governor.		Measures adopted looking to the repre- sentation of all the nationalities em-	1005	Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Bayaria.	1878	Attempt to assassinate the Emperor Wil- liam by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A		Visit of the King to Russia. The King re-establishes the Council of
	Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden. The revolution in Hungary suppressed,		Austria recognizes new German Confed-	1806	Dissolution of the German Empire. Formation of the Confederation of the		second attempt to assassinate the Em- peror, who is wounded. The Crown Prince takes charge of the	1853	the state as it existed prior to 1848. Plot against the government discovered
1050	after a severe struggle. Count Bathyany executed. Convention of Olmutz.		eration. Old Catholic movement at Vienna. Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives		Rhine. Prussians seize Hanover. War dealand against Napoleon Sept 24		empire. Death of King George of Hanover, June	1854	in Berlin. Wavering policy of the government re- specting the Eastern question.
1851	The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.		and German constitutionalists; over-		War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24. Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.	Sec. 1	12. The Berlin Conference of the Great		Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
1852 1858	Trial by jury abolished in the Empire. Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Em-		Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign	1807	The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.		Powers. Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.	1855	Prussia enters into treaty with Austria, Prussia not allowed to take part in the
	Commercial treaty with Prussia.		Change in the Electoral Law.		Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.	1879	Regency of the Crown Prince. The Emperor resumes the government.	1856	Conference at Vienna. Takes part in the Conference at Paris. Crown Prince becomes Recent in Prus-
	The Austrians enter the Danubian prin- cipalities. Amnesty granted to the Hungarian po-	1878	Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna. International Exhibition at Vienna,	1810	Serfdom abolished in Prussia. North Germany annexed to France. An alliance concluded with Austria and		Protectionists' bill adopted, May 9. Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at		Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prus- sia. Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufcha-
17 25	litical offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor.		opened May 1. The federalists defeated in the elections.		Russia. The War of Liberation, against Napoleon,		Vienna, September. Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into		tel. Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pe-
1857	Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic re- lations suspended.	1874	Reforms in the empire.	1010	begins. The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.	1880	operation. Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck	1857	cuniary compensation. Serious illness of the King.
	The Danubian provinces evacuated. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to		Ecclesistical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope. Death of Ferdinand —, ex-Emperor.		War declared against France, March 16. Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31.		resigns a third time, and the states yield.	1950	The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I., made Regent. Prince Frederick William, son of the
1859	Hungary. War with France and Sardinia.	1875	Visit of the Emperor to Italy.		Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.	1881	"New Liberal" party formed, August. German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.	1005	Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
	Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Pied- mont. Austrians defeated at Montebello, May	1876	Change in the bed of the Danube.	1814	Alles completely defeat Napoleon at Leipsic, Oct. 16. France invaded by the allies.		The Liberals successful in the October elections.		Franco-Italian war. Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
	20; Palestro, May 30, 31. Napoleon III. declares war with Austria.	1	ern question.		Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon. Congress of Vienna.	1882	Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts ex- treme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modi-	1860	Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Con- stitution against Prussia,
	May 31. Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano.	1877	Neutrality declared in Servian war. Austria remains neutral in the Turkish		Final overthrow of Napoleon. Formation of the Germanic Confedera-		fied by explanation. Disestrops floods in Germany, Dec. 6.	1861	of his brother, Frederick William IV.,
	June S, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat.	1878	war. Andrassy represents Austria in the Ber-	1817	tion. Insurrection in Breslau put down.	1883	Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the mar-		Jan. 2. National Association meets at Heidelberg. Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts '9
	Death of Prince Metternich. Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.		lin Conference. Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.	1818	The Zollverein (commercial union) formed. Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.		riage of the Crown Prince and Princess.		assassinate the King. The King and Queen crowned at Konigs-
	allies agreed upon, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.	1879 1881	Resignation of Count Andrassy. The Archduke Rudolph marries the Prin-	1 7000	Death of Goethe German noet.		The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Hol- stein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.	1862	berg. The National Asembly at Berlin declares
1.48	Austria, July 11. Peace of Villa Franca, July 12. Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sar-		soca Stophenie Belgum.	1834	Other German states join the Zollverein. Thuringia and Saxony join the Zoll- verein.	1	Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.		in favor of unification. The government defeated in the elections. Count Bismard: Scherbeuger mede Bro-
	dinia. Further troubles in Hungary; fears of	1884	Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9. Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.	1840	Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.	1884	Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.		Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Pre- mier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1863;
	a revolution. The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.	1885	Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.		Attempted assassination of the Prussian King. Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary		Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20.		protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional. Sept. 30.
	Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent	150%	Meeting of the Emperor with the Em- netor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.	1048	movements throughout Germany. German National Assembly meets in		Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.		The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the

1 1 1 1 2 L	a revolution.		May 16.	1844	Attempted assassination of the Prussian		Germany occupies the Caroline Islands,	1200	that the Budget is deferred until 1803;
	The Emperor grants increased privileges	1885	Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of		King.		Aug. 20.		protest of the deputies against this as
1 1 1 1 1	to the Protestants.		Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.	1848	Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary		Death of Prince Frederick Charles of	1.1.1.1.1.1	unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
	Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent		Meeting of the Emperor with the Em-		movements throughout Germany.	(	Death of Frince Frederick Charles of		The Budget passed by the Chamber of
1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C	peace with France and Sardinia.		peror of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.	1 3 A A	German National Assembly meets in		Prussia, aged 57, June 15.		Peers without the amendment of the
1990	The Emperor removes the disabilities of	1980	Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.	1000	Frankfort.		Convention between Prussia and Austria.		Chamber
1000	the Jews.	1000	Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin,	10/0	The German National Assembly elects the	1887	Septennate army bill passed, March 11.	1.1.1.1	The Chamber declares the act of the
Sec. 1	the dews.			1849		10 million (1997)	Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.		Peers unconstitutional. Oct. 11.
	The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great		Aug. 12.		King of Prussia Emperor of Germany,	1888	Death of Emperor William, March 9.	1.000	Close of the session of the Chambers by
1.1.1	imperial council or diet, May 31.	1880	The Rothschilds protest against the per-	1.1	March 28.		Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March		the King, Oct. 13.
Contract St. 1	Austria protests against the annexation		secution of the Jews, May 11.		He declines the honor, and recalls the		11.	1000	
Contract State	of the Italian duchies by the King of	1891	Austro-German new commercial treaty,		Prussian members of the Assembly.		Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.	1803	Continuation of the quarrel between the
1.	Sardinia.		April 2.	102	Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart.	1000	Samoan Agreement signed, June 14.		Government and the Chamber.
	The liberty of the press further retained ;	1904	Members Hungarian House wrecked		Austria protests against alliance of Prus-	1000	Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as chan-		The King closes the session a second
	renewed troubles in Hungary.		Chamber in riot, Dec. 13.	100	sia and smaller German States, 1850.	1990		Sec. 1	time, and resolves to govern without
	The Reichsrath granted legislative powers,	1909	Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, assas-		Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and		cellor, March 19.		a Parliament, May 27.
1.15-0.50.50	the control of the finances, etc.	1000	sinated, Sept. 10.		Wurtemburg, Feb. 27.		Heligoland transferred to Germany by	1863	Severe restrictions imposed upon the
1987	Amnesty granted for political offenses in	1000	Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by		Parliament meets at Erfurt.		England, Aug. 9.		press, June 1.
1001	Hungary, Croatia, etc.	1909	Austria-Hungary, October.		The German Confederation meets at	1891	The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb.	and the second second	The Crown Prince disavows participa-
1	Great disaffection throughout the Empire	1000	Threatened war with Servia, averted after		Frankfort, Sept. 2.	ALL Des			tion in the recent action of the min-
		1000	war preparations had been made.		Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of		Rigid passport regulations enforced in	1	istry, June 5: decree recalled .
	caused by the reactionary policy of the					1.2	Alsace Lorraine.	1964	War with Denmark about the Danish
	court.	1914	War declared against Servia, July		Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.			1004	duchies.
	The new Constitution for the Austrian		23; against Russia, Aug. 6;	1851	Reassembly of Diet of German Confed-	1	Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.		
	monarchy published.		Japan, Aug. 29.	1	eration at Frankfort.	1893	Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor,		Holstein invaded by Prussia.
	Civil and political rights granted to			1853	Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.		weds Prince Charles Frederick of		Denmark ports blockaded.
	Protestants throughout the Empire, ex-			1857	Revision of the German Confederation.		Hesse, Jan. 25.	1	Denmark forced to give up the duchies,
	cept in Hungary and Venice.				Meeting of an assembly of the German		Unveiling of the statue of William I. at		and make peace.
1861	No deputies present from Hungary, Cro-		A TTT A TATATA A DO		Confederation at Frankfort, at the call		Bremen.		Treaty signed, Oct. 30,
	atia, Transvlvania, Venice, or Istria, at		SCANDINAVIA.	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	of Austria.	1894	Caprivi resigns the chancellorship of the	1865	Quarrel between the government and the
and the second	meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.	1 1 1 1		1	Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.		Empire and is succeeded by Prince von	1.12	Chamber of Deputies over the army
	The Hungarians demand the restoration		Most of Norway was united under Har-	1	The elector restored by the Confederation.	1	Hohenlohe.		budget.
	of the Constitution of 1848.		old Haarfager about the end of the	1850	Bavaria, and other German states, mani-	1895	Grand celebration by German veterans of		The budget being rejected the king pro-
	The new liberal Constitution for the em-	10121	ninth century.	1000	fest a willingness to assist Austria	2000	the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Grav-		rogues the parliament, and declares
	pire fails to satisfy Hungary.	1905	Albert of Mecklenburg became king of	1	against the French in Italy.		elotte, Sedan, etc.		he will rule without it.
	Military levy taxes in Hungary.	1000	Sweden.	1000	Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish		Celebration and naval demonstration at		The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes
	Military levy taxes in frongary.	-	Margaret, the Semiramis of the North,	1200	duchies begins.		Kiel on account of the opening of the		of the revenue, July 5.
1.1.1	Entire independence refused Hungary by	1989	Margaret, the centramis of the North,	1			great canal connecting the Baltic with	1 - 5 - 5 - 1	Convention of Gastein.
	the Emperor, July 21.		become Queen of Denmark. This great	1	Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Con-	1		1 - 1 - 1	Distantly in the TTT is D
10.00	The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20,	1	princess died in 1412.		stitution against Prussia.	1000	the North Sea.	7000	Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.
Market Room	and is dissolved, Aug. 21.	1387	Norway and Denmark became confederate	1	Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.		Prince Bismarck died, July 30.	1990	The Diet demands the surrender of
	The magistrates at Pesth resign.		kingdoms, under one ruler, and re-	1861	Death of Frederick William IV.; acces-	1905	Great coal strike, January.	1.	Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which
	Military government established in Hun-		mained so until 1814.		sion of William I.	1910	Great flood in Ahr valley, June 12; 200		they refuse.
1	gary, in December,	1407	By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined		National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.		lives lost.	1 - 3	Prussian treaty with Belgium.
1862	Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolu-		the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.		Attempted assassination of the King.	1912	German fleet made friendly visit to United	8 1 N	Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
	tionists.	1 1449	Christian I. of Oldenburg became king	1862	The National Assembly, at Berlin, de-		States.		War with Austria and her allies.
	Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.	1	and added Schleswig and Holstein to		clares in favor of unification.		Greater Berlin's first mayor elected.		Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Aus-
	Ministry of Marine created.		the kingdom.		Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.		Great coal strike.		trians.
	services, of martine counter		the magnetic			1	creat contraction	1	
				1		1			

SUPPLEMENT XIX.

1866	Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria. Formation of the North German Confed- eration, under the leadership of Prus-		Birth of William M. Thackeray; died 1863. English storm Ciudad, Redirgo and Badajos.		The government of the East India Com- pany ceases, Sept. 1. England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.	1878	Several changes in the ministry. Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland. Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent Eng- land in the Bealis Conference.	<ul> <li>1900 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1.</li> <li>1901 Queen Victoria died, Jan. 22.</li> <li>King Edward VII. ascends throne.</li> </ul>
1867	sia. Hanover annexed to Prussia. Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.		Lord Liverpool Premier. Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House. Beginning of the second war with the		Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill. Organization of volunteer forces. Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June		land in the Berlin Conference. Great commercial depression in England. British Afghanistan war. General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass, Dec. 2	<ul> <li>1902 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.</li> <li>1905 Post Office began to receive messages for wireless transmission to ships at sea,</li> </ul>
	First meeting of the new German Parlia- ment.		United States, June 18. Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.		18. Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.	1879	Dec. 2. Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20. Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of Aighan May 9: etirement of British	Jan. 1. 1908 Old age pension act passed Aug. 1. 1910 Death of King Edward, May 6.
	Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty. France declares war against Prussia.	1814	Birth of Robert Browning, Peace with France. Peace with the United States,	1860	Lord Stanley Secretary for India. Commercial treaty with France. Peace effected with China, Oct. 24.		Afghan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred,	Accession of King George IV. to the throne, May 7. 1912 Great coal strike on; woman suffrage
1010	Prussia receives the support of German States.		Birth of Charles Reade. Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.		The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.	1	Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 28; abdication of Yakoob khan,	agitation. Asquith introduces Home Rule bill.
	France invaded by the German army un- der command of King William, of Prus- sia.	1815	France renews war with the allies. Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18.	1861	Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.		Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23.	White Star Line steamer "Titanic" sank
	(See Germany and France.) The King of Prussia elected Emperor of		Peace with France. Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.		Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer, by the		Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22.	people drowned; 705 were saved and carried to New York on Cunarder "Car- pathia," April.
1871	Germany. King William proclaimed Emperor of	1918	Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leo- pold of Saxe-Coburg.		U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. govern-		<ul> <li>Isandulla, Jan. 22.</li> <li>Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napol- eon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 22. both of Unadi Social defeat of the</li> </ul>	1914 War declared against Germany, Aug. 4; Austria-Hungary, Aug.
	Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18. Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.	1810	Agricultural and Weaver riots. Specie payments resumed. Habeas Corpus act again suspended.		ment, Dec. 28. Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.		Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the	12.
1872	Creation of the new peers by the govern- ment to carry its measures in parlia-	1010	Habeas Corpus act again suspended. Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6. Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.		The Queen proclaims neutrality in Amer- ican war.		Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture	J AUSTRALIA.
1873	ment. Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish- ops. The stamp tax.	1818	Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal. Birth of J. Anthony Froude. Queen Victoria born, May 24. Peel's Currency Act.	1862	Great distress in the cotton manufactur- ing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.		Great distress and famine in Ireland. Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.	
1874	Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish- ops.	1820	Birth of Ruskin. Death of George III., Jan. 29.		Confederate "Alabama" sails from Eng- land.	1880	Anti-rent agitation in Ireland. Continued fighting in Afghan: Shere Ali	1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 23.
	The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government. Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July		Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 20. Trial of Queen Caroline.	191	Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.		made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from	1773 Explorations of Furneaux. 1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.
1875	13. Conference of the Roman Catholic bish-		Trial of Queen Caroline. Birth of Herbert Spencer. Birth of George McDonald. Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.		Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.		Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats	1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of ex- ploration.
	ops at Fulda. Religious agitation in Prussia. Government aid withdrawn from Cath-	1821	Great outrages in Ireland. George IV. crowned, July 19.	1863	Serious riots in Ireland. Continued distress in cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Prin-		Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1. Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new min-	1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson. Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney,
	olic clergy. New Constitution adopted by the Pro-	1822	King George IV. visits Scotland. "Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland. Suicide of Castlereagh.	1864	eess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10. Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.		istry, April 29. Compensation for Disturbance Bill re-	with 1,039 persons, Jan. 26
1876	testant State Church. The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.	1823	First Mechanics' Institute held. Agitation about tests and corporation	1	Visit of Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers dis-		jected. Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. "Boycotting" practiced.	<ul> <li>1790. Distress, owing to the loss of the store- ship "Guardian."</li> <li>1792 First house for public worship erected.</li> <li>1795 First publication of Government Gazette.</li> <li>1795 Deed Struct diagenerated her Page and</li> </ul>
	Deposition of Catholic bishops in Mun- ster and Cologne. Great inundations in Prussia,	1824	acts. English-Burmese war. Death of Lord Byron in Greece.		cussed. European Conference, at London, on the		"Boycotting" practiced. Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent pay-	1100 Dass Strates discovered, by Dass and
	(See Germany.)	1825	The great commercial crisis. First railroad in England.	1865	Schleswig-Holstein question. Cattle plague in England and Ireland. Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of	1881	ment of rent. Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, April 8.	Flinders. 1800-'05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.
		1897	Thames tunnel commenced. Birth of Wilkie Collins. Lord Canning Prime Minister.		Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24. Russell-Gladstone ministry.		Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader.	1802 First brick church built. 1803 Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania, estab-
			Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary. Battle of Navarino.		Death of Richard Cobden, April 2. Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.		Bradlaugh excluded from House of Com- mons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March	lished; first settlement made at Port Philip. 1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.
GRI	EAT BRITAIN and IRELAND	1890	The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyp- tian fleets. Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April	1000	Important commercial treaty with Aus- tria, Dec. 16. Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June		21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.	1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent
1765	American Stamp Act passed, March 22. Death of the Pretender, at Rome.		13. Great riots in London.	1000	18. Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.		Yakoob Khan routes the Ameer and en- ters Candahar. Parnell arrested under Coercion Act.	1817.'23 Explorations into the interior of Aus- tralia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxand, Oxley and others.
	Percy's Reliques published. Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1848. Bruce's travels.	1830	Death of George IV. William IV. mounts the throne, June 26. Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.		Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6. Cattle plague continues, causing great- loss.		Oct. 13. Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer,	<ul> <li>1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed,</li> <li>1828 South Australia explored by Stuart.</li> </ul>
	Academy of arts founded. Letters of Junius.		Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.		Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.		Sept. 22. Agrarian outrages in Ireland.	1829 West Australia made a province; a Legis- lative Council established and Capt.
)	Watt's engine. Arkwright's Jenny. Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.	1991	The new London bridge opened. The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.		Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habeas corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada.	1882	Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2. State trial of McLean, who is adjudged	Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor. 1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive
1770 1771	Lord North's ministry. Cook's voyages in the South Sea. English debates reported.	1832	Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29. Earl Grey's ministry. Passage of the English Reform Bill,	1867	New reform act passed. War with Abyssinia begins, caused by im- prisonment of British subjects.		insane. Prince Leopold married to Princess Hel-	in Western Australia. 1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell. 1834 Boundaries of the province of South Aus-
1772	Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832. Warren Hastings in India.	1001	June 1. Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.		Sir Robert Napier commands expedition. Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.		ena of Waldeck, April 27. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.	tralia "fixed
$1774 \\ 1775$	Suicide of Lord Clive. Commencement of the American Revolu- tion (see United States).	1834	Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7. Slavery ceases in the colonies. Trades union and repeal riots.	1968	Disraeli's reform bill. The Dominion of Canada formed. Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.		Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Sec-	<ul> <li>1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives, Port Philip, now Victoria, colonized.</li> <li>1836 South Australia a province. Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.</li> </ul>
1776	Commencement of the American Revolu- tion (see United States). Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1835. "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.	1835	Trades union and repeal riots. Lord Melbourne's ministry. Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9. Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister. Death of William IV.		Gladstone's bill for disestablishment of		retary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6. Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed,	Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide
	Royal Marriage Act. Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844. Death of the Earl of Chatham.	1837	victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.		Irish Church passes the House, April 30. Scotch and Irish reform acts passed,		July 11. John Bright resigns, July 15, as a mem-	to King George's Sound, Melbourne founded. 1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest
1770	Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed. Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859. Rodney's victories.	1838	Hanover separated from Great Britain. Queen Victoria crowned, June 28. Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.		July 13. Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10. Resignation of Disraeli ministry.		her of Cladetone's Cabinet owing to	Australia. 1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored
	Eliot at Gibraltar. Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots,	1839.	England at war with China.		Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9. Successful termination of the Abyssinian	1.3	Egyptian policy. The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote. Fiftleth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13. Proverse of Cairo for	by Count Stizelecki, Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.
1781	in London. Birth of Channing; died 1842. Trial and acquittal of Gordon.	1840	Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ire- land. Penny postage inaugurated.		war. The suicide of Theodore, King of Abys- sinia, April 13.		into public life, Dec. 13. Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.	Suspension of transportation, 1840 Eyre explores West Australia, Stizelecki explores the Australian Alps,
1782	Birth of Channing; died 1842. Trial and acquittal of Gordon. England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.		Penny postage inaugurated. The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe- Coburg, Feb. 10.	1869	Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed: it is rejected by the United States.		Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14. Arrears of Rent bill passed.	1841 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females, 1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney, Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper
1783	Lord Rockingham's second ministry. Grattan's Irish Constitution. Coalition ministry.	1841	Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10. Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.		Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Irish Church bill receives the royal as-		Married woman's property assessed. Anglo-Turkish Military Convention in- formally signed, Sept. 6.	Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia. 1844-'48 Explorations of Leichbardt Stuart
	England wars with Tippoo-Saib. Settlement of Upper Canada. Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.	1842	Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean,	1970	sent, July 26. Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23. Measures adopted for the spread of pri-	1883	formally signed, Sept. 6. War in Egypt (q. v.). The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10. Opening of the Royal College of Music,	<ul> <li>Inscorery of the Bullar-Burla copper mines, in South Australia.</li> <li>1844-'48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.</li> <li>1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General. Census, 114,700 males; 74,800 females.</li> <li>1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.</li> <li>1849 Leichbourd attra a second embedding</li> </ul>
1785 1786	Birth of De Quincy; died 1860.		June 3. Income tax established, August.	1910	mary education. Land bill of Ireland receives royal as-		Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.	1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded. 1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration:
1788	Margaret Nicholson (insane). Birth of Dr. Chalmers; died 1842. Trial of Warren Hastings.	$\frac{1843}{1844}$	Peace with China, December. Queen Victoria visits France. The Emperor of Russia and King of the		sent, July 8. Education bill. Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war pro-		May 1. The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada. New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug.	1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration; party never heard of again. Kennedy killed by natives.
1100	Trial of Warren Hastings. Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824. London Times founded.		The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England. Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedi- tion; his conviction, fine and imprison-		Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war pro- claimed, July 19. Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug.		1. Annexation of territory on African west	Gregory explores the interior. 1849 Great agitation against transportation. 1850 Port Philip erected into the province of
$\frac{1790}{1791}$	Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829. Boswell's Johnson published. Birmingham riots.		ment, and subsequent release from prison, September.		11. Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20. Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.		coast proclaimed, Aug. 23. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British resi- dents, Oct. 6.	Victoria. 1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Ed- ward Hargreaves; intense excitement in
1792	Birmingham riots. Paine and "People's Friend." First coalition against France.	1845	Sir Robert Peel's new tariff. Great famine in Ireland. Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.	1871	Princess Louise marries the Marquis of, Lorne, March 20. Black Sea Conference, March 13.	1004	Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.	the provinces; great rush to the gold regions.
$1793 \\ 1794$	England begins war with France. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord		Anti-corn law agitation. Great railroad speculations.		Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8. The Irish Church Disestablishment bill	155#	New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1. Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt,	<ul> <li>1854 Sir William Dennison appointed Gover- nor-General.</li> <li>1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.</li> </ul>
1795	English expedition to Dunkirk; Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet. Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 22. Birth of Carlisle; died 1881.	1846	Repeal of the corn laws, June 26. Great commercial panic. Food riots in Tipperary.		The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commis-		Jan. 18. The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 13.	1858-'62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
	Cape of Good Hope doubled. Prince of Wales marries Caroline of	1847	Russell forms new ministry. Death of O'Connell, May 15. \$50,000,000 expended by the government		sion at Geneva. University tests abolished; army purchase		Death of Prince Leopold, Dake of Albany, March 28, aged 29. Monster reform demonstration in London,	1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4, 1860 Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next
1796	Brunswick. Orange clubs formed in London. England takes the Spice Islands.		for relief of Irish sufferers. Chartist demonstrations in London.		abolished. The Ballot Act passed. Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.		July 21. Jubilee of the abolition of Slavery cele- brated in London, Aug. 1.	the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next
	Birth of Princess Charlotte		Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and	1000	Scott centenary at Edinburgh. Great riots in Dublin.		Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.	Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.
1798	Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27. Death of Edmund Burke, July 29. "The Anti-Jacobin." Battle of the Nile; great victory of	1849	the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9. Cholera in Ireland. Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted	1872	Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.		Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice- Royalty of India, Sept. 10. Greenwich adopted as the universal prime	1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to sea. 1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and
	Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet. Habeas Corpus Act again suspended. Sidney Smith at Acre.		to transportation. Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed. Cholera reappears in England.		A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Fcb. 27. O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.		meridian, Oct. 13. Portuguese fire upon the British ship	Willis. 1864 General resistance throughout the prov-
	Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.	1850	The Queen visits Ircland. Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke		Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.		Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3. Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7. Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec.	inces against transportation. 1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bush- ranger and murderer.
1799	Battle of Kilcullen, May 23. Battle of Antrim; victory of the English. Irish rebellion completely suppressed.		of Cambridge. Pate assaults the Queen. The first "Great Exhibition" opened,		Scotch educational bill. Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5. Serious riots in Belfast.		13. Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.	Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced. Settlement of boundary between New

	1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the	May 1.	1873	Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.	1885	Attempt to blow up the House of Com-	1.00	South Wales and Victoria, April 19.
1	King.	First gold arrives from Australia. 1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.	1.1.1.1	Payment of the Geneva award. Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.		mons, Westminster Hall and Tower of	1866	Population of Australia, natives exclud-
11-	Malta taken. Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.	Great riots in Belfast.		Defeat of the Dublin University bill.	1000	London, Jan. 24.		ed, 1,298,667.
	1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.		Resignation of the Gladstone ministry,	and the second second	The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gor-	1867	Capt. Cadell explores South Australia;
11		1853 English and French fleets enter the Bos-	1	March 13; ministry resumes office,		don, Jan. 26.		discovers mouth of river Roper.
	Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.			March 17, Mansery resumes once,		Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.		Meeting of Convention from Colonies at
	Habeas Corpus again suspended, April 19. Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.	phorus, Oct. 22. Protocol between England, Austria, France		The Shah of Persia visits England.		The reserve forces and militia forces called		Melbourne, to arrange postal communi-
11		and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.	4	Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.		out, March 26.		cation with Europe.
	1802 Birth of Landseer, painter; died 1873.	1854 Alliance between England, France, and	1	War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet		The revised Bible published, May 18.	1871	Delegates from the Colonies meet to pro-
11	1803 War declared against France, Mahratta India War.	Turkey, March 12.	lan ortest	Wolseley placed in command.	12 C 1	Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry,	1. 24-24.	test against imperial interference with
11	Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.	War declared against Russia, March 28.	1071	Irish educational bill fails.	100 m m	of Battenburg, July 23.		their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept.
	Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.	. Crystal Palace opened by the Queen,	1574	Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to	30	Death of Sir Moses Monteflore, aged 101,		27.
11	1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; victory and	June 10.	1. 5. 1.	Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.	1005	July 28.	1872	Telegraphic communication with Eng-
11	death of Nelson.	Treaty with the United States, regarding	100	Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.	1000	Grant memorial services at Westminster,		land.
11	Birth of Lord Beaconsfield.	fishery claims.	1	Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty	1886	Aug. 4.		Synod of the Church of Australia and
	1806 Birth of William E. Gladstone.	1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry,		of peace signed. Feb. 13.				Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
	Deaths of William Pitt and Charles	Jan. 2.		Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.	1001	Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.	1876	Willshire explores Daly and Victoria riv-
	James Fox.	Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minis-	TOTE	Reopening of the Eastern question.		Irish Crime Bill passed, July 8. Irish National League proclaimed, Aug.		ers.
	1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin	ter.	1 1010	The Prince of Wales visits India.		19.	1579	International Exhibition at Sydney
	Decree, Jan. 7.	Visit of the Emperor and Empress of	1 10.18	France passes the English Channel Tunnel	1999	First White Chapel murder, April 2.	1000	opened Sept. 17.
	The African slave trade abolished,	France to England.		bill.	1000	U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.	1990	Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1. Tahiti annexed to France.
1	March 25.	The Queen and Prince Albert visit	1876		1889	Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales,		The Queensland government authorizes
11	Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claim-	France.	1 2010	England purchases the Suez canal.	1000	July 27.		the construction of the trans-conti-
1	ant of the English Crown.	1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.		O'Connell centenary in Ireland.	1890	Rejection of overtures from the Pope,		nental railway, to bring the colonies
	1809 Wellesley passes the Duro.	War with China (q. v.)	1.00	Queen of England proclaimed Empress of		Aug. 11.		within thirty days of England.
11	Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.	England at war with Persia.	1	India, March 1.		Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party,	1991	Railroad completed from Sydney to Mur-
	"Quarterly Review" founded.	Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.		Bulgarian atrocities produce intense ex-		Dec. 6.	1001	ray River, connecting with Melbourne.
1	Impeachment of the Duke of York.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.		citement in England.	1891	Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May.		Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to
1	Walcheren expedition, August.	1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see In-		Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.		U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted.		consider federal action.
11	Death of Sir John Moore.	dia).	1	Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl		May.		Majority vote in favor of a tariff com-
11	Investigation into conduct of Princess	Great commercial panie; it is relieved by	1111	of Beaconsfield.	1893	Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Cam-		mission and the establishment of an
11	Caroline.	the suspension of the Bank Charter Act		England takes part in the Eastern ques-	1	perdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men		Australian Court of Appeal.
11	Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.	of 1844.	1	tion.		perished.	1882	Terrible mining accident at Creswick
11	Birth of Alfred Tennyson.	Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.	1877	Great Britain expresses her disapproval of	1.1	The Duke of York married Princess Mary		Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.
11	1810 The King declared insane, Nov. 3.	Herat restored.	1	the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to		of Teck, July 6.	1883	Confederation of the colonies and an-
	Great financial crisis.	1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince		remain neutral.		Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.	1	nexation of Papua, New Guinea.
11	Irish agitation for repeal of the union.	Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.		Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieu-	1895	Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of		Opening of the New University of South
	1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent,	Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.		tenant of Ireland.		the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by		Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24
	Feb. 5.	Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.	1	Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in re-		the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical	1885	New South Wales contingent leaves Syd-
	Suddite riots, Nov.	The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills		gard to Turkey.	1000	Cabinet.		ney for the Soudan March 9
1	The Roman Catholic Board formed by	passed.	1878	Russian advance on Constantinople pro-	1899	Beginning of the Boer War in So. Africa,	1890	Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,-
	Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.	The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.		duces great excitement in England.		Oci. 11.		000, Oct. 2.
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#### SUPPLEMENT XX.

# ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

#### 1818 The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," 1 cb. 23. The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4. The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson 1786 Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise ar-ticles of Confederation. 1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding. Constitution of the United States adopted Sept. 17. 1858 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this 1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the 1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitu-tion for the Commonwealth of Aus-1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess. The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor. Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back. First paper mill erected at Milton. 1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens. 1991 Federation Commonwealth of Australia, April 3. 1893 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost. 1895 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail. 1901 New Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed at Sydney. 1903 Bombala X. S. W. chosen as capital. 1910 Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of \$85,000,000. 1911 Commonwealth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass-camberra. The Creek Indians subtract Jackson. The American coast blockaded by the scheme. Visit of the Prince of Wales to (anada. Great fire in Quebec, June 7. Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with Constitution of the United States adopted Sept. 17. 1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Caro-lina. Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia. 1789 First Congress meets at New York. George Washington elected first Presi-dent of the United States. North Carolina ratifies the Constitution. 1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin. April 17. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution. Hamilton's financial schemes proposed. 1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia. Verment admitted as the fourteenth State. 1861 Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation. Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28. British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair. Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet. 1862 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10. Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dis proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln. 1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec. Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1. 1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7. Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. 11.10 boston massaction for and wound four citizens. Repeal of the duties on tea. 1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators: rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged. 1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence. 1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth. Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America. The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16. 1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25. Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5. Comerces issues a Declaration of Rights, Benton. York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27. The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1. First rolling mill at Fittsburgh. Stereotyping first introduced into Amer-ica. Benton. Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake." Battle of Fort George, May 27. British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28. Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians. The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by, the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14. The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4. The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10. Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the State. Indians defeat St. Clair. 1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth CANADA. State. The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey, Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic. 1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian 1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian provinces. 1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor. Great fire in Montreal. 1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property. 1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence. Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold. Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3. Montreal captured, Nov. 12. the republic. 1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton. Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet. 1794 Washington's second term as President begins. Sept. 5. Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4. Commencement of the Revolutionary 10. Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30. Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11. Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12. Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13. The British, capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 1775 Commencement of the War. Battle of Lexington, April 19; British rotreat. November. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Fenian invasion threatened. Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Can-ada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them. Habeas Corpus suspended. Mr. Galt's new tariff. Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29. Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2. Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12. Washington's accurate to the begins. Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. France recalls Genet. Jay's treaty with Great Britain. Congress ratifies Jay's treaty. Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth retreat. Perpetual Union of the Colonics formed, May 20. General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29. Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30. Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proetor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumsch, Oct. 5. 1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels. Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20. The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29. Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6. The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 25. Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3. Battle of Chippewa. Brown defeats Drummond, July 5. Battle of Chippewa. Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25. The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9. Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15. Chief of the Continental forces, June 15. Americans under Ethan Allen take Ti-conderoga, May 10. Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England. Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17. Washington assumes command at Cam-bridge, July 8. Continental Fast Day, July 20. Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17. Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Ar-nold at Quebee, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgom-ery killed, Dec. 31. 1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1. State. Resignation of George Washington. 1797 John Adams inaugurated as President. Treaty with France annulled. 1798 War with France threatened. 1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14. Montreal captured, Nov. 12. Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, 1867 Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31. Failure of attack and death of Mont-Dec. 14. Dec. 14. 1800 The Government removed from Phila-delphia to Washington. Treaty signed with France. General Bankruptey Law passed. 1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President. New York Evening Post established. War with Tripoli commenced, June 10. Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14. 1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State. Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river. 1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; \$15,000,000 paid. Pianos first manufactured at Boston. 12. 1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-Gen-eral, Nov. 27. 1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000. 200 Perior raid renelled by militia: Failure of attack and death in the gomery. 1776 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18. 1784 Settlement of Upper Canada. 1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower province. 1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops. Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Do-minion of Canada. Prince Alfred visits Canada. 1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada. Discussion of the Fisheries question. 1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada. Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-Gen-eral. inces. 1792 First House of Assembly opened. 1794 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada. Slavery abolished in Canada. Second war between the United States and Great Britain. Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. ada. Jan. 1. Jan. I. Boston evacuated by the British in con-sequence of the Americans having tak-en possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 15 \$15,000,000 paid. Pianos first manufactured at Boston. 1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11. Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4. Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built. Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. Aug. 9. Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15. Battle of Bladensburg. British General, Ross, defeats Winder, 14. Van Rensselear capitulates, Nov. 27. Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock. Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Torotto, April 27. and Fort George, May 27. by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor, May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6. June 6. Williamsburg, Nov. 7. 17. Washington arrives at New York, April 14. Declaration of Independence, July 4. Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French. Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27. New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15. Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28. Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13. Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16. English occups Rhode 1sland. Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28. Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12. Battle of Prineton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26. Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600). Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11. Arrival of Lakayetie, who is made a Washington arrives at New York, April British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24. British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings. Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29. The "Avon." a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp." Sept. 1. Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5. The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Com-modore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Ma-comb, Sept. 11. British expelled from Pensacola, by Jack-son, Nov. 7. erai. 1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie. 1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United built. Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains. 1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4. Ice first becomes an article of commerce. Scizure of armed American vessels by England. Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river. 1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts. 1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters. States. 1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, 1876 Destruction of the Sect. 3. 1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,-500,000. 1878 The Marguis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Cont. 14 June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh. 1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4. Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25. Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14. Fortune Bay outrages. United States pay Fishery award, Nov. son, Nov. 7. Battle on Lake Borgue, La., bec. 14. Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22. Jethro Wood patents his own plow. Perkins makes first steel, plates for en-graving. States waters. Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals. Attack on the American ship "Chesa-21. Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Prin-cess Louise, Nov. 25. 1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa. 1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain. Treaty of Ghent closes the war. 1816 Sir George Sherbroke becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada. Career of Robert Gourlay. 1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada. 1822 Antaconism between the French and rights of neutrals. Attack on the American ship "Chesa-peake," by the British ship, "Leo-pard," June 22. Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22. Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy. 1807 The first coast survey ordered by Con-gress. 1776 1880 Laft of Sansohy for South States of Comparise for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it. 1881 \$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages. Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31. Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16. 1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21. Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor-General, May 21. 1854 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27. Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11. 1855 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24. Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel. 1886 Opening ot the Canadian Pacific Railway. Dynamite arginst the Coercion Bill Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians. Attack on Baltimore. Bombardment of Fort McHenry. British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14. Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24. Battle of New Orleans. Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8. Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15. Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17. "Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20. War declared with Algiers. The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23. Commodore Decatur sent against Alglers. Decatur captures Algerine frigate. June 1777 of Lower Canada. 1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhat tants of Lower Canada. 1824 Welland Canal incorporated. First agitation against the Orangemen. 1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill. 1826 Macleanics, printing office destroyed by gress. Importation of slaves forbidden by Con-Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress. Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks. Fulton's first successful steamboat. 1808 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1. France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels. First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis. First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia. 1809 First woolen mills started, in New York. Embargo repealed, March 1. James Madison President. 1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon. First manufacture of steel pens begun. First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown. Percelain clay discovered in Vermont. 11 Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, 1815 1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by Sept. 27. Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. a mob. 1828 Petition against misuse of revenues. 1829 First agritation for responsible government in Upper Canada. 1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly. 1835 The Pupincan party aim at a total separation from Great Britain. 1836 First Canadian railway opened. House of Assembly refuse supplies. 1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament. defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4. Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7. Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men. to Gates, Oct. 17. Articles of Confederation adopted by Con-gress, Nov. 15. American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16. Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. way. Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26. 1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, 1888 Newtoundhand refuses to join Canada, April. Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11. 1889 Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26. 1890 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14. 1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 6. 1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General (May 11. 1895 School war in Manitoba. 1910 Silver agitation and mining development in Porcupine district. 1911 Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General hoom and influx of settlers in Northwest provinces. 1914 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29. 17. Hunt first manufactures axes. Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23. Indiana admitted as a State. Second United States bank chartered. Steam first applied to paper making. Election of James Monroe, President. Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy. This was known as the year without a summer. 1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament. House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business. "Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal. Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States. Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada. Rebellion in Upper Canada begins. Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4. Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14. Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States. Affair of the "Caroline." 1838 Sir Join Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16. Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel." Wrd of the xehellion in Unner Canada. 1778 Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. Battle of Monmouth: Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26. Massacre of Wyoning Valley, July 3. Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives. Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29. Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30. Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29. Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 8. 1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5. Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connectitown town. Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont. Hartford Fire Insurance Company incor-1816 1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt." Belt," Depredations on American vessels by France and England. Stevens devises plan for plating vessels, First manufacture of screws by ma-chinery. Battle of Tippecance; Gen. Harrison de-feats Tecumsch, Nov. 7. Decrementics mode by the British for the This was known as the year without a summer. 1817 Illinois admitted into the Union. Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers. Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama. Erie Canal commenced. Mississipti admitted into the Union. Harper Bros. publishing house founded. Clymer invents Columbian printing press. 1914 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29. Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison de-feats Tecumseh, Nov. 7. Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake." Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria. Breech loading rifles invented. Embarco laid for ninety days. ert Peel." End of the rebellion in Upper Canada. Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham. 1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada. Lord Synchestry amounted Governor. July 5. Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecti-cut, taken by the British, July 7. Stony Point taken by the Americans,

- Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesa-

- assacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.

- Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers. Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June

- New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
- Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at

- 1812 Second
- 1812
- 1813

succeeded by Lord Durham.	eut, taken by the British, July 7.	Astor's fur company establishes post of	New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum
1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada. IINTTED S	TATEC Stony Point taken by the American	Astoria.	founded.
1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada. Lord Sydenham appointed Governor. UNITED S'	IALES. July 16.	Breech loading rifles invented.	1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at
	Charleston, S. C., surrendered to th	1812 Embargo laid for ninety days.	Washington, Aug. 24.
	established in Phil- British, May 12.	The second state of the second	Pensacola, Fla., captured from the
	Pattle of Lamden, S. C., Commania (10)	Gamman laming a tax of \$2,000,000	Spanish, by Jackson.
	assed, in England, 325) defeats General Gates (loss 730)	Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.	1819 The "Savannah," the first steam packet
	Aug. 16.	Determent of militia not exceeding	that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voy-
		100,000 men, authorized.	
	country.	War declared against Great Britain,	age to Liverpool.
1011 UVieliniteito ichiorea et the	colonies proposed by Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, an	June 12.	The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fel-
	hung as spy. Oct. 2.	Durit Landa to council worshed Ime	lows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
			Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec.
1847 Earl Cathcart Governor. Congress of 27 det	a declaration of the Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (los		14.
Lord Elgin Governor-General, October. York and publish	against the Stamp S00), Jan. 17.	Van Horne dereated, Aug. 5.	1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Agitation over the Kepellion Losses blink I Fights and face	Assembling of Congress, March 2, Art	- Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.	Florida ceded to the United States by
	e Island, Delaware cles of Confederation having been rat	Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; sur-	Spain for \$5,000,000.
Losses hill, Massachusetts, Hillow		renders Mackinaw, July 17.	Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
1010 Anniekation to the children and	e in resisting Stamp Defeat of General Greene by Cornwalli	Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men,	Heated discussion in Congress on the
cated by the opposition. Act. November.	England, and is ev-	Aug. 16.	slavery question.
Great riots in Montreal. 1766 Dr. Franklin Visus		The "Alert," a British ship of war,	Percussion caps for guns first intro-
Destruction of Parliament House, April amined before the	House of Commons, Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greet (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100)		duced.
In Pepfualy.		The "Guerriere," a British frigate,	Re-election of James Monroe as Presi-
Stemp Act repeated.	March 18. Sept. 8. Providence and Bos- The traitor, Arnold, burns New London		dent.
Stage route between		Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.	Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
Ton Pstablished States urged. 100 established.	Sept. 6.		Macadamized roads first introduced.
	Captain Webb first Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorl		Death of Daniel Boone.
	m in America. town, with 7,073 men, to Washington	Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by	1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
1 1/6/ An ODDALOUS COA	imposed on paper, Oct. 19.		Jackson takes possession of Florida, July
Covernment removed to Ouebec. glass, tea and pan	inters' colors imported 1782 Independence of the United State	The "Frolic," a British ship, captured	21.
The see of the second abolished by the second by the culoudes.	acknowledged by Holland, April 19.		Burnett first introduces lithography.
Parliament, May 9. Colonies adopt a n	on-importation agree- 1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden	Both vessels afterwards taken by the	Straw hats first made from American
serie of and Flerin's administration. I ment	Denmark, Spain and Prussia.	"Poictiers," a British 74.	straw.
Description of Langda. Dissui and Diaday of	ent out by the heirs Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.		1822 The United States acknowledge the inde-
Thesperous conditional States June 7 of Wm. Penn and	Lord Baltimore, run Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty	captured by the "United States," Com	pendence of the South American Re-
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General. a line to define th	e houndaries of their   Paris, Sept. 23.	modore Decatur, Oct. 25.	publics.
I HOLD OLD Take A Mandanald the Allothey. I Dossessions.	terwards became the New York evacuated, Nov. 25.		First English firm in California opens
General, becomes leader of the Con-	between the free Resignation of General Washington, De	The "Java," a British frigate, captured	house at Montrey.
General, Decomes actives	23.	by the "Constitution," Capt. Bain-	Death of MajGen. Stark.
servatives. Opening of railway from Quebec to To- 1768 Meeting of a con-	vention of delegates   1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congres	bridge, Dec. 29.	First cotton mill built in Lowell.
Upening of farmay troub the Money	chusetts at Fanuel Jan. 4.	1813 At the River Raisin, the British and	Elliott makes first platform scales.
ronto, Nov. 12. Called by massa	1785 John Adams sent to England as hr	t Indians surprise and defeat Winches-	
	tioned in Boston by Ambassador from the United States.	ter. Most of the Americans were mas-	War with the Cuban pirates.
	ment under General 1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.	sacred by the Indians, who were left	Gas first successfully introduced in Bos-
1 7607 OCHINGUICY III THE INCHES CHARACTER	Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.	unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.	• ton.
by the mutiny in India. Gates.			

#### SUPPLEMENT XXI.

#### ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

	ANCIENT	, IVI E	DIEVAL AND MODERN	HIS.	IORY.		
1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18. First gas company in New York.	1837	Great financial crash and panic through- out the country.	1848	Great fire in St. Louis. Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman,	1858	Dispute with England respecting the right of search.	1861 Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.
First teachers' seminary opened in Con- cord, Vt.		Harnden originates the express business. Michigan admitted into the Union.		Nov. 23. United States gold dollar first coined.		Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, August.	Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass., Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charles-
1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached. Pins first made by machinery. First reformatory school founded in New	1838	Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South		California adopts a constitution prohib- iting slavery.		Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas un- der pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 80.	ton. Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of
York. Act passed to protect and encourage cot-		Pole. United States Bank suspends specie pay- ment, Oct. 5.	1849	Death of James K. Polk, June 15. Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.	143	Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.	Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union
ton manufacturers. Convention with Great Britain to sup-	1840	Mormon war in Missouri. Intense political excitement.		Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.		Minnesota admitted as a state, May 18, Seward announces his "irrepressible con-	Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces.
press slave trade, March 13. Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.		The Log Cabin campaign. Election of William Henry Harrison as President,		Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet. Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.		flict" doctrine. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.	Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.
Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U.S.		Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed		Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.		First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.	Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Spring- field, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of the army.
Election of John Quincy Adams as Presi- dent. 1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.		by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.		California Constitution formed at Mon- terey, Great riot at Astor Place Opera House,		Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Ham- burg to New York; nearly 500 lives	Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit,
First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first over-	1.1.1	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized.	1850	New York. Treaty with England for a transit way	1859	lost. The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's	Nov. 1. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto,"
land journey to California, and found Folsom.	1841	Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent. William H. Harrison inaugurated, March		across Panama. French Ambassador dismissed from Wash-		Island, occupied by United States troops.	takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7. 1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John		4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-Presi- dent, inaugurated President, April 6. McLeod difficulty.		ington. Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31. Congress passes the Oregon Donation		The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.	Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight.
Adams. Convention with Great Britain concern-		Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first pub- lished.		Law. Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.		Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa.	. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone
ing indemnities. Fiftieth anniversary of American Inde- pendence, July 4.		Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9. Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18. Imprisonment for debts due the govern-		Watches first made by machinery. Fugitive Slave Law passed. Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.		Great storm in the Northern and South- ern States. Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton	fleet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling.
Great anti-mason excitement. Abduction of William Morgan.		ment abolished. Greeley establishes the New York Tri-		Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails. California admitted as a Free State,		Key, Feb. 27. Kansas Free State party frames a State	Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States. Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.	1842	bune. Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.		Sept. 9. New Mexico and Utah organized as ter- ritories, Sept. 9.		constitution at Wyandotte. Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.	Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec.
Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.		Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman		Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12. Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.		Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.	18. 1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Delano's first fire-proof safes. 1827 Treaty with Creek Indians concluded. Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the		Spencer. The Fourier community excitement. Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Moun-	1851	Appearance of the great sea serpent. Completion of Erie railroad. Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid,		San Juan Island occupied by General Har- ney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug.	Buttle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan, S. Death of John Tyler, Jan, S. "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Green-
great and little Osages. Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.		tains. Ashburton or first Washington Treaty		July 4. First Asylum for Idiots established in		Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.	point, Jan. 30. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, be-
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair." First railroad built at Quincy, Massa-		signed, with England, Aug. 9. Bunker Hill monument completed. Termination of war with Seminoles.		New York. California Vigilance Committee formed. American yacht victorious at regatta in		Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky.	comes Secretary of War, Simon Cam- eron, of Pennsylvania; retiring Jan. 13. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer
1828 Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.		Lucifer matches first made by machinery. President vetoes bill for National Bank.		London, Eng. Frightful catastrophe at public school		Treaty with Mexico signed. Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty	defeated by Union troops, under Gen.
Sundpaper and emery first made. First locomotive introduced from Eng- land, by the Delaware and Hudson		Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island. Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3. Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.		building, New York. Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.		of peace, etc. Tour of the Prince of Wales. Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.	Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Canal Company. Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.	1843	William Miller and the "Millerites."	1852	Dispute with England about the fish- eries.		Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.	Boanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen, Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough,
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war. Democrat and Republican first chosen		\$30,000 voted by Corgress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines. Fremont explores Columbia River, Wil- lamet Valley and Klamath Lake		Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry. First street-railway in New York. Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and	1860	Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov.	Feb. S. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 18.
by their respective political parties. General Jackson elected President. Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos		lamet Valley, and Klamath Lake. Great comet visible during the day. Death of Noah Webster.		Daniel Webster, Oct. 24. Treaty of Commerce with Chili.		<ol> <li>South Carolina passes the "Ordi- nance of Secession," being the first</li> </ol>	Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
Ayres. Planing mill first patented.	1844	Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe. Explosion of the gun, the "peace-mak- er," killing the Secretaries of Navy		Branch mint established in San Fran- cisco. Franklin Pierce elected President.		State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thir- teen, Dec. 21.	Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
1829 Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the		and State. Commercial treaty with China.	1853	Crystal Palace, New York, opened. Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of		Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.	Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. Mc- Culloch killed, March 8. Confederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cum-
United States. Independence of Mexico recognized. Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan.		First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. First anti-slavery candidate nominated		Arizona. Treaty with Russia. Explorations for a transcontinental rail-	1867	The Parrott gun invented by Robert R. Parrott, Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.	berland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va.,
26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff		for the presidency. The "Midas," first American steamboat,		way. Vellow fever in New York.		Florida secedes, Jan. 10.	March S. "Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.
bill. First Asylum for the Blind established. First Horticultural Society formed.		rounds Cape of Good Hope. James K. Polk elected President. Mormon war in Illinois, murder of		Children's Aid Society, New York, founded. Walker's filibustering expedition to So-	1	South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West." Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.	Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.
Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson. 1830 Commercial treaty with Turkey. South Carolina asserts "States Rights."		Joseph Smith; Brigham Young se- lected as his successor.	1854	nora, Mexico. Commercial Treaty with Japan signed,	1	Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 1.	Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded and missing,
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.		Copper discovered in Michigan. Texas asks for annexation. First telegraph line.		March 31. American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.		Peace Convention assembled at Washing- ton, Feb. 4. Provisional Government of Confederate	March 13
Building of the South Carolina railroad. American Institute of Learning founded. Great debate between Webster and	1845	Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mex- ico takes offense. Florida and Iowa admitted into the		Loss of the steamship Arctic. Cubans seize American mail-steamer		States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.	Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Battle of Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6
Hayne. 1831 Intense Tariff and Free Trade excitement.		Union. War declared by Mexico, June 4.		Black Warrior, Feb. 28. First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.		Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of	and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union
Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slav- ery paper. Death of James Monroe, July 4.		Naval school at Annapolis opened. Elias Howe produces his first sewing ma- chine.		Mississippi, the Rock Island. American ship "Cayne" bombards Grey- town, Central America, on refusal to		the United States, March 4. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bom- barded-being commencement of hostili-	forces, April S. Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Hunts- ville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.
Guthrie discovers chloroform.		Great fire in Pittsburg. Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings		pay for property destroyed, June 12. Invention of the Iron Tower for iron- clad vessels, by Ericsson.		ties in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April	Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.
Howe invents first practical pin machine. Buttons first made by machinery. Western College of Teachers established.		burned. Death of Justice Joseph Story. First manufacture of files.		Reciprocity Treaty with England; settle- ment of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.		15. Proclamation announcing blockade of	Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.
. 1832 President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill. New protective tariff measure passed.		Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, ad- vanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.		Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded		Southern ports, April 17. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.	Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Com- modore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the
South Carolina mullification movement. U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6.		Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo. Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.		slavery from the entire Louisiana pur- chase, May 24.		Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.	Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip,
First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S. June 21.	1846	Free Soil party originated. Northwestern boundary fixed at 498.		Massachusetts Aid Society send out set- tlers to Kansas. A. H. Reader, of Pennsylvania, ap-		Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.	April 24. Gen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27. University of New York organized, Sept.		Hostilities begin in Mexico. Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen.	1855	pointed Governor of Kansas. Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration		Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military re- sources of the State, May 2.	Yorktown evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore
26. Re-election of Andrew Jackson as Presi-		Taylor. Matamoras taken, May 18.		to Kansas. Free State men meet in convention at		Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.	Farragut. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7.
dent. Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.		New Tariff bill passed, July 28. President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.		Topeka and form a Free State constitu- tion. Oct. 23. Hostilities between the Free and Slave		Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.	Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10. Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the
1832 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.		"Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House.		State settlers begin.		Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.	Confederates, May 11. Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.
1833 The President removes the public de- posits from the Bank of the United		Gun-cotton invented. Great fire in Louisville. Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr.		Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch." Completion of Niagara Suspension		North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe,	Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25.
States. President Jackson begins his second	1846	Jackson. Gen. Kearney takes possession of New		Bridge. Court claims established.		May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia,	Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30.
term, March 4. The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.		Mexico, Aug. 18. Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.		William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua, Dispute with Great Britain concerning		May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8,	Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks; success
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed. Gayler invents first practical safe.		Menterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24. Eight days' armistice granted.	1855	recruiting for the Crimea army. British discovery ship "Resolute" aban-		East Tennessee opposing it. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.	of Unionists. Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13. Slavery abolished by all the Territories,
Death of John Randolph, May 24. Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.		California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26. Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry,		doned in Arctic sea; brought to New London.		Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.	June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated,
Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press con- structed. First successful reaper patented.		Oct. 25. Tampico taken by Gen. Connor, Nov. 14.	1000	Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kan.	1861	Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7.	June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 6. Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield,
Ericsson invents the caloric engine. 1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against		Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pas- qual, Dec. 6. Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Bra-		Republican party formed. Alden invents type-setting machine. Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi,		Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Con- federate General Garnett killed. Battle of Romney, Va., June 11.	Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, un-
the President for removing bank de- posits; subsequently expunged. Lucifer matches first made.		zito, Dec. 25. Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott. The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.		opened, April 11. Affray at Panama between passengers and		West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates,	der McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Sav- age Station and Peach Orchard, June
Walter Hunt invents first sewing ma- chine, but fails to perfect and patent.	1847	Iowa admitted as a State. Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and		natives, April 15. Page makes first wood type by ma- chinery.		under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.	28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Mal- vern Hill, July 1; change of base to
Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind. 1835 Great fire in New York.		Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9. Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the elergy,		President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of re-		Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18. Destruction of, the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."	James river. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 vol- unteers, July 1.
Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisi-		Jan. <sup>e</sup> Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico		bellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington,		Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.	Murireesborough captured by Forrest, July 5.
ana. Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.		against United States, Jan. 14. Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.		May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-		Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,593	Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7. Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8. Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
New Vort Harald astablished by Don	1	Battla of Duono Visto Ech 22. Tarlar	1 1 10	cane.	1	till 2 1.1.00. Contenerates, 1,000	Battla of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9:

Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexneans, Feb. 28.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 28.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March. Oneida Community, New York, established.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
Mussouri Compromise repealed. for \$5,200,000. New York Herald established by Bennett. nett. Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6. Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief nett.
Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Batile of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Semhnole country. 29. Missouri Compromise repealed. Election of Zachary Taylor as President. Corner stone of Washington Monument laid. Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Sem-inole country. Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22. Martin Van Búren elected President. Burning of the Patent and General' Post-office at Washington. Texas declared independent. Sam Colt invents the revolver. First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga. Adams' great debate for the right of petition. Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
Huamantia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
Guyannes captured, Oct. 20.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized. Adams great debate for the right of petition. Death of Aaron Burr. Sloux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi. Scott subdues the Creek Indians.

cane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute;" refitted and presented to British Government Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first Loom for wearing Axinitiser cirpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President. Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American ques-tion. 1857 Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic ex-plorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Alden secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspended, Oct. 14, 15. Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, bis mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,-000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.

McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,503 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomae. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under Gen-eral Lyon; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men, under Gens, Lyon and Sigel, at-tack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel. Destruction of privateer "Judah, Sept. 13.
Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender: loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle at Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."
Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island. Oct. 9. 13.

est. 7. Battle of Surface States and St Ang. 27. m. Bragg invades Tennessee and Ken-Gen. Gen, Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.
Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.
Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.
Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.
Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.
Surrender of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.
Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.
Confederates cross Potomao into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1.
Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.
Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting, by General Miles, Sept. 15.
Battle of Antietam, between Gen. Mo-and the set of the set of the set of the confederates, Sept. 17.
 Battle of luka, Miss., between Gen. Rose-erans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.
 Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Fed-erals, Sept. 22.
 President Lincoin issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation. Sept. 22.
 Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price; defeat of the lat-ter, Oct. 3, 4.

#### SUPPLEMENT XXII.

#### ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

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2	Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens.	1864	Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces los-	1866	Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.	1878	Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.	1884	Horse repeals the iron-clad oath law,
	Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheri- dan wins the day, Oct. 8.		ing 10,000 men in four days, June 16- 18.	1867	Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.		The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug. Return of Henry M. Stanley from African		Jan. 21. Germany returns resolutions of the
	Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and		Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge,"		Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed,		explorations, August. Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.		House landatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15. United States Supreme Court affirms the
	looted, Oct. 10-12. Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, astronomer,		off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kenesaw, and		Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March		Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1. Earthquake shocks in New England and		constitutionality of Legal Tender Act. March 3.
	died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30. La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant	1.	fails, June 22. Emancipation Amendment submitted to		3.		Middle States.		Mexican War pension bill passes House
	with Union forces.		the States by Congress, June 22.	- 67	Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13.		Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress. Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.		March 3. The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with
	Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated.		Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.		Southern States organized as military dis- tricts, January.		Development of the telephone and phono- graph.		Mexico, March 11. Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
	Union losses, 13,771. Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates		Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at	1868	Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Presi- dent Johnson.		Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10. Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.		Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
	defeated, Dec. 14. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to Gen.		Kenesaw, June 27. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by		Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trap- per and guide, May 23.		Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.		Great panic in Wall street; failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.
	Van Dorn, Dec. 20. Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation out-		Congress, June 28. Early begins his raid into Maryland,	2.1	Death of James Buchanan, June 1. Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he		Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Con-		Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sa-
	lawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23. Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg,		July 2. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick,		donates \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College.		gress. Yellow fever in the South.		bine, June 22. President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill,
	Dec. 26. Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon		Md., July 9. Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.		Wyoming Territory organized, July 23. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.		Gold sold at par-the first time since 1862-Dec. 17.		July 2.
	Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28. Iron-elad "Monitor" founders at sea, off	19	Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.		Cornell University, at Ithaca, opened, September.	1879	Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1. Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.		Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.
	Cape Hatteras. West Virginia admitted as a State of the		Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16.		Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.		Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2. New Constitution of California adopted,		The general election resulted in the elec- tion of Grover Cleveland, who carried
3	Union, Dec. 31. Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans de-	1.5	Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.	1869	Pacific Railway completed, May 10. Death of Franklin Pierce, January.		May 2. Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24,		20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov.
	feats Bragg, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation of President		Battle around Atlanta between forces un- der Hood, Confederate, and under Sher-		Nolle prosequi ends prosecution of Jeffer- son Davis, Feb. 6.		Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.		4. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
	Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.		man, Union, July 22. Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General		Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25. Supreme Court pronounces Confederate		Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both	1887	Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.
	Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10.		Stuart, July 20. Explosion of a mine under Confederate		currency to be worthless. Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20.		Houses, June 10. Waterspout in Black Hills causes great		Dedication of the Washington Monu- ment, the tallest structure known, 555
	U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by South- ern privateer "Alabama," off Texas,		works, Petersburg, July 30. Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.		French frontier cable laid, July 27. Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday,"		loss of property and life, June 12. Disastrous storms east and west, July.		feet, Feb. 21. Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United
	Jan. 11. Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. Mc-	Let it	Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.		Sept. 24. Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.		Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.		States troops. Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as
	Clernand, Jan. 11. Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off		Atlanta exacuated and occupied by Sher- man, Aug. 31.	15-0	Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.		Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31. Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.		President, March 4. New Orleans Exposition opened, Déc. 16.
	Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Wee- hawken," Jan, 17.		Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan cap- tures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all	10.0	Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.		Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid. "Exodus" of negroes from South to West. James Russell Lowell made Minister to		Treaty with Colombian Government, pro- viding a joint protectorate over the
	First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.	1.00	the wounded, Sept. 19.	5	Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.		England.		Isthmus, May 5. The Revised Old Testament and complete
	Act to provide a national currency be- comes a law, Feb. 25.		Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenan- doah, Sept. 19-22.		Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12. The Nathan murder, New York, July 28.	1880	Fall elections favor Republicans. Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.		Bible published, May 18. Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. Mc-
	Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.		Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.		Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-Ger- man war.		City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.	1.2	Gregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23. Grant memorial services held at West-
	Com. Porter successfully runs the bat-		Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.		First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.		Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.		minster Abbey, London, Aug. 4. Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks,
	teries at Vicksburg, April 16. Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Missis-		Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12.	1871	Ku-Klux bill passes Congress. Treaty of Washington, with Great Britain.		Great forest fires in Southern New Jer- sey, April and May.	100	aged 66, Nov. 25. The Presidential succession act signed,
	sippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.		Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.		Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000,		Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and	100	Jan. 19. Controversy between the Senate and Presi-
	Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.		Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.		Oct. 8. The Yellowstone National Park bill		"Stonington." Centennial celebration of the capture of		dent over reasons for removing public
	Arrest of C. L. Valandigham. Severe fighting between Union forces, un-		Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cush-		visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the		Andre, Sept. 23. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago	1	officers, Jan. 25. 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W.
	der Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Con-	1	ing, Oct. 27. President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew		The Credit Mobilier scandal.		Republican Convention, June 9; Han- cock and English by Cincinnati Demo-		Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9. Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock,
	federate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4.	× 4	Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8, Sherman commences his "March to the	1872	Settlement of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability		cratic Convention. At the General Election, the Republican		aged 61, Feb. 9. Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate,
	Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.		Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16. Incendiarism by Confederates in New		of the Southern people. Re-election of President Grant.		candidates secured 213 out of 369 elec- toral votes, Nov. 6.		March 5. Bill for free and unlimited coinage of
	Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.		York, Nov. 25. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood		Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,- 000, Nov. 9.	1881	Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9. Three per cent. funding bill passed,		silver defeated, April 8. Chicago Anarchist riot; 6 police killed
	Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.		and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas.		Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29. Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the		March 2. Steamer "Corwin" sails for the Arctic re-		and 61 wounded, May 4. Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
	Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21. Colored troops first brought into action		Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat; Dec. 15, 16.		electric telegraph. Northwestern boundary question settled by		gions in search of the "Jeannette," March 4.		President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
	at Port Hudson, May 27. Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.		Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sher- man, completing the "March to the Sea," Dec. 21.		the Emperor of Germany. Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.		Revised New Testament issued, May 20. Star route frauds exposed, May 26.		Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.
	Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.		President orders a draft for 300,000 more		Epizootic throughout the United States. National Granges organized.		The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20.		Morrison Tariff Bill defeated, June 17. House of Representatives passed bill re-
	Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25.		men, Dec. 19. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher,	1873	Death of William H. Seward. Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost,		Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, surren- ders, July 31.		pealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws, June 7.
	Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee de- feated by Union forces, under Gen.	1865	N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25. Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau.		Modoc massacre, death of General Canby,		James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4. Contest between Garfield and Senator		Bill to repeal the Civil Service law in- definitely postponed by the U. S. Sen-
	Meade, July 2, 3. Morgan begins his raid through Indiana		Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.		Colfax massacre, La., by White League,		Conkling (N. Y.) about New York col-		ate, June 18. Congress requires the Treasury to issue
	and Ohio, July 3. Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pember-		Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.		April. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice,		lectorship, May. Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.		small denomination silver certificates, July 24.
	ton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.		President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3.		May 7. Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn.		Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in		The President warns office holders against attempts to control political move-
	Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant-		Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Con- federates, Feb. 17.		July. The Salary Grab bill		Fortune Bay affair. Assassination of President Garfield by		ments, July. Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74,
	Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.	100	Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln,		Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great finan- cial panic, Sept. 19.		way depot in Washington, July 2.		Aug. 4. Chicago anarchists, to the number of S,
	Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 riot- ers killed, July 18, 14, 15.		March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last		Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22. Seizure of the "Virginius," and execu- tion of a surphysical sector.		Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland,		found guilty of murder, Aug. 20. Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroy-
	Riot in Boston, July 15. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn.,		time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Rich-		tron of a number of ner passengers		Sept. 26. Vice President Arthur becomes President,		ing \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31.
	Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner,		mond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg,		Surrender of the "Virginius" to the	- City	Sept. 26. Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.		Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
	Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap,		April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated dur-		United States by Spain, Dec. 12. Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14		The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.		Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.
	Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, un-		ing night of April 2. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.	1874	Woman's Temperance Crusade. Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.		News of destruction of "Jeannette," Arc- tic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.	1004	Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
	der Roseerans, fall back to Chatta- nooga, Sept. 19.		Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.		President.	1882	Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.	1887	House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pan-
	Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into		Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5.		Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.		Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President	B	sion Bill, Feb. 24. Belmont Retaliation Bill passed, March 2.
	Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.		Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the		Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1. A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.		Anril 4		Bill to redeem trade dollars passed March 19. Inter-State Commerce commission ap-
	Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28. First Fenian Congress held in the United States.		Southern army, April 7.	107-	Presidential election; result disputed, No- vember 7.		Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23. Apportionment bill passes the House,		pointed, March 22. Mormon convention at Salt Lake City
	Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee		Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Ap- pomattox Court House, Va., April 9.	1010	Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.		Feb. 17. Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruc-		adopts a constitution, July 1. Defeat of the Scotch cutter "Thistle" by
	retiring, Nov. 7. Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville,		Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.		Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4.		tion and loss of life. Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses,		the American "Volunteer" in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
	Nov. 17. Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of		Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11.		Centennial celebration at Lexington, Con- cord and Bunker Hill.		May 6-9; approved May 15. Bill extending National Bank charters		President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Wash-
	Federals, Nov. 24. Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov.		President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material,		Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.		passed both Houses, May 19. Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.		ington for a Western trip. Mormon convention of monogamists peti- tion Congress for admission of Utah as
	28, 29. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas,		April 13. President Lincoln assassinated, in Wash-		Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.		Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur,		a State, Oct. S. United States Supreme Court refuses to
1	Nov. 29. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville,		ington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14. Attempted assassination of Seward, April		Military rule discontinued in the Southern States.		May 6. Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river; 59		interfere with the finding of Illinois
1	Dec. 5. President Lincoln issues Proclamation of		14. President Lincoln dies, April 15.		Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston.		persons drowned, July 4. River and Harbor bill passed over the		Governor Oglesby commutes death sen- tences of Schwab and Fielden to life
1	Amnesty, Dec. 8. Draft of 500,000 men ordered by Presi-		Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice- President, takes oath of office as Presi-		Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25.		President's veto, Aug. 2. Return of the survivors of the North Pole		imprisonment, Nov. 10. Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists
(	dent Lincoln, Feb. 1. Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by		dent. Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces;		tween San Francisco and Portland.		expedition. Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury,		Nov 11
1	fire, Feb. 8. Disaster to Union forces in Florida, un-		great amount of army stores taken, April 20.		Death of William B. Astor. Nov. 24		Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as		Republican National Committee select
1	der Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen.		Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25.		sheriff, Dec. 4.		to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail.	1000	16, 1888. Dec. 8.
1	Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28. General Grant made Lieutenant-General,	1000	Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.	1054	Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey. Great inundation in Texas. Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at		Steamer "Asia" founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.	1000	Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12. Inter-State Commission confirmed by the
	March 2. A Free State government inaugurated in	1865	Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.	1876	rinhadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov.		Utah Commission completes registration of voters, September,		Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16. Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed
	Louisiana, March. Admiral Porter's Red River expedition,		Engagement at Boco Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, be-		Serious difficulties between Americans and		The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.		at Washington, Feb. 15. Strike of engineers and firemen on the
	March 4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander- in-Chief of army of United States,		ing the last in the "War of the Re- bellion," May 12.		Burst of reservoir at Worcester, Mass.		Civil Service Reform Bill passes the House, Jan. 4.	1888	C., B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25. Deadlock in the House of Representatives
	in omer or army or onneed states,		Grand review of the army, at Washing-		destroying millions of dollars worth of		Presidential Succession Bill passed Sen-		the internet of nepresentatives

March 4.
Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commanderin-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 15.
A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.
A poly for March 16.
Battle of Cheerates, April 20.
Battle of Best and channe, May 16.
Battle of Chew Hiderness, May 5.
Battle of Best and Grant at the North Amm. May 21-24.
Battle of Codd Harbor, May 18.
Battle of Codd Harbor, May 19.
Fichture of Buttle of Codd Harbor, May 23.
Battle of Cod

1862

1863

1864

1864

Burst of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.
Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence: great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
Castle Garden, N. V., destroyed by fire, July 9.
Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
President Lincohn, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dat. 6.
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Bine Glass mania.
Death of Cornelius Yanderbilf, June 4.
Graat railroad niots, East and West, July and Angust.
1875 Yellow fever epidemia along the Lower Mississippi.
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1879 Yellow fever epidemia along the Lower Mississippi.
Statt and Angust.<

C. B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.
ISSS Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax Bill, April 9.
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.
Knights of Labor appeals to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.
Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senato, aged 60 years, April 18.
Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senato, aged 60 years, April 18.
Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senato, aged 60 years, April 18.
Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity, after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 7.
June 4.
The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
Idet. Math Department of Labor bill approved by the President Cleveland, June 6.
of National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.
of National Department of Labor bill approved by the President cleveland, June 6.
of National Department of Labor bill approved by the President cleveland, June 6.
The President signed the Chinese Labore who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
Death of General Phillp H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.

#### SUPPLEMENT XXIII.

#### ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1888 Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August

S. Senate rejects the Fisherics treaty,

14.
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retailation Act. August 23.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,-600,000 worth of property. Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20.
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4.705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war "Galena" and "Yantic" salled for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republican, Dec. 12.
Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.

1889

Feb. 4. The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.

March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.

Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.

- Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20, 000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.

May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Mar-shal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16. North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2. Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences: Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty. David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4. Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6,

1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.
 La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.
 Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 10.

19. Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chleago, April 25. Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6. First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.

Aug. \$1. Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. The McKinley tariff bill takes effect,

Oct. 6. General election; next House of Repre-sentatives Democratic, Nov. 4.

The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.

Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.

Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.

1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.

Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29. International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.

International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
1891 Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian rep-resentatives, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Wash-ington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secre-tary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress. March 3.
Prench Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March

The enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6, Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dis-pute, March 11, Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14. March 14.
March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.
1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D. correct

New York Offy, April 27.
Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Linceln Park, Chicago, May 23.
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Conniercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
\$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation hava, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the occan record, time 5d, ISA. Sm., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic", time 5d, 16h, S1m., Aug. 19.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII, statue, presented to the Cathelic University et discustor presented to the Cathelic University et discustor Presented to the Cathelic University et discustor Presented to the Cathelic University at the statue, presented to the Cathelic University et discustor Presented to the Cathelic University et discus

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22.
 Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
 Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
 Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.

T. Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
 Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.
 U. S. Government demands reparation from Chill for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
 Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, hegun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.

U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begin in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Congress met: Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chesen Speaker, Dec. 7.
1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission ap-pointed by the President, Jan. 5.
Terrible mine explosion at McMester. Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign coun-tries of retallatory measures, as re-quired by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Com-merce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21.
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.
The Fiver bill shelved, March 28.
The Siver bill shelved to the Inter-newed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, Amil 16.

Sisseton R April 15.

April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Sil-ver Conference, April 21.
The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.

Chinese Exclusion bill signed. May 5. Terrible floods in the Mississippi val-ley, May 8-15. Wyoning appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7. The Alliance party proposes a new cur-rency, May 8. The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10. Association of American authors formed, May 17. Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into May 17. Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30. James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4. Republican National Convention held, June 7. June 7. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, June 21. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23. Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27. Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30. June 30, Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1. People's Party nominate James B. Wea-ver for President, July 4. Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Home-stead, July 6. National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7. Pennsylvania troops take possession of National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Bill to close the World's Fair on-Sun-day passes both Houses, July 14.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a Na-tional holiday, July 21.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.
Imman Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.
Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Ang. 5.
Chinese sailors forl-idden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
1892 Railroad strike of switchmen at Buf-falo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20. 1832 Influence of switchiner at Data falo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Aug. 31.
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer "Monrovia," Aug. 31.
1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, sept. 28.
Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.
Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.
Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.
Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Greetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.
Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.
Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, Nov. 23.
Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.
Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23.

Immense gold fields discovered in Utah,

Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.

Great floods in California, Dec. 29.

George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.
1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13.
Death of comparident P. R. Hung, Jan.

Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan.

17.
Hawaiian Provisional Government pro-claimed, supported by U. S. authori-ties, Jan. 17.
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25.
Rank of American Ambassador estab-lished, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.
Chinese Exclusion Act goes into ef-Chinese Exclusion Act goes into ef-fect, May 1.

Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago an-archists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Extra session of Congress called June 30.
Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.
Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.
Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.
Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act. of 1890, Nov. 1.
1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the Honse, Jan. 31.
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Mabana, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.
Death of George W. Childs, philandbro-

1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles,

to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15. 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20. 1907 Great financial depression, Oct. 1908 Boyertown, Pa., theatre burned, 175 lives lost, January. Wm. H. Taft elected President, Nov. 3. 1909 Discovery of North Pole by Commodore Peary. Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug. 5.

1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley;

1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley; over 200,000 people rendered homeless.
1912 Woodrow Wilson elected president, Nov. 5.
1914 Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21.
1915 Steamer Eastland sunk Chicago harbor, 871 lives lost, July.
1915 W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, resigned.

2. Death of George W. Childs, philanturo-pist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10

10.

Dening See preclamation (Satel, April 10,
 Unconstitutionality of the South Caro-lina Dispensary law declared, April 19,
 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20,
 Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29,
 Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13,
 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15,

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American Railway Union boycotts Pull-man Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25.
Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from inter-fering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
American marines landed at Sooul Corea, July 27.
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.
United States recognizes the sover-cignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.

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New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Anmesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
Famous Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.
Utab. tith State activitied Ion 6.

opened.
1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.
1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recog-nition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, Lubr. 15.

the U. S., Nov. 3.
1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20. Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15. Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fiet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fiet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.
1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term., March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.
1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.
1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost.
Panama Canal property bought by U. S., Feb. 16.
1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.

1895



